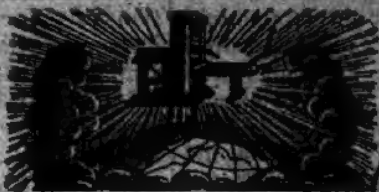


CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law; and shall cheerfully content to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1835.

No. 1.

SEPTEMBER.

CHINESE 14th, YEAR AND 7th, AND 8th, MOONS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MOON.	FESTIVALS.
12th. Sat.	29th.	1810. Batavia taken by a British Force.
13th. Sund.	31st.	13th. Sen. after Trinity.
16th. Wed.	34th.	1794. The Cape of Good Hope, surrendered to a Squadron under the Command of Sir Gen. K. Bligh, afterwards Lord Keith.
17th. Thurs.	1st.	The Chinese Emperor Kie-king parted with all his subsidiary distinctions, in honour of the colonial.

Whoever thinks a fruitless place to see,
Thinks what never was, nor is, nor so or shall be.
In every work regard the writer and
Shall none can compose more than they intend;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applaud, in spite of trivial faults, is due.

Page.

We shall take advantage of the shield which the above passage of the poet presents us, and in this our coup d'essai, as one of craft, draw as liberally on the sympathy and indulgence of the community, for blemishes in style, imperfections in composition,

and defects in our delineations, as any of the most adept of the modern tribe of ephemeral scribblers; and afterwards, with as little fear as diffidence, call on our readers to suspend their judgments for a while, disregard our faults and deformities, and look well into what may be our end and aim, before they either censure or applaud. We must be free also to tell them, that we are in need of somewhat more than the ordinary meed of mercy dealt out to persons of our calling and condition, inasmuch as we are but just entering on our probationary exercises, and are not yet become proficient either in the science of embellishment, or in the art of fiction. As we progress, however, we may improve, and, in time, become as finished in these necessary accomplishments, as any of the most experienced of our contemporary professors. The only serious matter we have to apprehend is, that from being occasionally assailed with qualms and compunctions, we may, at some critical juncture or other, and when it might be expedient that we should be free from all mental sensibilities, be suddenly afflicted with an irrepressible love of veracity, denounce our profession from its fallacies, and, for once in our lives, appear in the character of an upright journalist, in the laudable endeavour of diffusing truth instead of concocting frauds, and in setting forth facts in the plain garb of common sense, rather than bedizen them in a tawdry suit of sophistry, fit only to mislead and bewilder those, who may be attracted by the glitterings they display.

We cannot conceal, however, that the commencement of a new era with us is progre-

ORIGINAL DESIGN

ant with no little pain and excitement, from the want of confidence in our own attainments on the one hand, and the lack of that practical knowledge, which is so essentially needed in our avocations, on the other. To strong and gigantic minds, and to individuals of high intellectual endowments, these deficiencies would be light; whatever they might need, in the way of experience, would be supplied by the impulse of genius on a cultivated taste and understanding; and in the performance of their literary duties they would feel but little, either from the apprehension of criticism, or the fear of reproach; but it is not so with us, other feelings pervade us; and we want a portion of that confidence of which others have an excess.

The young aspirant for theatrical fame, ambitions of acquiring renown in the representative walks of the drama, and languishing to

"First and sweet his hour on the stage"

although he may have passed through the ordeal of managerial scrutiny and dictation, and have sustained, with composure and indifference, the gibes, gestures, and grimaces of the more experienced heroes of the sock and buskin, yet, when the hour for making his *salutem* to a scanning, sarcastic, and not very generous audience, approaches, he will find it difficult to escape the imposing effect, which having to appear before his judges, will inevitably produce. He may find his resolution and boldness, like the courage of Acres, come imperceptibly away, and by his quivering and vibratory motions without, afford us ample testimony that all is not tranquil within. A few kind and sympathising individuals, however, perceiving the germs of talent essaying to burst through the nebula which momentary agitation had engendered may, by a reasonable manifestation of their confidence in his powers, rouse him to a renewed exertion of the genius with which he is endowed, and triumphantly enable him to acquire that fame which it is his pride to merit, and his ambition to attain. But when the inexperienced journalist, amidst the conflicts of discussion, is about to make his first essay, and to perform a part for which neither habit nor study had rendered him eligible; when he evinces his trepidation he seldom elicits sympathy; no assuaging balm of commendation steals unsought to inspire him on his cheerless track; he is left unaided to combat with

the asperities of the many, and to seek consolation in the encomiums of the few. "All devouring time," however, may produce strange events, and work revolutions in the opinions of mankind, of such a salutary character, as may soften the churlish into good nature and the rigid into sensibility. The Editor is free to confess he feels himself so circumstanced and that while he is far from being dismayed by the onerous duties which the editorial functions involve, he is not insensible to the weight of responsibility attaching to them. He stands in great need of the indulgence of his friends, and trusts that they will not be too harsh in their strictures on him, for presuming to introduce his *first offspring* for their *fostering care and adoption*.

The Canton Press, therefore, conformably with its announcement in the prospectus of its Editor, and in pursuit of the object for which its structure has been thought expedient, now makes its debut on the public stage, and its respectful obeisance to the community, whose sufferance it is solicitous to acquire and whose applause it seeks to elicit; and it may, it is hoped, anticipate an issue commensurate with its labors and deserts; or, at all events, as favorable towards its ultimate success, as its sanguine supporters could either expect or cherish.

The preceding remarks having been advanced introductorily, the Editor now feels it imperative that he should advert to the principle on which it is the design that his journal should be conducted, and the line of policy he contemplates advocating in the future progress of his labours, with other explanatory details, which the confined limits of a prospectus precluded his submitting at a more early period, since the projection of the Canton Press had been in agitation.

Attached as we avowedly confess ourselves to be to every public measure, by which the best interests of our country are mainly promoted; impelled as we strongly are towards those conservative principles which intelligent and enlightened men conceive to be the best suited to the present advanced state of society; and declaring our predilections to incline irresistibly towards a liberal, and an economical system of government at home, and the preservation of our friendly relations abroad—we have no hesitation in at once proclaiming that we are influenced in our opi-

ons of public men, and of public measures, in proportion as the former are honest and consistent, and the latter wise, salutary, and judicious. But in these remote regions, we opine, the politics of Europe lose their interest, inasmuch as local events and domestic occurrences become more engaging, and, indeed, we conjecture, more congenial also, to the prevailing tastes of our readers. The states of Europe and the new world unfold but few acts or circumstances attracting to the commercial part of the foreigners of Canton. They are too evanescent and uninteresting, it is presumed, to draw forth any peculiar demonstrations of satisfaction from a community, absorbed, solely, in the abstract science of the counting house. But European and foreign intelligence generally, we shall faithfully detail; and as often as opportunities are afforded to for us doing so. We may have occasion, also, to comment on such parts of it as may be applicable to these remote regions: and in the execution of this portion of our editorial avocations, we wish it to be comprehended explicitly, we shall do so unshackled from those abstract notions, and free from those prejudices and prepossessions, which sometimes assail, and influence individuals engaged in the labours of the press. We shall canvass the measures of governments as they engage our attention, unbiassed by any considerations of a personal nature. We owe this to our readers, and we are not disposed to compromise our independence. We shall not be swayed by any affected sensibility—by any tenderness for individual national feeling, from a candid discussion of subjects, in which the honor and reputation of a country may be involved. We have thus, on matters of a general character and tendency, marked out our line of procedure, and it will be difficult to swerve as from our course, or induce us to incline either to the right or the left.

It may be difficult to devote as much an occasional notice to the local events of our several countries. The transactions of home are too irremissible to be disregarded, and some of us, the very hardly mentioning even of our "family affairs" produce emotions of no ordinary sensibility. "Sweet Home" so often dwelt by our fair ones, and so deeply sunk in the human affections, cannot be an infrequent topic to those who retain the least recollection of their early days, or turn retrospectively to the enjoyments of home in their riper years. The smile and philosophy it is probable, may smile at the golden intimations of joy which sometimes

daily unfold themselves in nature, and at the rays of delight that sparkle the countenances of others, when they are suddenly inspired by the sound of home stealing unexpectantly on the senses;—but we are far from denying their aptness and their want of congeniality of soul; and although it is not our province to combat, nor our design to repress them, for their lack of those touches of human nature which do hover to the heart, we shall take especial care not to become their captives. It must be admitted, however, that we have met with individuals who, cynical as they may be, are not actually proof against the prodigious effect which the thought of home produces; they cannot still so suppress the latent spark lurking within; the secret attachment cannot be hidden; in spite of all the efforts to crush it, the love of home will display itself in the warmest expressions of the mind and fancy. As the poet has beautifully described

"A nation's fastidious for our native clime;
Triumphs o'er change, and all denouncing time;
Our next regards our friends and kindred ones,
And every bosom feels a sympathetic flame."

We believe, sincerely, that even among some of our neighbours, who, from being absorbed in the busy hum of commerce, and amidst care and the counting room have but little time for relaxation, now and then heave a sigh in remembrance of home, and in the recollections of home, we whom an early attachment may have left impressions and endowments, which chance cannot blot out, nor distance efface. Who then among our readers, particularly our *free men*, will be found so chide as should we appropriate an occasional column in remembrance of those, between whom and us so great a gulf intervenes? Not one, we can easily divine; but many there be, who will read, while the tear of affection is ready to drop, a word or two in praise of their "native home."

To discount and enlarge on the wants and resources of the Chinese Empire, and the countries adjacent, as well as the numerous islands and states scattered on the surface of these seas, will be an important theme, and a leading feature of this paper. As the Editor is deeply imbued with a desire to promote the ends of commerce, he will allow nothing of moment to glance by, or sit before him, without a strenuous effort to elicit such intelligence as may be communicable and beneficial; he will have a greater incentive for this from an impression pervading him, that an imperfect knowledge only has been obtained, of the advantages that may be derived from a more general intercourse with this section of the globe. The habitable portion of the eastern hemisphere, when its localities and capabilities have been more generally, and more nicely developed, and speculation and enterprise have sought it with more spirit and avidity, is well destined to give an impetus to the commercial energy of Europe, and of America, and as it is but that, through the medium of the press, a considerable acquisition of information appertaining to it may be acquired, we cannot overstate, that nothing will gratify us so much as to be enabled to devote a space, to

causally, of our columns, for a purpose so essentially useful, and that may tend towards edifying and of pointing out new sources for the employment of capital, and for the display of the genius, skill and ability of enterprising men.

The domestic events and occurrences of Canton shall be as faithfully submitted as the possibility of eliciting a knowledge of them is within our reach, means, and command; for we have ascertained from incontestable sources, that nothing can be more acceptable, to both our European and Indian friends, than an occasional descriptive narrative of Chinese statistics, chronology, and natural history, of all of which, at the present juncture, they have but little knowledge, and that little acquired, until recently, through the medium of somewhat remote authorities. As far, therefore, as the columns of a weekly journal can be made available for the diffusion of information on these several branches of knowledge, they shall be open; and we are not without strong impression: that several of our literary friends, who may have given these various departments of science their study and attention, will, from time to time, aid us with such effusions as they may conceive interesting to the general reader, and be amusing and instructive to those friends, whom we are taught to esteem, and pleased to admire.

Although, in the preceding remarks, the Editor may have been sufficiently explanatory of the course it is intended that this Journal should pursue, the principles it contemplates advocating, and the tone and character of the productions to which its columns will be chiefly devoted, he feels it is incumbent that he should also submit, that in the discharge of his editorial duties, he designs carefully to abstain from all hostilities of a personal nature, and from such comments as may have a tendency to give individual pain and disquietude. Being solicitous to obtain a *locus standi* in the community of Canton, and having no predisposition for either, unfair strictures, or ungenerous sarcasms, it would ill accord with his views, and he might have to blush for his own littleness, were he to step aside from the sober and judicious paths of discussion, and, as if afflicted with the mania of the times, pursue a course of editorial animadversion and asperity, alike revolting to his readers and painful to himself. The exigencies of society may, it is conceded, render, at times, a temporary departure from a prescribed rule a matter of expediency, if not of necessity; but even in such cases, the Editor will not lose sight of the distinction between subjects of a general, and an individual character; nor forget that, in advocating the cause of truth,—that it is best upheld without personal abuse; and that the ends of society are more happily promoted when vituperation is denounced.

To conclude then, we repeat, that the line of our editorial labours is built on a desire of diffusing information, and in cultivating a friendly feeling in the community; and that while we may be led to comment on the faults of mankind, we shall not forget the reputation of individuals. This is our design, and we confidently trust it will meet with the favorable opinion of our readers; whose kind aid he has strong hopes of receiving while we are raising the superstructure.

As we become somewhat habituated to the peculiarities of the Chinese of Canton, a good deal of the rust, which early representations had generated, seems to wear off. When we advert to the half civilised nations of the new world, and look at their customs, manners and prejudices, we have nothing to advance on the score of dislike to the Chinese; we can only wish that time may bring about a change in the character of their government, because by such an event, improvement in the people may be greatly promoted. The interdicts of Governments are more or less bars to civilization in all new states.

The week has been fruitful of arrivals both from Europe and India, but they bring but little intelligence beyond the former confirming the previous reports we had had of the events passing in Great Britain.

The Eliza Stewart, Cap,—which had been anxiously expected arrived at Macao on the 1st instant from London. She brings papers to the 4th May. They furnish us with a confirmation of the overthrow of Sir Robert Peel's administration, and of the various defeats which the Right Honorable Baronet had sustained, previous to his resignation of the seals of office: but from the unavoidable length of our leading article, it being our first appearance, we have not room for any comments in our present number, confining ourselves merely to such extracts that appertain to the change, and which afford us a detail of the new Cabinet.

Lord Melbourne, it appears, is recalled to the Premiership; and there are some other minor changes in the appointments of Mr. C. Grant, Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Mr. Spring Rice, as well as several new admissions into the *slipping office* of the state. We do not see any thing of Lord Brougham; and the Great seal is in Commission! What has become of his Lordship? Or is it designed to divide the Chancellorship into two departments separating the supreme head of the Law, from the Political body, the Speakership of the House of Lords. Something of this kind Lord Brougham had in contemplation previous to the retirement of Lord Grey, but we believe the latter did not cordially approve of the division. It is an age for change and experiment, and we ought not to be astounded, even were we to hear of the Archbishop of Canterbury singing ballads in Drury Lane, or of seeing my Lord Brougham exhibit as a mountebank in moorfields.

The Chamber of Deputies in France, we perceive, have, at last, voted for the payment of the indemnity to the United States. It was carried with some acclamation, and by a large Majority, there having been 900 for it, and 187 against it. We are not surprised at this vote; we have only been astounded at the procrastination which has ensued since the recognition of the claim; and of the subsequent indisposition to liquidate it although a solemn treaty had established its justice. The reservation of General Valape to say the least of it, might have been dispensed with; it shows but little in favor of his

penetration, and loss of his love of national faith; while on the part of the American Ruler, the decision was firm and the resolution worthy the spirit which felt that the character of the government, would be compromised in submitting to a farther protracted nonpayment of a demand established on the fairest principles of national right.

When we advert to the distant period now past, at which the claim was first instituted by the American Government, for compensation for losses, to which her commerce had been subjected by the French marine, under the Bonapartean dynasty; when we reflect on the attachment so generally evinced by the united states towards France, emanating from the alliances of the latter at a momentous crisis, and when we call to our minds the manifest inclination displayed by the American Government towards France, during the greater part of the wars that deluged Europe with blood to save the ambition of Napoleon for universal dominion; when we look back at all these circumstances we cannot but think that America, in not persisting and strenuously too, for the recognition and liquidation of her claim, displayed a forbearance which nothing but attachment towards an ancient ally could have justified, to say nothing of the diminished amount to which she assented as a compensation.

The conduct of President Jackson seem to us to have been borne out by the exigencies of the case, and that it was both decisive and prompt. When he found no disposition on the part of the French ministers to provide for the due execution of a treaty, solemnly discussed and assented to, he assumed an attitude that carried with it an appearance of a resolution to obtain by force, that which he could not accomplish by entreaty: but it was nothing more than a demonstration; for we do not believe war was ever seriously contemplated by either the President, or the Government of the union. It might have had the air of a menace, but it was expedient, and designed to evince, that an unshaken determination pervaded the people of America either to have their claim, as fixed in 1831 liquidated, or subject France to the alternative of paying or fighting. This was cogent and the sequel proved it to be so, for sooner than resort to hostilities, the French Chambers have conceded what they found would be dangerous any longer to withhold, namely, the payment of the Indemnity.

It appears that the Chinese authorities are still unremitting in their vigilance to recover the property plundered from the *Bark Troughton*; and we understand that a proportion of that which had been secured, has been handed over to the consignees of the *Vessel*. We are not apologists for any people, but we do think that such promptitude, in endeavouring to seek out criminals who have committed an offence like the attack on the *Troughton*, is not exceeded even in the most civilized states, of Europe; for amongst them we do not hear of such prompt demonstrations being shown in cases where the interference of authority is found to be indispens-

able. We cannot but think that the Chinese authorities are deserving some praise for their vigilance and determination of recovering the property in the first place, and trying to bring the offenders to that punishment which their diabolical conduct merits, in the second.

ALEXANDER BARKER Esq, late President of the Hong Kong Trade in the Post administration, has been raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Ashburton, of Ashburton in the County of Devon. The new peer has attracted for his distinguished cognomen, the name of the native place of his ancestors, contiguous to which, it is said, he possesses extensive property. Indeed, it would be difficult, we believe to state definitely, in what part of great Britain, (to say nothing of the United States and Mexico) it is in which the noble Lord has not a large stake, "a stake not stolen from the public hedge," but planted there by his industry and enterprise. We have heard often of his being the nurse of about six noble Peers, those names we forbear mentioning, and that even two Dukedoms are now vegetating under his renovating and genial auspices. He is a gentleman remarkable for his unbending habits; though he has the reputation of being thought a liberal and a generous patron of merit and talent.

We have heard that rumours are abroad respecting the reception given to the Petition of some of the merchants of Canton, and transmitted, we are told, under the shield of Lady Napier, to be presented, (at least we presume so) to the King, through his Majesty's, Foreign Secretary. There are some discrepancies in the several accounts we have had, relative to the tone in which the petition was received, and in the absence of authentic data, on which to base our observations, (though by no means wishing to impugn the *viva voce* communications of our friends), we shall defer making any until some future day.

The European gentlemen of Canton who comprise the *Swan Club*, present, most evenings, with undiminished avidity, and despite of the intensity of the solar heat, their aquatic trips on the River. They appear, as they glide along the surface, in their light and skimming shells, to excite the wonderment, even of a Chinaman, who is involuntarily led to his usual ejaculation of *Ah-gah!* an indicative of his unlettered admiration!

True it is, that our amateurs display their proficiency, and manifest no little muscular power and skill in the propelling art; nay,

"They feather their oars with such skill and dexterity" that even Higginbottom of White Friars, might not blush to own—"they be my boys, I and Jack Skelton knock'd on, and then was run once and so mistabe."

We know not how far they proceed on their several excursions, not having been honored with a seat on any occasion, but we can easily account for this; we are aware that it does not emanate from forgetfulness, or want of courtesy towards us, but from the specific gravity of our rather men operating

somewhat liberally to propulsion, and not quite adapted for a small space.

We like this sort of aquatic recreation, there is something mainly in it; and in the absence of opportunities for any other species of amusement, it is the best that could have been hit on for the light weights; for us of a larger calibre, herbs of another description, — those drawing a greater depth of water, must be sought, ere we can venture our frail stuff recklessly on the bosom of the deep.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

On Monday the 30th March after the House had been called over, Lord John Russell brought forward his motion on the Irish Church in the form of a resolution, — "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the temporalities of the Church of Ireland." The motion was met by Sir Edward Kestellhill with a direct negative; and a debate ensued, which was continued by adjournments over the three following nights. The speakers in favour of the resolution were, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Charles Wood, Mr. Poulter, Mr. Ferguson O'Connor, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Sergeant Talford, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Littleton, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir John Campbell, Mr. Sergeant Wilde, Mr. Powell, Buxton, Lord Clements, and Mr. O'Connell. Those on the other side were Sir James Graham, Dr. Lefroy, Colonel Dumer, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Sir William Follett, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Bletby Thompson, Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Stanley, Mr. Richards, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Horace Twiss, Mr. Borthwick, and Sir Robert Peel. At length, after Lord John Russell had shortly replied, the House divided at nearly three o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 4th of April, when the numbers were found to be for the motion, 282, against it, 205.

On the evening of the 4th April the House went into Committee on the motion of Lord John Russell, when his Lordship moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee that any surplus which may remain after fully providing for the spiritual instruction of the members of the established Church in Ireland, ought to be applied to the general education of all classes of Christians." After the debate had proceeded for some time, Mr. Borthwick moved an adjournment, but the motion was negatived by a majority of 178 to 140. Soon after, however, the House adjourned till Monday, the 6th.

On that day, the debate having been resumed, the Committee at length divided, when the resolution was carried by a majority of 202 against 247. After this the House went into Committee on the Navy Estimates.

On Tuesday the Report of the Committee on the Irish Church was brought up, when Lord John Russell rose and moved, "That it is the opinion of this House that no measure upon the subject of tithes in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment which does not embody the principle contained in the foregoing Resolu-

tion." Another long debate followed; on the termination of which, at one o'clock in the morning, the House divided, when the numbers appeared to be — for the motion, 282, against it, 202.

On Wednesday, the 8th, the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and Sir Robert Peel in the Commons, announced that the Administration was dissolved.

Both Houses met again on Thursday and Friday, and the House of Lords also on Saturday, but no business of importance was transacted in either. They also both re-assembled on Monday, the 12th, when the House of Commons adjourned till Thursday, the 16th, as the Lords did also on the following day. On Thursday both Houses once more adjourned till Saturday, the 16th, Sir Robert Peel stating in the Commons that he had received a communication from His Majesty, informing him that the arrangements for forming a Government could not be completed till then.

On that day Lord Melbourne announced in the House of Lords that he had been appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and that the new Administration was formed. To a question asked by Lord Alrauley, he replied that he did not know whether he should have the assistance of Mr. O'Connell or not, but that he had taken no means to secure it, and had entered into no terms whatever with that Honorable and Learned Gentleman. His Lordship added, that to Mr. O'Connell's opinions in favour of the repeal of the Union and the abolition of the House, then adjourned till the 30th of April, but on the understanding that no public business should be taken till the 19th of May.

The same evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. Francis Baring moved for new writs on account of vacancies occasioned by the appointment of seventeen Members to offices under the Crown. The House then adjourned till the 12th of May.

We subjoin a list of the new Ministry, giving the names, so nearly as possible, in the same order in which we gave those of the late Administration in our Number for January.

The following form the Cabinet:—

Viscount Melbourne, *First Lord of the Treasury.*

Lord Palmerston, *Secretary for Foreign Affairs.*

Lord John Russell, *Secretary for the Home Department.*

Mr. Charles Grant, *Secretary for the Colonies.*

Marquis of Lansdowne, *President of the Council.*

Lord Duncannon, *Lord Privy Seal, and Chief Comptroller of Woods and Forests.*

Lord Auckland, *First Lord of the Admiralty.*

Sir John Lubbock, *President of the Board of Control.*

Mr. Poole Thomson, *President of the Board of Trade.*

Lord Howick, *Secretary of War.*

Lord Holland, *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*

Mr. Spring Rice, *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

The other appointments are:—

Sir Henry Parnell, *Paymaster of the Forces and Treasurer of the Navy.*

Lord Morpeth, *Irish Secretary.*

Marquis of Conyngham, *Postmaster-General.*

Mr. Charles Wood, *Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Lord Dalmeay, *Admiral Adams, Admiral Sir W. Parker, and Captain Elliott, Junior Lords of the Admiralty.*

Lord Seymour, Mr. W. H. Old, Mr. Robert Stewart, *Lords of the Treasury.*

Mr. Francis T. Baring, Mr. R. J. Stanley, *Joint Secretaries to the Board of Control.*

Sir Rufane Donkin, *Sergeant-General of the Ordnance.*

Colonel Leith Hay, *Clerk of the Ordnance.*

Colonel Anson, *Comptroller of the Ordnance.*

Sir George Grey, *Under Secretary of the Colonies.*

Lord Portwick, *Under Foreign Secretary.*

Lord Mulgrave, *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

Mr. Fox Maule, *Under Secretary for the Home Department.*

Lord Morpeth, *Irish Secretary.*

Marquis of Conyngham, *Postmaster-General.*

Mr. Charles Wood, *Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Lord Dalmeay, *Admiral Adams, Admiral Sir W. Parker, and Captain Elliott, Junior Lords of the Admiralty.*

Lord Seymour, Mr. W. H. Old, Mr. Robert Stewart, *Lords of the Treasury.*

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Lord Portwick, *Under Foreign Secretary.*

Lord Mulgrave, *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

Mr. Fox Maule, *Under Secretary for the Home Department.*

Mr. Lobouche, *Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint.*

The following are the new appointments to places in the Household:—

Marquis Wellesley, *Lord Chamberlain.*

Lord Albert Conyngham, *Vice-Chamberlain.*

Duke of Argyll, *Lord Steward.*

Earl of Albemarle, *Master of the Horse.*

Earl of Errol, *Master of the Buckhounds.*

Earl of Godard, *Captain of the Yeomen Guard.*

The following legal appointments have also been made:—

Sir John Campbell, *Attorney-General.*

Mr. R. M. Rolfe, *Solicitor-General.*

Mr. Cutler Vergusson, *Judge-Advocate.*

Mr. J. A. Murray, *Lord Advocate for Scotland.*

Mr. Cunningham, *Solicitor-General for Scotland.*

Lord Plunket, *Lord Chancellor of Ireland.*

Mr. Serjeant Ferris, *Attorney-General for Ireland.*

Mr. Michael O'Loughlin, *Solicitor-General for Ireland.*

The Great Seal of England has in the meantime been put in commission. The commissioners are Sir Charles Pepys, Master of the Rolls; Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor; and Mr. Justice Romney.

FRANCE.

A project of law, to define and fix ministerial responsibility, has been debated with much energy; but the great business has been the American question, which, for many days, exclusively occupied the Chamber of Deputies. The report of the committee was presented on the 29th of March, when the reading of it occupied an hour and a half. It recommended that the full sum of \$5,000,000 francs should be paid to the United States as agreed upon in the treaty of 1821, signed by the Duke de Broglie and General Sebastiani; but that, at the same time, care should be taken to preserve the national dignity, and to induce President Jackson to apologise for his threats, or the violation of his language towards the French. A very animated debate followed on the simple question of when the day should be fixed for taking the report into consideration, which finally ended in naming the 7th of April. From what passed on this occasion, one might have thought it doubtful whether ministers would be successful in carrying the measure through the House; but we have had occasion, more than once, to mention the impossibility of forecasting how the Chamber of Deputies will vote on any question.

On the 6th of April, the American Commodore Elliot, in the "Comitacion" Frigate, arrived at Havre, whence he proceeded by land to Paris, his instructions being to wait the decision of the Chamber, and to convey Mr. Livingstone, the ambassador, back to America, in case the claims should be rejected. The commodore reached the French capital in time enough to be present at all the debates, which, we should think, must have both amused and astonished the worthy sailor. The discussion did not fairly begin until Thursday the 6th of April. It closed on Saturday the 10th, when notwithstanding various interrupted speeches, and some of the strongest reasoning we ever heard of, the payment of the whole of the United States' indemnity was carried by the unopposed and enormous majority of 202 against 127. An amendment, however, proposed by General Valade, — that no indemnity should be paid to the Americans until their president gave satisfactory explanations to the French government as to the proud and warlike tone of his message, was also carried, and made a part of the bill. The explanation seems simple enough. President Jackson only threatened when he saw no indication or prospect on the other side to pay, and now that the promise to pay is given, and the treaty is duly ratified by the Chambers, the threat goes for nothing. We hope we shall hear no more of the business, and that the French and Americans will continue to be good friends, as they ought to be. It ought not to excite surprise to see the Carlist faction the more violently opposed to the just claims of the citizens of the United States. Their consciences are subservient to their politics. They would rejoice at the renewal of a war between Louis Philippe and the Americans, as they would at anything else that embarrassed or threw discredit on the new order of things. Moreover, the abolition can never forget how great an influence the Americans exercised on the growth of liberal opinions in France, nor can they drive out of their old narrow the harvest of a republican people.

PORTUGAL.

PAULUS AUGUSTUS of Portugal (the Duke of Lourenberg), after being for little more than one month the husband of the young Queen Donna Maria da Gloria, died at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th of March. His illness, which only lasted five days, was a sore throat ending in a morbid inflammation of the trachea, a disease rather frequent in southern climates, and not very uncommon towards the French. A very animated debate followed on the simple question of when the day should be fixed for taking the report into consideration, which finally ended in naming the 7th of April. From what passed on this occasion, one might have thought it doubtful whether ministers would be successful in carrying the measure through the House; but we have had occasion, more than once, to mention the impossibility of forecasting how the Chamber of Deputies will vote on any question.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law; and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1835.

No. 2.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"**MAGNUM**"—By *Peter Pedrigo Pigma*.—This has been marked to appear, as early as our poetical column will permit. In scanning it over we were reminded of Peter Pindar, and "*Peep'd like a Magpie into a narrow door at each stanza.*"

"**AMICUS**"—Will do us the kindness to accept the warmest assurances of our respect, for the hints he has so judiciously, and so handsomely conveyed to us; we appreciate them as they merit, and shall profit by their moral. To wearied travellers, on an uneven path, as we are, they are soothing and consolatory; like the genial rays of heaven, they spread their benign influences upon us, and help us on our journey.

"**A MERCHANT**"—Has been received, and, with great deference, we fear the writer does not come within the rules which our prospectus has prescribed. The matter is pithy, pointed, and powerful, but in these times of rage and wrath it is susceptible, we think, of mis-interpretation, but we shall ~~come~~ *come* over it again, and when we rise, it may appear clad in more flattering habiliments.

"**ROSS GOVERNOR**"—Is not exactly of our school of taste. His exterior is too rough for our columns. When he is better dressed, and stripped of his coarse outside, he may be permitted to make his bow to our readers; but not until that has been accomplished.

The only arrivals we have any knowledge of, within the present week, are the American Vessel *Suffolk*, Smith, and the British Ship *Norwadda*, Patrick, from Manila, as well as the *Rebecca*, Roe. The place from whence the latter sailed has not transpired.

The accounts from Great Britain with which we have been favored by the *Eliza Stewart* convey to us the political condition of our parent country, and it is far from being either gratifying or consolatory. The excitement and agitation which the distracted proceedings in His Majesty's councils avowedly produce, and the domestic discord an alienations which are generated by political broils, unhinge society, shake the fundamental principle upon which it is based, and by their baneful influence on the feelings of the people, sever those ties of confidence and good fellowship, which in days gone by, exalted Englishmen to a station in the moral world, that the good in all countries might admire and the bad be proud to imitate. But those halcyon days are past; and however sanguine mankind may be, of acquiring a more benign and efficient system of government, and a return to the repose and quietude of remoter times, from these changes in the councils of the crown, their anticipations may fall short of being realized. We cannot help, for the life of us, although we affect to join in the exaltations of the many, from being greatly influenced by the painful predictions of the few,—that such a condition of mankind cannot be appeased without convulsion.

As we had for some time apprehended would eventually ensue, the administration of Sir Robt. Peel, after a short, but energetic, though ineffectual struggle, has terminated. The gallant Baronet, after fighting every night in parliament, and combating with prodigious skill, tact, and resolution, has been necessitated to yield to the power of an opposition, that had only numerical superiority to give it an

ascendency: he has not been defeated by the collective voice of the people, he has only sustained a discomfiture from a majority of their representatives: but even before these, he did not surrender, until he indelibly impressed his country with the conviction, that the remedial measures he was pursuing, were such as would ultimately contribute towards the welfare and happiness of the nation at large.

We are now in the stream; and running in the current of the movement. To attempt any further resistance to the efforts of the agitators, to that race of destructives, who have been successively led by Wolfe Tone, Emmet, the Keoghs; and now by Lord Durham, and the great Recipient of the Rint—(would be a waste of human ingenuity and labour; the time is past, the hour for an effectual struggle has expired, and nothing is left but to succumb to the measures which agitation prescribes. We thought that the people of Great Britain had been too sensibly warned by the example of such men, and especially by the last, when the concession of catholic emancipation, instead of tranquillising Ireland, stands as a lamentable instance of the effect of ministerial expediency, and of O'Connell's jesuitism. Nothing now, we fear, can restore tranquillity to that distracted country, but the raising of the agitator, either to the Crown or to the Scaffold. We live, however, in an age of expedients; at a time when honor amongst political men has become an indefinable term; when principle seems to be exploded, or melted in the crucible of destructiveness; when political consistency is cheapened like stale fish; and when reputation is held to be as worthless as the commodities of rag fair.

But what could have been expected from an administration fettered and controlled, as it doubtless was, by the imperious command of the Dictator. We only regretted, for the sake of Sir Robt. Peel's reputation, that he should have been lured into such a confederacy—such a combination of ultraism and apostasy, as comprised the ministry of which he was nominally the premier. The annals of Great Britain do not afford an instance on record, (unless the ministry of "all the Talents" in 1806 might be thought an exception) of a cabinet having been formed of such heterogeneous materials, such a compound of character—as that which is imprinted on the colleagues of the worthy Baronet. Could any

human being, with the least sagacity and penetration, have ever contemplated that a cabinet, of such objectionable components, could long sway, or rule, the destinies of Great Britain: could it ever have entered the pericranium of Sir Robert Peel, that the country would be satisfied with his associates though it might confide in his integrity? Could he, in fact, have even dreamt, that the people of England would submit to see such men as the Duke of Wellington at the head of the Foreign relations of their country; Lord Aberdeen ruling the Colonies; the hoary apostate Lord Roslyn in the chair of the Council; Sir Edmund Knatchbull directing the civil department of the army; and the unbending, uncompromising, petulant, and sensitive soldier, Sir Henry Hardinge, sent to cool the heated and agitated condition of the people of Ireland? Could it, we repeat, have assailed any human imagination, that a ministry so constituted, should have existed a month, and in face of that unqualified censure which has accompanied the Duke of Wellington's political career? If it did, we can only infer, that such individual had viewed the condition of English society, through a very contracted focus indeed.

It has been a palpable and an irrevocable error in the Duke of Wellington's life, that he could not curb the force of ambition, and restrain the impulses that led him to fancy himself a statesman: after a succession of military achievements, scarcely paralleled, in the history of Europe, and for which he had received the grateful demonstrations of his liberal countrymen, had he lacked ambition, he would have retired to the enjoyment of the highest honors which his Sovereign had bestowed, and not have sullied a distinguished name, by aiming at dictating in the political councils of the Crown; for which he had declared himself incompetent, and inexperience had rendered him indisputably ineligible. The public voice, now so hostile to His Grace, will operate as a salutary check on his future ambition, and the few laurels left to adorn his escutcheon, may descend with him, as a memento of his glory at one period, and of the instability of his power, at another.

Of Sir Robert Peel our sentiments are of a different tone, and our opinions of another cast; he is a practical statesman, a man of transcendent talents; of unimpeachable industry, and of incalculable experience, and

what in our estimation exceeds every other trait in the Honourable Baronet's history, he is a highly moral, and a most virtuous individual, one who is an ornament to private life, and who adorns the circle of science, as well as the councils of his King. His having at one period of his political career, become a convert to expedients, when he ought to have adhered to principle, has rather lost him some weight in the estimation of a few, but the many, and the leading power of the Country, we fear not to say, are decidedly of an opinion that Sir Robert is the individual in whose design for steering the vessel of the state, the people have the most implicit confidence. If there be any part of Sir Robert's political conduct, which we feel not to have been in accordance with what we should have deemed consistent with the reputation of a statesman, it is that, like the Tory school of statesmen, generally, he estimated mankind, not as they are, but as they were; and legislated in this age of mental advancement, as though there had been no progress in the improvement and education of the people. But his ultra notions have long subsided, and although he still retains his predilections for the existing institutions of church and state, he is avowedly rubbing off the mildew of old prepossessions, and becoming as good a conservative, as the most sanguine could cherish.

As corroborative of our opinion of Sir Robert as a minister, we shall submit what one of the most virulent of his news-paper opponents has said of him—the Globe:—"The resignation of Sir Robert Peel was a dignified ending to a ministerial career marked by great and acknowledged ability. Even the most decided of his opponents felt the manliness of his demeanour, and seemed almost to relent at the consummation of their exertions. There is but one opinion of the skill and talent which he displayed throughout his arduous and disheartening enterprise: and his merits are the more marked because none of his colleagues have done any thing to dispute his claim to all the merits of his administration. From the first accession to power we have been the strenuous opponents of Sir R. Peel's administration. From the first, however, we have given him credit for all the ability which he has manifested; and, what was a rarer piece of fairness in his opponents, for as much honesty."

This is saying enough for Sir Robert's short sway; but his measures are the best proof to be adduced, that he designed to remedy abuses, without compromising the honor of his Country: but a serious opposition, (and who is there that has glanced over the proceedings of parliament that can consistently call it ought but factions) has placed an impenetrable barrier, for a while, against those judicious remedial measures, with which his administration had dowered; and we apprehend that, with the voice of the Country calls for his resumption of power, we may have to deplore their not having been effected. This is a supposition for which many eagerly look, and those who predict its advent may not be false prophets.

With the merits and capabilities of Lord Melbourne for the Premiership we profess to know but little; but as we have no high opinion of his moral character, we mistrust his public one. His preliminary trial, after the retirement of Lord Grey, was not sufficient from which to form an estimate of his talents, and we fear there is no other measure of his Lordship's political life, that will raise him in the scale of statesmen to any pre-eminent distinction. But, as we have before said, the measures of Government being, now a days, nothing but shifts and expedients, to gratify one sect and to oppress another, of what importance is it to us, who guides the state machine? whether it be driven by my Lord Melbourne as a modern Jarvis, or the Recipient of the Rint as Chief whip of the destruction. The thing is the same, there is no principle in governing; any one may rule, who rules from self-interest. Churchill, has said somewhere,

"All would be done's o' it from the cradle, fit
To rule in politics as well as wit.
The grave the gay, the feylog, and the dunce,
Start up (judicious us) statesmen all at once."

as they do in England, for we have openers almost in parliament, and many who are such egregious blockheads, that as Jacques facetiously describes them, "their heads would make excellent wig-blocks." Men of integrity, who have a great stake in the Country, who are willing to guide its destinies upon those fixed principles which the constitution recognizes, and which ages have admitted to be wise and salutary; and who are ready to reprove the abuses which, in the lapse of time, have crept in—are deterred from stepping forward, because they are not disposed to compromise their character by a cowardly submission to the influence of opinion.

We shall, however, not do Lord Melbourne the injustice to prejudge him, we shall wait the result of his efforts, and watch narrowly the course he designs pursuing; he may have discrimination enough to distinguish between governing to please the passions, and governing to uphold the honor of the Country; the distinction is wide, and let us hope that he will hit upon the more happy course for the people.

To keep out the Radicals or Destructives from power seems evidently to pervade parliament, and this may be a favorable token of their being denounced by both whigs and Tories, and that their creed is too bad to be countenanced by any honest men: Were they to be admitted into any participation of Lord Melbourne's government, we should at once characterize it, as Peel did the ministers of his time.—We are governed by a set of drivellers whose ignorance takes away all dignity from distress, and makes even calamity ridiculous.

We shall now wait, in anticipation of other arrivals from Europe, by which we may, in all probability, hear of the progress making by the new ministry; and we join in the general wish that their measures may tend towards the good of all classes of the community of Great Britain.

We have received a communication signed 'a Foreigner,' which was handed to us some days ago, and we have inserted it in another column of our paper for the perusal of our readers. We cannot but think, with great submission, that calling upon us for an opinion on such an important subject, at so early a stage of our Editorial career is, to use a little modern phraseology—'coming it quick,' and almost before we had heard of there being a chamber of Commerce in Canton.

In the course of our experience we have seen something of such institutions, and have taken advantage of the services which they are designed to render to the trading world; and at some future period we may be induced, among other subjects that may be presented for our consideration, to submit a few observations connected with their constitution, as well as on their utility, and on the abuses to which, from undue influence they are incident, and from those frequent inequitable decrees which prejudice and incompetency often pronounce: we may do this also somewhat in detail because we are impressed with the importance of these institutions in all commercial communities.

With regard to the chamber of Commerce in Canton we are ignorant of the principle on which it is established; but when we look at the highly respectable names of the individuals who are the members of the institution, something not only highly useful to Commerce, but of edification to the society of Canton, generally might be expected to emanate from their deliberations.

As it is a measure of some moment, we shall take time to consider of 'a Foreigner's' request, because we should like, in the event of our determining to submit our opinions, to do so, as clearly, as explicitly, and as much in detail, as the subject needs; and to effect it also, without incurring displeasure, when we hope to receive commendation. In the interim, however, we should be gratified on receiving the opinion of some of our intelligent neighbours on the subject, because as a matter of record to be transmitted to Europe we think it would be acceptable to persons engaged in commerce with China; and the British Government might be disposed to give the measure some consideration, and endeavor to

affect an establishment, from which much good to commercial men might flow.

We have heard but not authentically of an affray having taken place on board the Danish Ship *Syden*, Captain Dard, which terminated in the death of one man and in the wounding of several. How it originated we have no knowledge; we wish to know and to obtain the details and facts that led to the catastrophe; and we mean to know the one, as well as to arrive at the other, with as little delay as possible; and this out of no animadversion beyond what is due to the ends of justice.

We can easily perceive that this matter is sought to be enveloped in mystery, out of tenderness to the officers of the Ship, the strongest evidence to us that all is not so it should be; we are determined if practicable to bring the whole to light, so that the said officers of the Ship, may escape the imputation which the attempt, at treating the matter as an affair of indifference, naturally calls forth.

We understand that officers of other Ships were sought to assist in quelling the spirit of insubordination (or whatever it may be designated) which occasioned the affray, and these officers, whoever they may be, owe a duty to society, and ought immediately to submit the cause and the consequences; for our parts we are determined not to let the matter sleep, and we trust that H. M. Superintendents, if they have jurisdiction over matters of this nature, will investigate it with the promptness which its importance deserves.

We know what Lascar crews are, and we know that they are ignorant but passive beings; and in our opinion, if treated but with common humanity, are not very likely to evince a mutinous spirit: we know also what man is, when "dressed in a little brief authority," and that it is not only expedient but imperative, that he should be occasionally reminded, that an excuse of authoritative power is a dangerous weapon when put into weak hands.

We repeat that this affair must be sifted to the bottom, not only for the sake of justice towards the injured, but that the officers of the Ship, who labour under the imputation of not having manifested an excess of feeling, may have an opportunity of wiping away the stigma which usually follows a vessel after a mutiny: and their friends therefore, if they have any, will do well to make the facts known to us. The character of the merchant service sustains a blot on its reputation by affairs of this kind, and it ought to feel an interest in the investigation. Verbum sap!

HEDDOMARY.

SEPTEMBER, 19th Saturday.

20th Sunday.—The 14th Sunday after Trinity.
21st Monday.—1834. This day will be recorded in the political events of China as having been the one on which the late Lord Napier retired from Canton, to take up his residence at Macao, after an unsuccessful effort to obtain an interview with the Vice-Roy.

SEPTEMBER, 22th Third.—The commencement of the annual Festival.

22nd Wood.—1834. The British take possession of Bombay having acquired it, we believe, as a marriage portion to the Queen of Charles the Second.

23th Thursday.—Town-Fair term, the patronal Equinox of the Chinese.

24th Friday.—The late Lord Napier reached Macao on this day, to the great grief of his amiable family.

SEPTEMBER.

"Yet still shall sage September bend his pride,
Some birds shall chant, some gaye flowers shall blow,
Mar in the woods wholly recalled
To purple bloom; the later fruits shall grow
The stronger plants, each as enjoy the cold,
And wear a livelier grace by being old."

September has its irresistibility and attractions; it excites a variety of interests, and awakens our love of life; its approach is equally hailed, by the Husbandman, the Sportsman, and the City, while the simple and faithful Rustic, whom the poet Goldsmith, in his eulogiums of them, designated

"A bold Peasantry a Country's pride."

partakes of some of the exuberance which the commencement of the Autumnal Festival has to bestow. The Farmer elated with the abundance, which a prolific season has produced, may be seen busy in garnering his crop, his heart gladdened as he views his sheaves. The Sportsman, burning with ardour, to spread destruction among the devoted Partridges, and the too long destined and timid Hunter, in the midst of his throng of Fox-ling pieces and Pointers, evinces his eagerness for the coming morn, when he may indulge in slaughter, and boast of his bagging: while the City, who through a bustling season of shopping has been mindful of his counter and his cash, having secured the latter, leaps over the former with youthful nimbleness and agility to do with his dog and gun, either in the fields of Bow, or in the more sporting vicinities of Blackheath and Battersea, and wonderful haventation among the feathered tribe! What a day of details it is to him! With what zeal his faithful shop-dog hunts each stagnant puddle, and pursues the wag tail or the duck! and what are his demonstrations of joy, when he discovers his staunch and never failing domestic quadruped, firmly fixed, with his tail erect, like a barbed pole, and with his head half buried in a Rat-hole! it is a moment, that none but the ardent sportsman can describe! It is one of exultation to the innocent child, whose sanguine hopes had prepared him for a Cowey or a Hare; but let what is his chagrin, and how great is his mortification, when honest pluck, withdrawing his nose from the burrow, holds a—Rat!

The pleasures of the labouring Rustic or Peasant,

centre in the Harvest Home, the Hockey night, and the Largan; and they show, by those spontaneous symptoms of delight, which cannot be mistaken, that satisfaction and comfort pervade them, on the approach of the season for the husbandman's festival. The close of the harvest in some parts, even now, in this age of the March of intellect, is kept up with those rejoicings and manifestations, which were wont, generally, to prevail, in times far gone by. The tall worn labourers of a good natured Farmer of the old school of Husbandry, were not to be disregarded; they were held as part and parcel of his family; they received his attentions with a smile, and met his children with sorrow; and should any thing have interposed during the operations of Harvest, which caused a momentary alloy of the good feelings that pervaded the Farmer's circle, the coming Harvest Home or Hockey night restored harmony; for the sun of that night was not permitted to set on their wrath. The Poet of nature, Bloomfield in his incomparable poem of the Farmers Day, and in allusion to the Harvest-home says,

"Here once a year, dismission-bowls to court,
The master, servant, and the merry guest,
Are equal all; and round the happy ring,
The rosy open crutching gloves hang,
And warmed with gratitude, he quits his plow,
With man-burst hands, and the uncoloured skin,
Buffs the joy his honored host to meet,
To serve at once the master and the friend;
From then to meet his caller, to share his tale,
He takes, his conversation, and his ale."

This was the general state of society which prevailed in the agricultural counties of England half a century ago, or perhaps less; the improvement in mankind, as it is called, however, through the means of public instruction, has greatly reversed the scene; and the undisciplined swine-herd is now transformed into a pot-boom politician, while the bonds of the parish stalks in the treble capacity, of bell-man, poet, and teacher of political economy.

But September has its other attractions; it is the season for grapes, grapes, very-checked apples, and equally very-checked baxom wenchies, bicing, in all the luxury of superfluous health, and bedizened in their new tawdry, to the wake and fair, to feast on the wenchies which a happy meeting with friends, and the kiss of parental fondness never fail to elicit. We can fancy, may we have seen, it, in the course of our many peregrinations, that the liberty of a day to an industrious female domestic, in a house, than which, no gem could be so inestimable. The smile of gratification sits on her countenance, like a sweet sun-beam on a bed of tulips, making innocence beautiful, and the hints of nature throw out all their brilliancy; but the happy meeting of the wench, when parental endearments and brotherly love are exchanged, in all the warmth of rustic fondness and affection, is enough to soften inestimability into compassion, while the parting scenes, when sombre night begins to approach, will cause the tear to intrude, even on the callous. We have witnessed such scenes, and have heard, with

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Yr. hum. ap!

WEDDOWARY.

SEPTEMBER, 15th Saturday.

16th Sunday.—The 14th Sunday after Trinity.
31st Monday.—1854. This day will be recorded in the political events of China as having been the one on which the late Lord Napier retired from Canton, to take up his residence at Macao, after an unsuccessful effort to obtain an interview with the Vice-Roy.

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The stronger plants, such as enjoy the cold,
And wear a livelier green by being old."

September has its irremissibility and attractions; it excites a variety of interests, and awakens our love of life; its approach is equally hailed, by the Husbandman, the Sportsman, and the City; while the simple and faithful Rustic, whom the poet Goldsmith, in his eulogiums of these, designates.

'A bold Foreman's a Country's pride.'

partakes of some of the exuberance which the commencement of the Autumnal Festival has in store. The Farmer elated with the abundance, which a prolific season has produced, may be seen united in garnering his crop, his heart gladdening as he views his sheaves. The Sportsman, bearing with ardour, to spread destruction among the devoted Partridge, and the no less destined and timid Hawk, in the midst of his throng of Fowling pieces and Pointers, evinces his eagerness for the coming morn, when he may indulge in slaughter, and boast of his baggages; while the City, who through a bustling season of shopping has been mindful of his counter and his cash, having secured the latter, leaps over the former with youthful nimbleness and agility to do with his dog and gun, either in the fields of *flow*, or in the more sporting vicinities of *Blackheath* and *Battersea*. And wonderful haecanum among the feathered tribe! What a day of details it is to him! With what zeal his faithful shop-dog hunts each stagnant puddle, and purges the egg laid, or the fact! and what are his demonstrations of joy, when he discovers his staunch and never failing domestic quadruped, firmly fixed, with his tail erect, like a barbaric pole, and with his head half buried in a flat-hole! It is a moment, that none but the ardent sportsman can describe! It is one of exultation to the innocent cat, whose sanguine hopes had prepared him for a Covey or a Hare; but not what is his change, and how grant is his mortification, when honest plumb, withdrawing his nose from the burrow, bolls a—Ratt!

The pleasures of the labouring Rustic or Peasant,

centre in the Harvest Home, the Hawkey night, and the Largess; and they show, by these spontaneous symptoms of delight, which cannot be mistaken, that satisfaction and comfort pervades them, on the approach of the season for the husbandman's festival. The *glow* of the harvest in some parts, even now, is in this age of the March of intellect, in kept up with these rejoicings and manifestations, which were wont, generally, to prevail, in times far gone by. The toil worn labourers of a good natured Farmer of the old school of Husbandry, were not to be disregarded; they were held as part and parcel of his family; they received his counsels with a smile, and met his chidings with sorrow; and should any thing have interposed during the operations of Harvest, which caused a momentary alloy of the good feelings that pervaded the Farmer's circle, the coming Harvest Home or Hawkey night restored harmony; for the sun of that night was not permitted to set on their wrath. The Poet of nature Bloomfield in his incomparable poem of the Farmers Day, and in allusion to the Harvest-home says,

'Here once a year, distinction leaves its seat,
The master, servant, and the merry guest,
Are equal all; and round the happy ring,
The reapers eye exclaiming glances fling;
And warmed with gratitude, he quits his place,
With one-burst hands, and oh-magnificent cheer,
Bells the joy his bearded host to send,
To serve at once the master and the friend;
Proved then to meet his spirit, to share his tale,
His wit, his conversation, and his ale.'

This was the general state of society which prevailed in the agricultural counties of England half a century ago, or perhaps less; the improvement in taxation, as it is called, however, through the means of public instruction, has greatly reversed the scene; and the unwholesome wine-herd is now transformed into a pot-boon politician, while the bundle of the parish stalks in the treble capacity, of bellman, poet, and teacher of political economy.

But September has its other attractions; it is the season for geese, grapes, rosy-cheeked apples, and equally rosy-cheeked baxom wench, bicing, in all the luxury of superabundant health, and bedizened in their new taggery, to the wake and fair, to feast on the sweets which a happy meeting with friends, and the kiss of parental fondness never fail to elicit. We can fancy, any we have seen, it, in the course of our many peregrinations, that the liberty of a day to an industrious female domestic, is a boon, that which, as gun could be so inestimable. The smile of gratification sits on her countenance, like a sweet sun-beam on a bed of tulips, making innocents beautiful, and the tints of nature throw out all their brilliancy; but the happy meeting at the wake, when parental endearments and brotherly love are exchanged, in all the warmth of rattle fondness and affection, is enough to soften insensibility into compassion, while the parting scene, when jubilee night begins to approach, will cause the tear to o'erspread, even on the sallow. We have witnessed such scenes, and have heard, with

feelings of no ordinary sentiment, the injunctions which the parting moment has called forth, from an affectionate parent, when separating from his children on a fair night. We have involuntarily exclaimed—

‘Those filial piety wert thou!
And round the ring beamingly bright,
Dwelt in the luscious half shed tear?
And in the parting word—good night!’

September also, affords the good people of Cockaigne the pagentry of electing their Civic Monarch for the year ensuing, and of either applauding or condemning his majesty regnant; but we believe that it excites but little interest, except in the gourmands of the city, and those who are indispensable towards feeding civic vanity, and getting up puppet shows, and mock sovereign festivals.

And finally, September is interesting to the youthful portion of a community, the fruit garden presenting to them a profusion of tempting things. ‘Against the wall the grapes have put on the transparent look which indicates their complete ripeness, and have dressed their cheeks in that delicate bloom which enables them to bear away the bulk of beauty from all their rivals. The peaches and nectarines have become fragrant, and the whole wall where they hang, is musical with bees.’ Along the espaliers, the rosy-cheeked apples look out from among their leaves, like laughing children peeping at each other through screens of foliage; and the young standards bend their struggling boughs to the earth with the weight of their produce.’ How delicious! is it not! We declare that the very thought of it alone is so luscious, that it makes our mouth water. We shall be dreaming to night, of grapes, gooseberries, and garden; and be jumping from our couch in an ecstasy of joy fancying that we are in the midst of vines, bushes and espaliers; and like the little apple munchin archers of the village, filling our mouths and pockets with irresistible eagerness.

The month of September then has its charms: the falling leaf excites an interest, and the withering flowers of the pastures remind us of decaying vegetation. The feathered songsters have ceased their notes, while others of the race have become a prey to man. — Goats exult in day, and to-morrow are exhibited, dished in condiments *a la Kitchen*, to taste the periodical taste of Mr. Alderman Guttle. Such are the variations and changes which September produces, and it can only be the morose abstracted calculator of his wealth, the followers of Irving and his disciple, the pious Mr. Percival, or a few of our modern aristocrats, who conceive that it would derogate from their dignity to be pleased with the

“Short and simple annals of the poor,” whose heart would not be ready to jump out of its encasement, on seeing innocent mirth, and unsophisticated amusement, have their usual influence on the people of Great Britain.

ORIGINAL. THE SABBATH.

BY HOMO.

“This is that which the Lord hath said, Tomorrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord: beth that which you will take to-day, and count that ye will rest;—*Psalm Ecclesi Chap. 10th Ver. 23rd.*”

The Sabbath holy day of rest;
To honor it he did bestow
Who sitteth on the throne above,
And setteth out his heavenly law
To all who seek and supplicate,
(Who dread their fast approaching fate)
That mercy he to them would show,
Who oft denied it here below.
That God, I reverence and obey,
Deceit is for our railing day.

He hallowed it—from labour cease, and pray—
Remember and keep holy the Sabbath day.

I hail thy blessed sacred morn!
Thy lucid rays of light adorn!
Celestial brightness comes with thee,
Thou bringest love and felicity,
Thy even-tide serenity and calm,
Is to the care worn mind a balm
That smooths or soothes aching pain,
Reviveth hope, and faith again.
Heavenly graces thou dost give,
Appointed for us thou’rt divine.

All hail the Sabbath, the coming holy day!
Ordain’d for man to rest on, and to pray.

It is like the dew from heaven,
It will refresh us, and deliver
Our hopes of never ending peace,
In other realms, where troubles cease;
Where all shall dwell in harmony,
Harbours of His glory.
With angels all our strains sing
To Him—our maker—highest King.
In fervent organs join,
To land omnipotence divine.

The Sabbath, solemn day of rest appointed
For man, made after God, the Lords anointed!

How oft in wilds, where night abounds
Rice forest yells, and savage sounds,
Hark! before thy morning beam’d,
Thy glim’ring wa’ning twilight gleam’d,
(* Fore-luckless perils could obstruct)
Dropt the big tear of gratitude
To thee! (thou dost didst interpose
To stay the merciless wrath of those,
Thy sacred influence robed,
Who fear, doubt, tremble, and suspect)

From me take thou my all unfeigned praise,
Shame not, will not, never impugn, thy ways.

On old Columbia’s dreary plains
Where civil discord ruthless reigns
Where scourge ruthless sweeps along
The guiltless Eden. The blood stain’d throng
Nor heed, nor yet took up to thee,
To cease from slaughter and to pray;
But shouts of terror thunder round,
Their droned and incessant sound,
Belted now—’t seen all was calm,
Carriage ceased, ’twas a Sabbath calm.

* The author was present on no occasion when Bolivar commanded a halt of his troops, (though holy is pursued of their enemy,) because it was the sabbath eve, and he had determined on keeping the next day holy, and of performing high mass, which was done in the plains of Ocaña in the presence of 10 to 12,000 Troops. The effect was imposing to a spectator—of the author was.

Will then the Sabbath, even on fields of blood,
The standing day, with peace and love imbued.

The Sabbath teaches to employ,
Our thoughts in search for permanent joy,
Disengage all our worldly task,
For judgment bids us quick prepare,
As death oft comes suddenly;
The spirit soon its seat must leave,
And the soul soar to realms of bliss,
Or sink into the dark abyss,
Where there’s eternal misery
For those, who have rejected thee.

Blessed day! renowned and glorious thy fame
The Jehovah’s and ‘hallowed be his name’!

Memo 9th September, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,
It is very likely that you will consider me presuming by calling upon you in this early stage of your editorial business to favor the community, (or part of it) with your sentiment on Chambers of Commerce, that is to say, it would be gratifying to many of us to know what is meant by a Chamber of Commerce for although we have one in Canton we can neither understand its object, nor find out the use of it. If it be not imposing upon you, your sentiments upon this subject would be most acceptable to some of your readers, and it would exceedingly oblige.

Yours truly,
A FOREIGNER.

Canton, September, 10th 1835.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

10th of the 7th—September 8th. To day *Lo*, the *Chia-Men*, *Tung-tsun-Men*, seized *Huang-shen-E* and another, concerned in the plundering of the *Traughts* and some of the stolen money and goods were recovered.

A kidnapper, named *Fung-a-poo*, with one female child, was also seized, and delivered over to the *Poon-gu-hen* for examination.

About 3 o’clock in the morning of the 17th (8th sept.) there was a typhoon, and a *Tsun-Tsin* boat was sent; and at *Sho-hou* (a little to the westward of the city) ten *Tsun-hou* boats were lost. The flag staff was blown down at the *E-fing* temple, outside the west gate, and also a very large *Hanlan* tree, which fell upon and destroyed four or five houses.

Peking Gazette.—*Woo-wih-lung-Gih*, the (Manchee) *seigneur* of *Chi-tung* province, kneeling reports respecting an issue of public money for the repair of fort on the sea shore, and, looking up, prays the emperor to consider the affair.

It is well known that in *Chang-shu-hen* in *Ning-po-fu*, the close deproof the five forts *Zoon-tung-mun*, *Nan-hung-shen*, *Hu-hu-shen*, *Fan-tou*, and *Tu-tu-shen*, were all blown down in typhoon which occurred in the middle of the summer and autumn of the 18th year of *Tsun-hung* (1833). They were all broken and rendered useless. Now it is proved that the *Chia-hen* of that district, *Chi-tung-shen* made a clear report and requested that they should be re-

paired. The *Sho* officers have already ordered the *Sho* to send people to examine; and it is the truth, that the typhoon blew them all down. These forts are all near the sea-side, and one of the very first importance, and they should be repaired immediately. I really estimate the expense of the repairs at 4735 Taels, and it is proper I should request the imperial will to issue orders.

The imperial will has been received.

For moneys for excursions like this, it is allowed to the *sooyen* to communicate with the treasurer and draw the same. It is absolutely necessary that the repairs be immediately completed. Respect this. 6th moon, 4th day (June 26th 1835). *Fide* *Chia-ni* *Ngah-ten*.

We are happy to find by the above, that the government continue their pursuit of the pirates of the *Traughts* with undiminished vigilance, which redounds greatly to the credit of the authorities under whom it has been directed. We begin to hope that the last, ultimately, will not be so great to the parties on whom it falls, as was apprehended, from the prompt measures pursued by the *Chia-ni*. Should the whole be recovered, the *Chia-ni* may thank their *Chia* friends, and join with them in their usual expressions of joy, namely, by a *few* at *gate*. *Wit*.

It appears that the young and interesting widow of *Quam* of Portugal when her Husband the Prince was so suddenly snatched from her by the King of *Portugal*—death, was in this happy state that ‘*Little love to be who love their Lords*,’ and that Portugal may anticipate a posthumous heir to her Throne, and possessions.

The late rains have evidently produced a revivifying effect; the change in the atmosphere, and the deliciousness of a cool bath after the heat of the day, operated sensibly on the good folks, yelp’d, we believe, the Foreigners of Canton.

We have heard that the temper of men are greatly influenced by the weather, and we are a convert to the doctrine. We know an instance of a wealthy gentleman, an addy in his way we own, who, in his day, was designated, the *Lao* of *Commerce*. He was a man of a few words, and they were regulated by the seasons. On a densely hot day he sunk into his usual fit of negativity.—‘*Patse!* / no!’ but on more buoyant seasons when the pressure of heat had not assailed him too much he was apt at his affirmative—‘*Yes!* by *Q—d*’ plough! He had but few words, it is true, but they were always so much, to the purpose, that he was never asked to repeat them. One day always contrived a shock, on approaching him on a gloomy day.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

FOR MAKING ADVANCES IN CHINA.

UPON GOODS AND MERCHANDISE OF INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED FOR CONSIGNMENT TO ENGLAND, REFERABLE TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

1st. The parties to whom Advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments to be delivered into

such Warehouses as the Court of Directors may appoint; and that they be subject to the management of the Court of Directors, so long as the Court shall continue to manage the goods of Individuals.

2nd. Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained authorized Agents of the East-India Company, an Advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence per Spanish Dollar.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H. C. Agents Bills of Lading of the Consignment and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name, and on behalf of the East-India Company as the parties interested.

5th. In case of default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in the mode to be subsequently stated, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due.

6th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the Bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent, or in such case, should the Consignor prefer it, the Agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency be made with the Consignor himself, by the Agents from whom he received the advance, at the rates of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing Bills upon India or China.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amount of such Bills (less Discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company thereon.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall not be less than 3 per cent per annum.

9th. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Agents of the East-India Company, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person

whomsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either Principal or Interest; appointing the Agent in England for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the contingency referred to in the 6th Article.

10th. Parties presenting Tea or Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea, or Bale of Silk so tendered must be produced—in the event of such Tea remaining in the Hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the chests to be re-examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of tea, number of Chests in each Chop, the Chop character in Chinese, and the value of the tea tendered for Hypothecation.

Your most obedient Servants,

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
H. C. AGENTS.

Canton, 16th September, 1835.

BIRTH.

At Macao on Saturday the 19th Instant the Lady of
A. S. Daniell Esq. of a Son.

MARRIED.

At Manila the 1st Ult. by the Revd. George Harvey
Vachell M. A. W. R. Paterson Esq. to Matilda
youngest daughter of Thomas Colledge Esq. of Kilsby
County of Northampton.

TERMS.

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For 3 ditto. - - - " 3 - - ditto. ditto.

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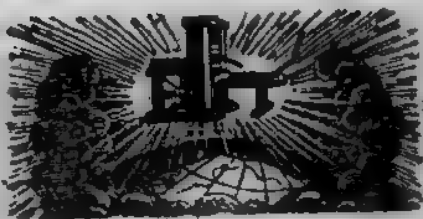
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neatness, and promptitude.

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At No. 3rd British Hong.

THE CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I. CANTON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1835.

No. 3.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"**HENRY ARAY**" — *Get up early; you must pray to yourself. He is too astute for our Company we can tell him. We shall embalm him sans ceremony.*

"**MAR MARYANN**" — *But what not think of coming aft 'til he has learnt manners. He is a wit on the fore-castle no doubt; his lingo parades it — it is tinged with the elegance, refinement, and taste, of that accomplished quarter of the Ship.*

"**NEMO**" — *Is perfectly right. He is a person of some sagacity and stands A. L. with himself: a profound thinker, one of penetration, discrimination and explication; and can discern, at a glance, the distinction between a mill and a mouse trap, which many of our modern philosophers find a difficulty in doing. We never saw a printing press, warily, 'til we came here, and we swore our sarcastic, and abominable minister, that it would have been more congenial with our sympathies, had we never seen the Canton Press; and, therefore, Nemo, the Press, and the Devils who hover round it, may all go to pandemonium together. 'Chew that Nemo.'*

"**EUGENIA**" — *If she be as lovely as her suggestions are kind, she must be one of the loveliest of her sex. We are never cruel, nor do we encourage an ungenerous feeling: it is true, that Editors are sometimes assailed with counsel as we are just now, and they often fly off the waters of Lethe, but our fair and accomplished friend has awakened all our sensibilities; and we shall ever retain a warm respect for her good wishes. We are reminded so forcibly of the pretty lines in Shakspeare that Eugenia will long be impressed on our memory —*

*'He could not be true she said;
Who could rob a poor bird of its young;
I lov'd her the more when I heard,
Such tenderness fell from her tongue.'*

Our age for soft endearments is past, or we should have been smitten by Eugenia.

"**STANLEY**" — *What our friend again! — We are, he is of the cut breed, he can grovel, worry, and bark, but he has neither courage nor sense to bite.*

"**ANALOGIST**" — *Shall appear next week and we regret he was too late for our present number. We hope the writer will continue his lucubrations, as they are suffering to see.*

We have to apologise for the inaccurate manner in which the "conditions for making advances to China" by the Honorable E. I. Company's Agents, have been inserted in our last week's Journal.

It originated in the first place, with our Printer, who had not comprehended the manuscript; and in the second, with ourselves: our inexperience in correcting proofs, occasioned our overlooking that the words, 'Your most obedient Servants,' had no connection with the manuscript from which the type was set. "To err is human" — to conceal it — folly.

The arrivals within this last week from Calcutta and Singapore furnish us with no intelligence of importance worth being recorded. The Trusty, of course, from the period the left Europe, can present us with nothing new.

We learn from Captain Wansow of the Ruby that the weather during his stay at Macao had been unusually boisterous, but that rains had not been more severe than was common during the monsoon.

The Governor had prohibited the exportation of Rice at the request of the Commercial residents; although nothing of the appearance of a short stock could have warranted such a measure of authority. It is plain why these occasional restrictions are put up, and it accords with the mercantile character in all countries; the Ship owners of Macao know perfectly well that so long as Foreign vessels are permitted to carry off their produce, their own vessels must be laid up as it would be vain, on the part of their owners, to sail them in competition with those who can send their vessels to sea so much cheaper. Sugar had been in request by the most or two trading there for America and Europe, and that a 1/2 a 1/2 was demanded at the time of the Ruby leaving.

The Ship Galaxy, Goodrich is announced, by her consignees, for sailing for New York on Monday next. Her letter bag is at Messrs. Warrick's & Co.

The JASPER STEAMER, (under charter) Captain O'Connell has arrived. She sailed from Aberdeen on the 20th May, and brings her cargo due on the 10th of this month. The only news that has been received is that Lord John Russell has lost his Election for Devonshire, and Lord Haverley has been appointed to Governor General of India. Sir Charles Metcalfe Bart has been appointed Governor General of the Province.

We are glad that our contemporary has noticed the great irregularity that has hitherto existed in the delivery of letters. The subject engages him to take it up; and we trust he will succeed in remedying an abuse that must be always seriously felt by commercial houses. We shall have great pleasure in co-operating with him, and in exposing a system, (should he do ever that the delivery of letters has been a sort of blind, and not of accident, or unavoidable delay) which is incompatible, to say the least of it, of an equivalent interpretation.

Most of our readers, no doubt, at some time or other, during either their youthful days, or in the more advanced period of their lives, have read the homely and familiar story of the Old Man, his Son, and his Ass. That is to say, we opine, that they have read how these three personages once started on a journey, the Old Man and his Son trudging it on foot, and driving their Ass before them; and how, as they were jogging quietly and heedlessly on the way, they met with some persons who accosted them and censured the Old Man for his want of feeling, seeing as they thought, the son to be tired and sore footed but compelled to walk, although the Ass did not carry a pack, and on hearing of this and for the purpose of pleasing and stopping the ravings, how the son was mounted on the Ass and they resumed their march; how, in a short time afterwards they were saluted by another party, who cried out 'shame' at the son for his laziness in riding, and thereby making his poor old Father, who seemed wearied with walking, to follow on foot, when he ought, from his years to be in his son's place, or which, desiring to please, the son dismounted so that the Father might get up and ride in his stead; and how that, on resuming their journey again, they fell in with a third party, who seeing the Old Man riding and the son following after, commenced hooting and reproaching him for his barbarity and cruelty in riding so poor a creature of an Ass, when he ought to get down and with the help of his son, carry the animal, instead of the latter carrying him, with which they, at once com-

plied and set about the business, the son taking the two fore legs of the Ass over his shoulders, while the Father had the nether ones hanging down his own back, and thus they proceeded on singularly amusing, carrying the Ass on the road; and, finally, how that, on their way, passing through a village, the people ran out, shouting and deriding so extraordinary, and so novel a spectacle, (as that of two persons carrying an Ass, which, in the order that nature has placed their relative positions, ought rather to have carried them) and from which they sat the Ass down, the Old Man considering his son, and uttering himself with the happy reflection, that he who tries to please every body, will find in the sequel that he can please nobody. Now, we repeat, that we dare not, that most of our readers have read the foregoing story, or something like it, for we relate it from memory, and have, without much penetration, or display of nose, been able to catch the moral to be deduced from it; if they have, we beg them to bear it in mind, while we detail something in illustration of it, which has occurred to ourselves, since we have become one of the craft, or what my Lord Brougham has designated them, 'one of the best public instructors.'

Our friends then, will do us the kindness to recollect, that we have only furnished them with two of our journals, the first of which, like most *frailties*, met with a sort of negative approbation; or a favorable reception by our Canton readers, and with censure by our Macao ones. We mean, implied censure; not open, direct, and explicit condemnation, pointing out our imperfections, and suggesting to us salutary remedies; but censure by implication, or, what is the same thing, by insinuations. Our second essay has been equally unfortunate: it has been subjected to *amusement*, and to that mixed species of comment, generally resorted to by those who are half satisfied, and do not wish to be pleased; your good natured sort of folks we mean, who can pity without commiseration, and compliment us, while they laugh in their sleeves with all that apparent reasonableness, which would leave one to believe them to be sincere.

"Nature hath from'd such fellows to be clowns:
Some that will evermore pass through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a Bag-piper;
And those of such a blundering aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of mirth,
Though Never twain the jest be brought."

One of these called upon to the other night, we were incubating, as our American friends would call it, brilliantly illumined by a candle's aid.orrow was depicted on his brow; his forehead seemed as if it had been suddenly unclouded, and he displayed, altogether, a visage, that reminded one of the figure of the knight with the woeful countenance. The purport of his visit was so amusing, as his gravity was laughable: he called upon us to advise us to pursue a different editorial course, if we were solicitous to please the public. That our matter and materials so far, had not been rejected, (they wanted endowments we presume a little more perhaps) and to insure success, he would advise us to confine ourselves exclusively to subjects appertaining to the Chinese Empire. We expressed a wish to comply, if it were practicable, and to detail the occurrences of the celestial Empire, but that we apprehended there existed an almost impenetrable barrier, namely, that whatever did transpire seldom reached Canton with the design of being promulgated. He then suggested a discursive commentary on the relative properties of Fokien and Pouchong, as being always exceedingly palatable to the 'Lions of Commerce,' and a disquisition on the art of smuggling, as entertaining to Opium eaters, and the minor speculators of the City.

Another, with more than ordinary emphasis, conjured us not to attempt any more leaders, for he could not possible concur with us in our opinion of Sir Robert Peel; and that Joseph Hume and the Recipient of the Rint ought to be enlightened as patriots, instead of being denounced as destructives; we partly nodded assent, from the definition given by Dr. Johnson of a patriot—"that it was a rich man's second coat." But, above all, he wished much we would consider correction entirely to commerce, as the lions were anxious to hear of the operations of Tea, Fustian, and Tey-stew, and the occasional foreign symptoms which affect them.

Another, aiming no doubt to edify the female part of our readers, as well as the junior branches of our youthful aspirants, strongly suggested our advertising to the Play House Reports conceiving we presume that they would be diverting to the one, and instructive to the other. The suggestion was certainly admirable, and as we are led by the example which the story of the Old Man, his Son, and

his Ass affords us, that as we are trying to please every one, and thereby, in all probability, we shall not please any one, we intend in our next to commence copious extracts from the report on the Poor Laws, for the amusement of those who have a predilection for light reading; and for the more majestic, and grave dipper into ancient lore, we design inserting the 7th Chapter of Nehemiah, that they may indulge in the varieties which genealogy sometimes produces to the lover of antiquity.

We are exceedingly anxious to please and as we have now been furnished with illustrations of the tastes of our readers, we shall accommodate them we hope in future without erring. When we cater again, therefore, for the community, we may for once, perhaps, hope to furnish a course, that shall be less objectionable than the two previous ones which we have had the honor of serving up for the public entertainment.

On Saturday last George one of the Hong merchants gave a splendid banquet at his residence in the City. It is remarkable to go to have been of some magnitude, and to have exhibited a complete array of the choicest viands which the celestial empire could furnish, and all prepared with peculiar art and skill by the grand Chef, under the superintendence of the foreigner general.

There was a magnificent display of the delectable soup made from the celebrated 'Black' Noodle, of which Foreigners usually, with the most unfeeling, either a dead set, and of which they partake in moderation (so sure going to very much) quantified. The table was empty from the Table, affording strong indications of their having been something more than as faithful drivers, to indulge in their delicious appetites.

The company varied no better was rather select than numerous, and confined to a few of the Lions of Commerce, with their personal friends and acquaintances. The evening was consecrated to opium, and as we have not done to the Celestial Host, who pledged his guests to various libations of the all-suspending wine, while Grogg, Campai, and Caper went round, to all the guests of the banquet of the night.

We are pleased to see that reciprocal exchanges of fellowship between the Old Man and his Son, and we may hope to derive some good from this. (I mean of who are of no trade at all) it is by no means probable that these officers, and chance frequently judges, that the profusion of notions, who are not friendly, are overgrown, and are brought to order into those occasional commercial relations and arrangements, which may redress the

done by whom they may be effected. We are not Merchants, but we cannot at times a little deeply into things connected with commerce, and altho' we let it, for the moment, changed, or not differently, we may yet have something to say in commercial affairs, and when we do, we shall take care to encourage these exchanges of civility with the celestial agents, in feeling, in our opinions to promote that good understanding which may eventually secure the restrictions that are now imposed on our intercourse.

That some change for the good will come, we have a strong presumption, and we should not be taken by surprise, if, by some of the early vessels from Europe, we have information of matters being in agitation, that may have a salutary effect, and produce those happy results, which we are sure every foreigner in Canton warmly covets.

We have to direct the attention of our readers to a letter signed "Common Sense," which we have inserted in the second column. We have read it with some interest, but we offer no comments on it; we shall leave it for the consideration of others, who may have given the subject some matured thought; but we shall be ready to dispute upon it should it be published that we should do so. We are aware that the Company's agency is a sore thing; to one part of the community, but we can ascertain that, in the other portion, it is essentially advantageous; and receives, consequently, their cordial acquiescence and approval. Jealousy however is always generated in commercial societies, and the best way we know, is not to pay our mouth in, for fear of getting them "twee'd for our pains."

"When hard words, jealousy and fear,
Set folks together by the ears,"

the best way for those who have no interest in the strife is to keep aloof, and enjoy the contention, like good and tranquil spectators. There is no worth likely to arise from one running one's head against a post.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Through the medium of your paper, I am desirous of removing the fallacies which have been recently promulgated on the subject of the E. I. Company's continuance through China, and keeping in mind the principle of your motto I will endeavour to avoid any allusions that are not necessary for the purpose of explanation.

I am now Sir, who in common with most, if not all, Commercial men in Canton, has availed himself of the Company's advances, which I am bound to honor to my, were to my observation and enquiry conducted on an upright and straightforward principle, and in striving myself of them, more on behalf of others than myself, I did so because it enabled me to carry through my business in a Commercial manner free from the shackles of a monopolistic company.

The E. I. Company are bound to place in London a cer-

tain supply of funds to fulfill various engagements which it is unnecessary here to enumerate; and they endeavour to do so on fixed financial principles, advantageous to the community of (now) British subjects in India whose interest it is their duty to comply, advantageous to the British Capitalist proprietors of E. I. Stock, now a national fund, advantageous to the Continental interests of Great Britain, and I am prepared to show, advantageous to every individual one of a few resident houses of business in China, who would naturally discontinue the number of intermediaries, or who would rather not than served at their Country on their terms, than at the Customs of the Company's Agents at a steady rate of Exchange. But no, the Canton Chamber of Commerce conceive that the E. I. Company are the only parties public or private who are to be deprived of the right of availing themselves of their Credit and resources to secure a portion of national wealth through China, and to this objection a substitute is proposed, namely to receive in London the supply of funds required, by financial intermediaries, or to transmit their business through Commercial houses, into whose Offices would necessarily flow a Commission on the same. But, Sir, Jews and Gentiles are not men, and Commercial houses however Respectably conducted are liable to misfortune and in what condition would be E. I. Company be placed in such a dilemma, or in the event of one of the thousand accidents to which such modes of remittance would be liable. London alone could be relied on as a place where the usual supply of funds are to be obtained, and even granting it were so, the very same Company's Bills would find their way to China, dated in London in lieu of Canton, and precisely the same system would be adopted by London Capitalists as is now made use of by the Company, only perhaps at an uncertain rate of Exchange, rendering operations here less steady and subject to the control of parties who naturally resent their own interests without reference to public advantage or opinion.

A word to the Manufacturer. He has been told and he has echoed the sentiment in Manchester, that the Company's advancing system acts to the prejudice of the Export of British Manufactures; that his loss of capital in Canton Price Current and this argument immediately falls to the ground. There is scarcely any description of British Manufactures with which the Market is not, and has not held for some time overstocked, many things selling under prime Cost and surely this could not be considered by the Company's remitting system.

Were the E. I. Company to abandon their present system, and other funded parties step in to supply the means for the same operation, so it is obvious that Capital must find its way to Canton, incessantly beyond the amount of Manufactures exported, in supply Ships with Freight and Great Britain with Tea, how would the Manufacturers benefit. Shall I be answered by saying that he should have £. 95. or £. 100. in lieu of \$ for his Dollars; is not this a weak argument, does it not cut both ways; does not the man who buys consider the value of the Dollar in Exchange, as well as the man

who sells; and are not his operations based on the same principle? Away then with such a left handed idea. The operation of an advancing system on the E. I. Company's principle, is to give a stimulus and stability to an uncertain trade like that of China, or to any trade whatever, to induce the Manufacturer as well as the Merchant, of moderate Capital to enter upon trade, in which the former may export his own Manufactures, with the assistance that should be required pecuniary assistance to make his home returns advantageous, it is open to him at full rate at the same rate; his increased power of remitting in England will induce him to reiterate his advances, on a larger scale; and he receives pecuniary assistance to enable him to make a partial remittance, should the state of the market in China require that for the advantageous sale of his property.

It has been stated that the stimulus given to enterprise by the Company's advances had raised the price of tea, unfortunately that is diametrically opposed to fact. I grant that the price of tea in China would fall to a level, were an act of Parliament passed to prevent the employment of Capital in China beyond that of the residents there, or directed to the Chamber of Commerce; and even their such to governmental monopoly would advance the price in any amount to the consumer in Great Britain. But as matters are conducted in those enlightened days, the additional Capital required, will find its way to Canton, to the E. I. Company, or to the Bankers who produce it. And the price of tea in China will not certainly be raised by the supply and demand to Great Britain; not with any Chamber of Commerce after that position. If the Export of tea is to be limited by the non circulation of Capital into the Commercial, manufacturing and shipping interests to be benefited by such roads. Who then would derive advantage by the abolition of the present system of remittance, but that of the Canton monopolist.

Your obedient Servant,
COMMON SENSE.

ENGLISH EXTRA.

The operation of the judicial and legislative functions of the Lord Chancellor, originally suggested by Lord Bacon, is, we understand, likely to be carried into effect; in which case, it is said, Lord Bacon will be called to the chair of the House of Peers. By the adoption of this suggestion, government will always be enabled to confer upon legal ability, without reference to party considerations, the rewards to which it naturally aspires; and to promote for the Court of Equity (the most important in the kingdom) the advantages of continuous adjunction, uninterrupted by such changes in the ministry, as have, of late, caused so much inconvenience. Another striking advantage will also result from this division of the labour of the Great Bank Government, unaffected by the sectional of party, will be enabled to select the fittest man for the Chancery bench, whether his politics recommended him to their atten-

tion or not. The judicial Lord Chancellor will thus become what with deference, his Lordship might always to have been, an independent Judge, elevated above the method of party, and unlikely to be swayed by his prejudices. It is to be regretted, in the official transactions which are inseparable under the present system, that so experienced an equity lawyer, and so dispassionate a Judge as Lord Lyndhurst should be deprived of the means of employing his great talents with such signal advantage to the country. Lord Lyndhurst seems to provide in the Court of Chancery because he thinks, with the Duke of Wellington, that church property is inalienable. What has that to do with the Court of Chancery? His Lordship's opinions respecting the nature of wife, or the propriety of the malt tax, or any other question coming within the consideration of a legislator, ought not, in logic at least, to impede him for discharging the functions of a Judge. There is no man in England so well qualified for that arduous and important office; his sound knowledge, his acute understanding, his calm temperament, and dignified bearing, eminently adapt him for a station which he has hitherto held with honour. In saying so much of Lord Lyndhurst, from whose opinions as a legislator we fearfully dissent, we say no more than, we believe, will be admitted by all his honest adversaries. We should be glad to see him Lord-Chancellor of England—if the office were directed from his political station. We are satisfied that the appointments—which would not, then, involve any difficulty of a personal kind—would give universal satisfaction to the community.

A DUEL FIGHTER.—On Thursday, Dr. William Severer and Mr. Richard Matthews, medical students, both residing at No. 24, Cornhill, were brought before the Lord Mayor by John Torrance, the officer, charged with having made arrangements to carry into effect the sanguinary determination to fight a duel. The brother of Mr. Matthews said the question was about nothing, but that the party were very ready to do for it, and would be likely to fight out the argument if not prevented.

The Lord Mayor (to the defendant)—"Can't you manage to arrange the dispute without an appeal to arms? Is it not too bad to try to blow out each other's brains for nothing?" Dr. Severer said he had received an insult from Mr. Matthews, and on requesting an explanation, was met by a demand for an apology, followed by a challenge, he sought an interview, and received a slap on the face from Mr. Matthews. Mr. Matthews declared that his note was a challenge. The Lord Mayor read it; it was as follows:—"Sir, you will oblige me by being at home at ten o'clock at night with a friend, in order that final measures may be adopted.—R. Matthews."

The Lord Mayor—"That is, that we may try to put an end to each other's existence." This was denied, and his Lordship said—"What are you to understand by final measures?" The last opponent, a slightly equivocal

Mr. Matthews said Dr. Severer said that he would make an apology, but if a friend of mine was insulted that he was

2nd. Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the authorized Agents of the East-India Company, an Advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence per Spanish Dollar.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H. C. Agents Bills of Lading of the Consignment and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name, and on behalf of the East-India Company as the parties interested.

5th. In case of default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in the mode to be subsequently stated, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due.

6th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company; on payment of the Bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent, or in such case, should the Consignor prefer it, the Agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency be made with the Consignor himself, by the Agents from whom he received the advance, at the rates of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing Bills upon India or China.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amount of such Bills (less Discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company, thereon.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall not be less than 4 1/2 per cent per annum.

9th. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Agents of the East-India Company, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person, whosoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made,

either Principal or Interest; appointing the Agent in England for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the consignment referred to in the 8th Article.

10th. Parties presenting Tea or Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea, or Bales of Silk so tendered must be produced in the event of such Tea remaining in the Hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the chests to be re-examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of tea, number of Chests in each Chop, the Chop character in Chinese, and the value of the tea tendered for Hypothecation.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Canton, 16th September, 1835.

ELEVENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public meeting of the shareholders of the Eleventh and Tenth Insurance Companies will be called on the 2nd of November next, to take into consideration the continuance of the Company after the expiration of the present association on the 31st of December next; when it will be proposed to the subscribers to the Eleventh Company to pay up a part of the Capital and to manage the Company for the future by a Committee of subscribers with a paid Secretary.

Thomas Dent & Co.
Alternate Agents.

Canton, 1st September, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea or Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shilling and eight pence (4' 8') per Dollar, the goods to be shipped on or before the 31st December, 1835. Twenty five (25) per Cent of such advances will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at Two Hundred and Ten (210) Sicca Rupees, per One Hundred (100) Spanish Dollars.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

Canton, 4th September 1835.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance.
For 6 Months - - - " 6 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto - - - " 3 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 50 Cents.

The rates for advertising in either the Canton Press or the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Venue for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 5.

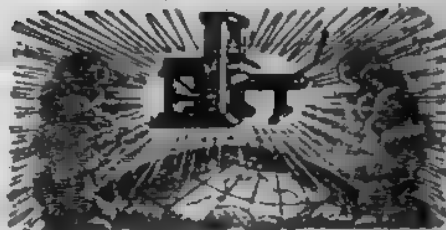
Advertisements of not more than Seven lines—for each appearance.

When required to be inserted three months &c.

Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

(P) Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it, whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law; and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1835.

No. 4.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"BARDOLM."—We have seen the frontispiece, which, like the nose of its great prototype, in Shakespeare, looks rather fiery. We shall quench it at once, lest we ignite the whole commercial pile of Canton. This is the man Dick wot wishes to humiliate us, but he shant, abough, thats vot. be shant.

"SCRIBBLE."—Scrawl would have been a more appropriate cognomen for such hieroglyphics. We must send it to Egypt to get it deciphered, before we can comprehend its sense, unless some of our antiquarian neighbours will undertake it. Pot-hooks and baggers and ardest, they make things more intelligible to our limited capacities.

"SLAND."—Bak we cannot rood it; we have sent it to the—hem! to be purified: it is the best place for it.

"THE COMPILER."—This Paper on the subject of exports and imports, shall appear entire in our next and we only regret our columns being full this week on account of details.

We learnt from Batavia of the 2nd Ult., that accounts from Great Britain had been received there, by the Ship John o Gaunt from Liverpool, up to the 1st June. The papers that have reached us, do not contain any thing of material interest or importance; the new ministry under Lord Melbourne do not seem to have entered on their official duties, with quite so much eclat, as we were wont to anticipate from the previous communications we had had—that the retirement of the Peel Ministry had been a measure which had given unqualified satisfaction to the country.

It is true we have only taken a superficial view of the several dates which have been handed to us; but we have seen quite enough to impress on us that a great re-action has taken place in England, and that it has been manifested

strongly by petitions to Sir Robert Peel on the one hand, and by the elections for Devonshire, Staffordshire, and Essex, on the other.

By the same source we learn that the Gypsy and Jumna had sailed from Liverpool direct for this Port; and that the Alexander Baring, which was designed for sailing in May, had been put off until the 10th of June.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND FROM

THIS PORT AS FURNISHED BY

Berwickshire,	Thomas.
Dryade,	Heard.
Kekman Finlay,	Rowell.
Charles Grant,	Hyde.
William Rodgers,	Crawford.
Clyde,	Kerr.
Bengal,	Ritchie.
Bazuma,	Rever.
General Gavenigns,	Fisher.
Alexander Baring,	St. Croix.
Brothers,	Towers.
Hythe,	Drayner.
City of Aordeen,	Muaro.
Isabella,	Robertson.
Noma,	Baker.
Marquis Camden,	Larkins.
Bombay,	Kellaway.
Minerva,	Templar.
La Belle Alliance,	Arcole.
Moffatt,	Cromartie.
Hive,	Liscomb.
Caratic,	Biles.
Adelaide,	Guthrie.
Royal Sovereign,	Hindern.
Louisa Campbell,	Macqu.
Australia,	Labban.
Cordelia,	Creighton.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Having partly pledged ourselves to a "Foreigner," that we would submit our opinions on this subject, as soon as our time would permit us to take a fair view of it in its various branches, we now endeavour to redeem such pledge and to detail, as clearly, and as explicitly the design and utility of such institutions, as their importance renders expedient and useful. We are aware of the responsibility of the measure, and that our views may not receive the concurrent acquiescence of others, who look at establishments of this nature through a narrower focus, than that to which our intercourse with them, has accustomed us; but we shall not be deterred from complying with the desire so strongly manifested by our supplicant, although we may have to contend with a diversity of opinion, and no little spirit of dissent.

Chambers of Commerce, or Commercial Courts then, were first established in the 15th century, and for the purpose of superintending and administering the maritime and commercial laws of Pisa and Naples. They have ever since been employed on the continent of Europe for the same purpose, and their organization in France, by means of deputies from the commercial departments, elected by the principals chiefly, of the most ancient firms which were estimable from their probity, and a spirit of order and economy, is especially provided for in the Code Napoleon.

In England and in her Colonies, where the commercial law is administered in the common law Courts, the Chambers of Commerce have now-a-days no sanction of the legislature, but are private associations of merchants, chiefly for the regulations of the details in trade, with which the law does not interfere. We know of no instance of a Chamber of Commerce, being invested by any power, with political or representative functions. Chartered Companies have indeed been armed with such powers; and the Levant Company used to nominate and pay the British Ambassador to the Grand Turk, as well as the Consuls of Smyrna and Constantinople; but we know of no such power being lodged with a Chamber of Commerce; still less of a Consul, or similar authority employing a Chamber of Commerce to mediate betwixt him, and the government to which he is accredited, save and except His Majesty's late Chief Commissioner in China.

After Lord Napier's failure in August last

year to communicate with the Viceroy of Canton, his Lordship summoned a meeting of the British Merchants residing in the place, it appears, and proposed to them to form a Chamber of Commerce upon certain suggestions, the principal of which was, that a Committee was to be formed,

1st. For management of general business;
2nd. For correspondence with the Superintendants;

3rd. For correspondence with the Hong Merchants.

Their was no intimation of a design for making this so called Chamber of Commerce a Commercial tribunal, nor even a private Court of award, but merely for constituting a medium of communication betwixt His Majesty's Commission and the Chinese authorities. In the speech with which His Lordship introduced these suggestions, he stated explicitly, that His Majesty's instructions to him were, amongst other things—"by the exertion of your utmost influence and authority to adjust by arbitration or persuasion, all disputes in which our subjects may be there engaged with one another." As His Lordship did not propose to delegate this portion of his authority to the Chamber of Commerce, we may infer that such a body was never contemplated by His Majesty's Government for such a purpose. We know, and it is indisputable, that no such body was contemplated for political purposes, for the act of Parliament only authorises His Majesty to appoint "not exceeding three Superintendants of the trade in China."

Of the importance of a Chamber of Commerce in Canton, as a Commercial Court is another, and we think avowedly, a distinct question from that of a Council for the British Commissioner. It is distinct also, from the contemplated court of justice proposed to be established by the British Government, which was, we believe, to have only criminal and admiralty jurisdiction and not to take cognizance in civil cases. An expensive Court for the trial of criminal offences, which do not occur once perhaps, in four or five years in China, is equally objectionable with that of a prodigal commission, for the maintenance of relations with the Chinese government, which have never existed; especially when those commercial disputes, which arise every day, are disregarded and left without a provision. His

Majesty did indeed recommend the Chief Commissioner to effect, if possible, an adjustment of such disputes by arbitration or persuasion; but his Lordship could only accomplish it, as it might be done by any other competent individual, namely, by the influence which his character for impartiality and integrity might obtain. A suspicion awaiting either of those qualities might be fatal to that influence, as the doubt about his impartiality proved to be.

It is almost impossible to suppose that an individual officially employed, however distinguished he may be for his honorable intentions, could so act as not to incur a suspicion of a partial tendency somewhere: hence the preference to a Chamber of Commerce, nor Court composed of several persons of such different pursuits and interests, as to place their collective impartiality beyond a doubt. But where the community, whose differences the Court of award is intended to arbitrate, is composed, like that of Canton, of different nations, the court must contain representatives of those nations or else it will have the semblance of a packed court, and be liable to have imputed to it, the same bias as usually attaches to an individual, with respect to his own friends. This was not the case with Lord Napier's Chamber of Commerce, which has been designated British, and by its very name excluded, of course, all relations which might exist between the British merchants, and the rest of the foreign community of Canton; and their dealings with the British are probably nearly, if not fully as large, as those of the British amongst themselves: nay, their dealings are based extensively upon British Capital, for they negotiated Bills of Exchange upon England last year to the amount of upwards of \$3 600 000, the whole of which was probably an employment of British Capital: and two British merchant ships were consigned moreover to an American firm. If the London Capitalists intrust their funds to this extent, to the care of, and in the confidence of American commercial integrity, it is no small presumption on the part of the British merchants in Canton, to exclude their neighbours from any institution, which is liable by its proceedings to affect the profitable employment of that Capital, or any of the commercial usages to which it may be applied. It may certainly happen that cases might be laid before a Chamber of Commerce,

which would concern one part of the mercantile community and not the other; but it would be equally feasible to elect a Committee of the Chamber who represented that part, as to form such a Committee as Lord Napier suggested, who even intended to do the whole work, whenever it might be, of his Chamber: nor do we think that the business of the Commission would be any the worse managed, if a chairman, taken from the representation of any other section of the community, than that interested in the question, presided. Lord Napier's Chamber of Commerce answered, therefore, none of the purposes to which such courts are generally applied. It was, indubitably, intended by his Lordship to have a political tendency: though, when his dominion, his resources have justifiably shrank and it was not to be surprised to find it splitting under the only commercial question, which has, we believe, ever come before it, and that its existence is only known to the public by the occasional interchange of correspondence between its secretary, and that of the Commissioners, but, we opine, they should leave the forfeiture of official assistance from the want of proof of competency.

The failure of Lord Napier's institution, which was created we aver without authority, for a purpose for which such courts have never been employed, will, we think, be no argument against the utility, advantage, and practicability of a Chamber of Commerce, for these economical and legitimate objects, of which they are designed to take cognizance.

In a place like Canton where there are no courts of justice to which foreigners can have access, and appeal; and where increasing commercial operations render transactions more complex and intricate, it is obviously the interest of all to have a common arbitrator of the disputes which are engendered, and are consequent on such a state of society, and which do actually exist.

It is a vain, empty, and fruitless effort to look to our respective governments for assistance in our disputes, since no government can legislate for the subjects of another power, residing in a neutral state; nor very easily, as we have seen, for its own similarly circumstanced. We must look to ourselves for the remedy, which is only to be found, we apprehend, in a Chamber of Commerce, or Commercial Court, chosen by mutual consent, among the principal chiefs of the most ancient firms who are estimable for their probity and a spirit of order, diligence and economy, to whom we may confidently submit our differences, in the anticipation of a disinterested judgment, and in whose award we may bind ourselves to abide, from the conviction that their decisions will be equitable.

Such a court, it is pretty demonstrative, must be a representative one, and not an assembly of the whole mercantile community, which, besides the evils inherent, generally, in all irregular and mixed assemblages, would involve some partiality to Commerce: if for instance, there were three commercial firms in a place, one of which transacted three fifths of the business of it, and the others two fifths and above, and the claims and demands were in proportion; and if an

an assembly of this whole the clerk and dependent had each a vote, it is manifest that this large house would carry over question against the two smaller. If again two of the firms were general agents, and the third a large Capitalist, transacting his own business only, it might be the case that the wealth of the last equalled that of the other two put together;—may the other two might be trading, in part, in his Capital, and yet if all their dependents voted in the assembly, he who had the largest interests at stake would have the smallest voice in the deliberations. The only fair and equitable terms upon which these three firms could deliberate, would be for each to send as many members only as represented its property; or to confine the number to one from each firm. If this reasoning be good for three, it is good for a hundred. The question being narrowed to these two modes of election, it is scarcely necessary to show that the former, which makes property the test of qualification, is preferable; the difficulty is to ascertain that property, for it is not to be supposed that every merchant will submit to an exposure of his affairs for such purposes. General reports would probably be a happy way, but in Canton where nearly all the merchants are general Agents, the proposition in which the Ships that frequent the port in any one year will perhaps be a less invidious mode of election to the Chamber, for information in the first instance, although it may be partly open to the objections we have already pointed out.

Having, therefore, assumed this principal of election, we state the following data, on which we should suggest its being carried into effect.

The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for this year presents a list of 508 Foreign residents in Canton, of whom 140, including 43 Parsees, are British subjects; 56 American; 21 Portuguese; 3 Swedish; 2 French; 1 Dutch and 1 Prussian. Nearly all of the Portuguese and the Swedes are, however, resident at Macao, or assistants in mercantile houses, and the Prussian is not engaged in Commerce; we may, confine our remarks, therefore, to the others.

The arrival of merchant ships at Lintin and Whampoa, in the year ending 30th June 1834, were: 140 British; 24 from the United States of America; 7 Dutch; 3 French, and 1 Hamburger in all 200. The first two and largest classes of these Vessels were consigned as follows:

BRITISH. AMERICAN.

63 22 17 49	Respectively to one firm.	18 16 8 9	Respectively to one firm.
9	To three firms—3 each	1	One each to 7 firms—27 parties.
10	To five firms—2 do.	1	Unknown.
7	To seven firms—1 do.		
6	Respectively to 3 firms.	14	Parsees.
4	To three firms—2 each		
4	To one firm—do.		

Two of the British Vessels were consigned to the American.

the list of the American parties, and three of the Dutch, one French and one Hamburger to the principal English houses.

The British subjects comprise.

- 104 Members of his Majesty's Commission
- 9 E. I. Company's Finance Committee.
- 40 Merchants and Householders.
- 20 Assistants or Commanders and officers of Vessels employed at Lintin.
- 63 Parsees

140

The French and Dutch are the only recognized Consuls at present, but an American Consul is expected to arrive soon. Assuming then fifteen as an ample number of members for our Chamber of Commerce, we would allow the Dutch, French, and American Consuls, being also merchants, to be members *Ex-officio*, if their countrymen concurred with it; and also the principal member of the Finance Committee, as the representative of the E. I. Company's interests. The remaining eleven might be divided between the British and the Americans in the proportion of eight of the former and three of the latter. Of the eight British subjects two might be selected from the firm which has the greatest number of consignments; two from the Parsees; and one from the principal of the first of each of the next four classes of consignments. A Chamber of Commerce thus composed would probably comprise the following individuals and the heads of the respective firms:

British	The French Consul.
	The Dutch Consul.
	Member of the E. I. Company's Finance Committee.
	Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
	Thomas Dent & Co.
	Tanner & Co.
	Whitman & Co.
	Fox-Ransom & Co.
	D & M. Rustemjen.
	Fransje Penstjen.
American	No Consul at Present.
	Messrs. Russell & Co.
	Watmore & Co.
	Olyphant & Co.
	Russell Sturgis & Co.

The Chamber being at once constructed on this principle, vacancies might be filled up afterwards by ballot amongst the members, and the details of its operation arranged amongst themselves and be then communicated to the public.

It would be difficult to suppose that any influence could prevail in a Chamber of Commerce constituted after the preceding manner, except that which superior talents and integrity would justify command. We are aware of the insurmountable difficulty there would arise in bringing the parties to act collectively for their common benefit, and that of the foreign community here; but we hope that the day is not so far from its approach to us, when party spirit, and the vain love of rule will cease to influence mankind, and will yield tranquilly to that sense of public good, which it would become every individual to cherish. This they will not until that change has been effected, and that happy union of general good fellowship and commercial harmony has been consummated, that we look for the institution of a Chamber of Commerce, that shall raise itself in the estimation of the Commu-

nal world; and that the justice and the equity of whose decrees shall leave to the partisans no solid grounds for declining against them.

We hope our correspondents Foreigners will now think we have satisfactorily answered our pledge to him, and that our very humble remarks will be borne in mind as having been somewhat hastily digested, and as having emanated from us at an early period after the commencement of our editorial career.

GOVERNOR LOO.

Of the public or private character of the late Viceroys (Loo) whose demise we also announced last week, we have not been able to elicit any thing worth recording, nor can we ascertain if there be any historical details extant respecting him as would aid us in a design of submitting some brief memoir of this celebrated chief. His elevation to the "Governorship of the two Kwang" is a strong indication of his having been an individual distinguished by his Sovereign for some services to the state; and that he possessed qualifications for so important a station. The acts of his government it is we would anxiously acquire, but we have, at present, been unsuccessful, and in all probability, from the rigid exclusion of foreigners, from all intercourse with the authorities of the celestial city, we may not expect, ultimately, be fortunate in our efforts to obtain them. There is one act of his government, however, we believe, that has been pretty generally canvassed, not only among the foreigners of Canton, but even in Great Britain, and in the United States; and the general impression made by that act, is far from being discreditable to the sagacity and decision of Loo; but from all we can learn, read, and see, there appears to have been evinced by him, and his associates, (if there were any) through the whole of the negotiations with the late Lord Napier, a great deal of political skill, and an unshaken adherence to the established and before recognized customs of his country. The several documents which have gone the round of the public prints, bear ample testimony of his zeal during the period of these negotiations, and enable him to some little consideration as a Chinese statesman.

We have it from the Canton Register that he was a native of Shantung, the province in which Confucius had his nativity. That he had been Foo-yuen of this province, and subsequently Governor of Hon-pi and Mo-nan; and that he has lost three sons and a widow either to regret or to be happy from his decease.

With his own countrymen, however, we have been informed, he was held to be an individual some what rigid in the execution of his official authority, and that, at times, he has been harsh and despotic by his exactions; but we confess we want some more authentic data for this, before we can conscientiously impugn his conduct: like men generally, having sway, and wielding official power, we think he may have been prematurely censured, and charged with the commission of acts of severity, for which there is no actual foundation.

MEMORANDUM.

Canton, 2d — Saturday.

- 4th—Sunday.—10th Sunday after Trinity. 18—1790 John Baptiste Du Halde, a Jesuit, died. He is known from having compiled an elaborate and comprehensive History and Geography of China, from the accounts of the Jesuit Missionaries who were in the country.
- 5th—Monday
- 6th—Tuesday.—'Chun-kuo yih-shih-nai' of the Chinese Calendar, Anniversary of the Proclamation of Peace between Great Britain and the American Union.
- 7th—Wednesday.—The Chinese national festival concludes.
- 8th—Thursday.—We remember this day. We were Shipwreck'd on the coast of Comagery during a storm, in 1818. We shall not forget the day of the month.
- 9th—Friday.—Mao-tan, (cold dew) term.

HALLER'S comet.—We beg to call the attention of our astronomical and scientific readers to this most interesting, astronomical event, one, as has been observed, that is connected with so many historical expectations that it must always be of no common interest.

The first ten days of October, if true, will be favorable for the chance of seeing the Comet with the naked eye, for during that time it will remain far many hours above our Horizon in China; and it will also be far from the sun.—To those possessed of good Telescopes the Comet may be found the more readily, and we beg to refer them to the 'Companion to the British Almanac,' for a very valuable account, of its progress, and its track amongst the starry groups.

The celebrated astronomer, Goodrich, Dunsen, and Leitch, have calculated and corrected the element of 1780. (the date of its last appearance) and there is every probability of its being discovered. It is now travelling from its eastern direction towards the northern part of the constellation of Ursa Major, whence by the middle of the month, it will move to wards Bootes and Serpens; and about February 1836 it will have passed southward towards the Crab.

This Comet was observed by Halley in 1682, and he predicted its re-appearance in 1758 at thirty-fourth. It was re-discovered by Pottier a Farmer near Dresden, the 26th of December in that year. Its period is 75 to 76 years. If however discrepancy among Philosophers have any influence in these matters, we may meet with a disappointment, for it appears, according to the following extract, (if it be true) from the Atlas, London Paper, that Dr W. Herschel calculates that it has manifested some objection to pursuing its serial course through that part of the firmament which is visible to us, and it has

been discovered that it now "revolves in a different orbit."—that is, we presume, (for we are not scientific enough to penetrate into these abstruse matters) it is gone another road through the heavens, to that which it took on its last tour. But let us see what the Atlas says. "A letter from Varna announces that M. Letrow, director of the observatory in that city, has received from the celebrated English astronomer, Herschel, now residing at the Cape of Good Hope, the remarkable intelligence that Halley's Comet, of which so much has been said, and which is positively expected 14 August this year, will not be visible, because it has long since changed the direction of its course, and now revolves in a different orbit. A report of our astronomers on this important subject is expected very shortly and will be published." Doctor Halley and Doctor Herschel differ, oh! then—"who shall decide when Doctors disagree?" By the by, we have heard that the latter had lately received intelligence from the Moon, and despatches from the court of *Georgium Sidus*, who knows but that the change in the tour of the Comet, may have been communicated through one, or the other, of these sources? Exceedingly probable, *slap me if I'm't!*

Dear Sir,

Amid the many changes about to transpire throughout the world there is none more striking than an intended effort on the part of the Chinese Govt. to reform the language of part of Europe, by representation to the different powers in whose Countries the Roman character and alphabet is used, of the much greater efficiency and advantage of the Chinese character. Such a proposition leads to the hope of a more extended intercourse existing between the Chinese and Foreigners, and as it is evident to all, there how much more an extensive sphere the Chinese character prevails, than the Roman character, only partially used in Europe, and amongst the few millions of America, the hope of inducing enlightened governments to come into the self evident advantage of such a proposition, altho' faint, ought not to be abandoned. The greater or lesser difficulties of learning a language cannot be satisfactorily arrived at, save by the opinion of children, natives of the country learning both simultaneously with no previous knowledge of either the one or the other, by inclination or otherwise, and it would be bold indeed to say whether the one or the other is the more difficult. I will remember two Chinese of some intelligence in England who for three years were unable to write or read with comprehension. In the Roman character, the same vice versa may be said of foreigners in China and if the Emperor would back his application, by assuring the Foreign governments that the whole Empire should be open to Commercial enterprises, when once the Chinese character was taught in their Schools, who could doubt the result. I am not a person who would teach reason by war, I am not a person who would try up the superiority of one people or one language over another to serve an hypothesis; but I am a well wisher to universal intercourse, and seeing that the Chinese do not admit the undoubted right that

foreigners possess of overrunning their Country at pleasure, destroying this institution and substituting our customs and kind judicious modes of action for their own, I see no better means of arriving at the end proposed, than by exerting our influence to carry into effect the Imperial proposition.

Yours
ANOLOSINENSIS.

JOHN TYPE.

By I. S. V. I.

Quid Nunc? Quis Rides?

John Type a printer of renown,
As honest plodding fellow,
A wealthy cit, and merry one
As oft as he got mellow.

Unto his trade none more than he
Could constant stick, or faster;
Nor, when it pleased him to be,
A kinder, tender, master.

A happy run he had likewise,
No goodie need had better,
And why? because—(it was a prize)
He ne'er transposed a letter.

John lov'd at times a little gin,
And lov'd his business dearly;
But when devoted for a spree,
His faithful was most cheery.

He was a bachelor of white,
Of temper mild and even;
Benevolence sat well on him,
His age was forty seven.

In person somewhat tall and spare;
He seem'd above his station;
Look'd like, when he was dejected,
A note of admiration!

At times slight some jaunty air,
He'd put us for a freak;
Nor did he for his neighbours care,
Who'd, sooner, and snuff, and sneak.

His eyes that shot their rays oblique,
So brilliant and pleasing,
Would even antique maidens take,
When in his mood for teasing.

Now Type could be as well array'd,
As any man of fashion;
Though not by Statia his coats were made,
They suited him to a dash.

A taste he had, not modern though,
And fashion odd I woe;
His humour good—he'd wear true blue,
On sunny days,—Fox Green.

But if else! some Mrs. Malaprop,
Had sup'd his daily earnings,
Brightway, bereft of all its sap,
He'd stalk in squire morning.

Equipp'd as on a holy day,
No one could e'er look aster
For Mrs. Soda, good soul, would say,
"He is a charming creature."

Now Mrs. Soda, so we are told,
Was shrew'd, and keen and knowing;
And though not young, she was not old,
She wr'd and thrif'd by—sewing.

Clear—March'd also it is believed,
Type's cravat and silk stockings,
For which, of peace she was become'd
By cruel taxes—and mockings.

By little crafty naughty elves,
Whose tongues were tip with slander;
And that they still might fire themselves,
They'd others rob—and plunder.

His cravat put in mustered folds,
His skirts, so neatly plumed,
For which, although he often scolded,
She never yet got roused.

For he was more than kind to her,
He gave her money a blessing;
And was—but to my narrative,
For I am now digressing.

Type's dwelling—it was none a mere nest
And partly within hall,
Of that far fam'd and well known square
For Times and Evening mail.

(From whence the Sun, * and winter Serenae,
Do fulminate their thunders;
And twin D'Connell and his boisterous,
About their rime and splendours.

And also Joe Hume the Patriot,
His calculations concise,
Economy, eggings—and that.

(And dark great from adventure)

* This is the *non de guerre* by which Mr. Sterling the principal writer of the Times is known. He was formerly a captain in the British army and served with some credit and distinction in the Peninsular war. His letters signed "Vesta" which were published in the Times some few years ago, and were remarkable for extraordinary brilliancy, and nervous reasoning, introduced him to the *leading journal*, and produced for him an Engagement of 4 1/400 a year, for writing only the leading article, which it is said, such are the force of his powers, he has been enabled to accomplish, without any apparent effort, in the course of an hour or two. He is an uncompromising man, and strikes terror into the souls of the Press.

† Mr. Harrow is the ostensible editor, is a scientific man and of great erudition.

No specious relation e'er'd did he,
Nor had he ever sought one;
But had his fancy led that way,
None could have bought one.

For time it is—assured had he
Of wealth a vastly round sum,
He cautious was—th'd frugally
And so e'er'd half a round plum.

No glitterings were within his walls,
Nor his one costly sitting;
He held that they attracted calls,
And frictions, idle sittings.

A clock or two, their fables old,
A Table of Heart of Oak;
And not much more was more we're told,
Except a Turkish Clock.

That humble harbinger of time,
Pride of industrious poor;
Long stood through his ancestral line,
Above the parlour door.

The joint stool of his great grandmama,
His dwelling mark to adorn,
Was kept quite neat, by his dandies,
And burnish'd every morn.

An ancient valise-case between
That stand within his closet—
Which oft he sought, and wily too
His money to deposit.

Forebodings and did him broveth,
(And make him grovish sore)
That if his neighbours thought him rich
They'd try to make him poor.

In every niche, and every rack,
Some scattered voluminous,
Given and Deceit from—"the book,"
And a mutilated play.

But in a corner, and not close,
As though it were rejected,
Letter'd and bound in silk, was none,
The Bible—quite neglected!

Type was we know as Portia,
Which oft he found an evil;
For many thought he, there upon,
Held converse with the Devil.
And so he did 't his merry wights,
For many an imp had he,
Who always, on his leisure nights,
Amused him pleasantly.

Type's remunerations and how
adventure will follow on more future day

+ Composition are known under the sobriquet of "Printer's Devil."

SIR FREDERICK ADAM.

Private letters from Madras state that Sir Frederick Adam feels very severely the censure he has lately experienced from the Court of Directors as to several of his measures, and that it is believed he will go home in January. It is said that on the receipt of the letter ordering the restoration of Mr. Lascelles he had actually the tender of his own resignation written out, but thought better of it. Captain Douglas is to be restored to the Residency of Tanjore. This will be another blow which Sir Frederick Adam will severely feel. It is also said, the Court has disapproved of his advancing three lakhs to the Iron Company at Porto Novo. In point of principle they are right, Government has nothing to do with such speculations, but there may be popular circumstances in this case. Colonel Smythe who went home in the *Claudine* not being able to obtain justice at Madras, carries with him his own memorial, on which it is said that the Governor and Council as well as the Commander-in-Chief have made favorable Minutes. We don't understand this for if these authorities are favorable to the gallant officer, how is he obliged to go home for justice, and why does he meet with treatment in other respects utterly disgraceful? We give these as *en dit*, but some of them are vouched for in a very positive manner. Dr. Bannatyne also who was sent home, is expected to return with flying colours.—

Canton 25th September, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

Having noticed a letter in the last No. of the Canton Register (under the signature Z.) complaining of the non-delivery at an earlier period, than last night, of the letters per Ship "Thomas Coutts" to the address of the Parsee Merchants in Canton,—and attributing that circumstance to the want of attention on the part of the Postmaster at Macao, permit me thro' your medium (at the earliest moment) to, acquaint the writer of that letter and other parties interested that no possible blame (if such there be) can be attached to the Postmaster,—nor any preference given as regards the despatch from Macao of a few loose letters to European Residents.

The fact is this—the Bag containing the greater part of the Bombay Letters was sent on board the "Coutts" addressed "Canton," which I consequently brought up myself, and being immediately opened on my arrival by Mr. C. Markwick was found to contain twice as many letters for Europeans as were landed at Macao,—so there could be no undue preference given as those forwarded were delivered to me loose, to take on shore under the impression that some of the parties might probably be there.—I could have no possible object in view in detaining the others, and only regret that acting as I did, any individual whether European or Parsee, should have suffered inconvenience from that circumstance.

I shall feel greatly obliged if you will have the goodness to insert this in your next number or a short notice from yourself in explanation.

I am, Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant.

D. GRASSICK.

Purser.—Ship "THOMAS COUTTS."

We insert the above because we feel a particular desire to serve the officers and men of our commercial navy, knowing from a long intercourse with them, that they are, mostly, a very meritorious class of individuals, and deserving of our encomiums.

Editor.

ELEVENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public meeting of the shareholders of the Ninth and Tenth Insurance Company will be called on the 2nd of November next, to take into consideration the continuance of the Company after the expiration of the present association on the 31st of December next; when it will be proposed to the subscribers to the Eleventh Company to pay up a part of the Capital and to manage the Company for the future by a Committee of subscribers with a paid Secretary.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Alternate Agents.

Canton, 1st September, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the H. E. ACCOUNTS are ready to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea or Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shilling and eight pence (4. 8.) per Dollar, the goods to be shipped on or before the 31st December, 1835. Twenty five (25) per Cent of such advances will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at Two Hundred and Ten (210) Sicca Rupees, or One Hundred (100) Spanish Dollars.

J. N. DANIELL

T. C. SMITH.

J. H. A'CELL

Canton, 4th September 1835.

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"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law; and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. 4. CANTON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1885.

No. 5.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"TON VIRE."—*Shall I, then, art a. and wag. If I then forever not. That then, can't not for, by life; but it then should, pardon with the, but thou shall appear to answer for thy self next week.*

"A. MORGAN."—*It ought to, have been a Hing, for it is quite of the swinish order, and has the fragrance of the pig. A delicate morsel, for our columns. A meager mass of about unmeaning matter. As though the Hing had vomited the matter. The reading of it makes us as squeamish as a Whitechapel Butcher.*

"HORNET."—*We have heard them buzzing with perfect indifference; they can't disturb our equanimity. Thanks to St. Patrick he has thrown his mantle over us and rendered us invulnerable. The Wasp may alight on us but he cannot sting; the Fipar may hiss but he dare not bite; while the enormous scorpion lies torpid by our side. Horrid! Oh! how terrible!*

"NANA."—*This is the second of the family. With great deference to the present War, his extract from the Jerusalem Telegraph is better suited to the tastes of the Illinois than for our American friends at Canton. The latter have had too much intercourse with refined society to relish effusions that have no claim to be thought either wise or witty. We have put it in the Pigeon Hole to remain until it be sent for.*

"INQUISITOR."—*No we won't; we'll be spifflicated first. Take that and whistle.*

"SAVEALL."—*He is a parchmented fellow, for his witicism is written on the back of a letter. What an illustration of a Saveall eh!*

"LONG TOM CORVIN."—*His letter is now before us, and in a few minutes it will be—hem! somewhere else, we mean.*

"A NEW YORKER."—*We'll bet a dump, that the writer is not only, not a New York man, but that he knows up more about it, than he does of Nova Zembla. We won't insert it—don't, should good fortune take him to that hospitable city he may have to blush for it.*

"CAIRO."—*Shall appear entire next week. It is long, but to divide it, will divide the interest it may otherwise create.*

The arrivals this week have been the Ship *JOHN C. GAUNT* from Liverpool, last from Batavia. The Ship *MORRISON* from New York, having left there the 4th June. The *LEWY CHARLOTTE* from England, last Singapore; left the latter place the 12th Uls; the *SHIN N. COAST* from Boston U. S. last from Batavia; the *RED ROVER*, 4 Mton, from Calcutta; the *BALCORRA* from London, last Batavia; the *GYPSY* from Liverpool, sailed 2d June; and the *ALEXANDER BERING* from London. The latter ship left the Coast on the 4th of June and, it is said, has brought a London paper of the 3rd of that month, but of which we have not been able to get a sight. We are nothing, however, in the prior dates that call for any particular notice.

The Consul for the United States, as was expected, has not come on in the *Morrison*, nor do we learn of the arrival of any passengers by this above Vessel.

A report has been going the round of Canton that Mr. STEWART MACKENZIE had been appointed to some Mission in China, but whether as a Superintendent or Commissioner we have not heard it confirmed. The source from whence this report has emanated we have not been able to elicit, and we, therefore, must confess, that we are sceptical respecting its authentication. That Mr. S. Mackenzie would be a likely individual to attract the notice of the Melbourne administration, as a highly eligible person to be appointed, to effect if possible, to better up the failure of the *LOAN NARRA* mission, we think is most probable, but we apprehend that gentleman, from possessing a large if not splendid fortune, and from other family ties, would not easily be induced to leave England, unless however, it might be a matter of great urgency, and be pressed on him by his sovereign to undertake it; but in that case even, it could be no appointment of a mission; character—nothing of so little interest as the settlement of the *NARRA* squabble.

We might speculate on the possibility of such an appointment having an ulterior object, and that too, of some magnitude; and that our interests in the east might need some communication of a friendly nature with the Court of Peking, the charge of which, it was deemed, might be entrusted to more able hands, than such as those in which former missions to that Court, had been conducted. The first arrivals however we hope will set this matter at rest.

The Canton Register observes, on the information of a Chinese, "that those who are interested in the ship Troughton and her plundered cargo, should petition Ke, the Foo-yuen and acting Governor, on the subject, or he will not follow up the measures of the late Governor Lou, relating to the total restitution of the goods, or the punishment of the pirates." The suggestion is very reasonable, but the consuls of that vessel have, no doubt, got their eye on the Foo-yuen, and will take care that he not only delivers up what may be already discovered, but will exert a little of their own vigilance, in prompting that officer to a further exertion in endeavouring to recover the remainder of the plundered property.

The miserable wretches who are in custody under the charge of having been the offenders, are, we learn to be brought to an immediate trial; and their fate may be said to be sealed. In a country where the administration of criminal justice is so loose and where the discriminatory powers of the prosecutors and administrators of the law stand in no great repute, a public man may occupy the hands of justice, while the innocent may be sacrificed. Let the prominent offenders suffer, but individualize accusations are revolting; and those of China are the worst of human horrors, offered to appease the moloch spirit of inimitable authority, rather than as an atonement for the violation of the law.

We have been endeavouring in the small intervals of time afforded to us by our ordinary avocations, to furnish ourselves with some little information touching the modern state of the Chinese Empire, and the condition of its people, with all such other matters of a local interest as may enable us from time to time to submit a few observations appertinent to the country in which we have taken up our temporary abode; and with the ulterior view of conveying to Europe some additional details, to those which find their way thither through other sources, so that our transoceanic friends may profit if possible, by the hints and suggestions we may venture incidentally to throw out.

Through our superficial and cursory researches, and they can only have been superficial, our aim has been mainly directed towards acquiring the cause of that unequivocal antipathy, and that obduracy of feeling, so manifestly evinced by the Chinese authorities, through the whole Empire, against those Europeans, who, for the purpose of prosecuting their commercial speculations, and for extending their intercourse through the eastern world, have sought a location in the celestial city of Canton. To enable us to attain so coveted an object, and to arrive at so desirable a point, a point too which we conceive to be of paramount importance at the present juncture, when our relations with the Chinese government, are in a sort of temporary derangement; and whether we look at it either as having a political tendency, fraught with its accustomed ambiguities, or as a measure exclusively com-

mercial, and affecting only our personal interests, we have adverted to authorities in which we anxiously anticipated that we should find the question widely and amply entertained, and discussed through all its ramifications, with that clearness, perspicuity, and intelligibility which a short knowledge of some of the talented individuals in the country to whom they are ascribed, led us somewhat fondly to expect and to cherish. We have, however, been disappointed; but our little application has been rendered exceedingly pleasing to us, from having been afforded other highly gratifying information with which the several periodical productions submitted for our personal, so eminently and instructively abound.

Through the various numbers of that very intelligent work, the "Chinese Repository," a work, in favor of which, for the copiousness of its details on Chinese history, we are happy to bear testimony, and for the pure Christian spirit with which all its pages breathe, we cannot but highly commend,—yet we failed in discovering if the main point for which we are in search, had ever been one of consideration, or of enquiry, by any of the intelligent persons who have so elaborately wrought in the fields of Chinese literature. They do not seem to have adverted, much less to have speculated on the cause of that unmitigated and unrestrained aversion which the Chinese Emperor evinces towards any intercourse with the interior of his dominions, although they have given us a well connected chain of history, down to the present times, which is indicative of infinite labour and great research; and is invaluable as a faithful record of the state and condition of the people of this vast Empire.

On the 'Political divisions' the 'Sovereign power,' the language, laws, institutions, 'distinctions in Society,' with the condition of the people, we have copious details throughout the pages of the Repository, and we have been much edified by our several perusals; but it would have consummated all our hopes of being able to submit a succinct reason for the aversion held out towards Europeans by the celestial authorities, if the able contributors to those useful numbers had favored us with their valuable opinions on so important a subject; but we trust that the community will yet derive, and at no remote period, the advantage of their deliberations upon a matter so mutually interesting to themselves, so essential for upholding our commercial relations, and as

vitaly important for the preservation of our political standing, as a nation not seeking, in the present instance, to extend her power by war and aggression, but to cultivate a firm intercourse by the exchange of those national courtesies, which are recognized in all civilized states.

We have been enabled, by the clear testimony which the several papers in the Repository have afforded us, and the references to which they have led, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in our minds, respecting the results of the labours of the several missions which have sought to pursue the work of spreading Christianity among the heathen nations; and we can easily discover, that the unwearied zeal, and unshaken fortitude and resolution, with which our pious Protestant brethren had essayed to diffuse the mild precepts of the Gospel, had not met with that encouraging hope of a more benign and salutary effect or result to their spiritual efforts, which their sanguine anticipations had cherished. That they had met, on the contrary, with a spirit of hostility both from the government and the people, that had rendered, or nearly so, all further efforts of penetrating into the interior of this vast Empire, for the purposes of prosecuting the great object of their several institutions—discouraging. As we progressed in our casual readings on this point, we could perceive without any great effort of divination, that if the late Dr. Morrison, that most pious and exemplary Christian, that learned and truly great man, that mild persuasive & unexceptionable individual, and that splendid and laborious scholar, could effect nothing successfully in the spreading of Christianity—in the work of enlightening the dark, and in instructing the ignorant of the Chinese, it would be an abortive effort of his successors, though their zeal might induce them to contend with the hostile spirit of the government, and to struggle against the stream of general aversion. This we think we can fairly deduce, from what has been detailed respecting the progress which has been made in the work of conversion, from the labours of the several Missions.

Here again we have in vain looked for some cause being shown for this ineffectual struggle of the missionaries; but as our research has been, we are free to confess, only cursory, we may have escaped comments which might

had we seen them, have been explanatory and probably conclusive on this important point, and it remains, therefore, for us to endeavour to fill up the hiatus which we think, but humbly though, is evident in the details of the Chinese Repository, and we shall feel exceedingly happy in offering a space in the columns of this paper to any individuals who may have the leisure and the inclination to favor the community with their sentiments on a point which cannot fail being interesting to our friends in Europe. We certainly confess, that we feel sensibly, that our inefficient knowledge renders us quite incompetent for any expanded discussion of a subject, which seems to need the aid of inconceivable mental acquirement, and local standing and experience, but we may, by our remarks elicit from those, who are competent to enter into a full and explanatory detail, the testimony for which we are in search, and for which we contend, there is a great want at the present juncture of our affairs with China, namely—the cause of the extreme aversion and hostility of the Chinese authorities towards foreigners, and their consequent refusal of all interior intercourse.

Adverting to the early periods of European knowledge and intercourse with the Chinese Empire, we have been enabled to discern, we think, upon indisputable evidence, that the great foundation of Chinese hostility to the works of the Christian Missionaries, has emanated from the conduct of the members of the Spanish Mission, whose zeal, instead of having been applied and solely in the work of conversion, was chiefly directed towards temporal objects. Who can surmise to the details of the proceedings of the Jesuits, who were the certain of missionary adventures to China, without being struck with their extraordinary equivoque, or Jesuitical conduct? who can recur to their progress without feeling indignantly that such conduct could lead to no practical good, to no happy results towards the conversion of Christianity. They seem to have displayed rather the guile, the craft, the dissimulation of men clothed in the hope of temporal advantage, instead of the sales, unobscured, and resolute progressors of the faith—men in the noblest endeavor of raising up the religious fabric of Feb. The propagation of religion evidently gave these early missionaries but little concern, their minds were primarily turned towards a temporal provision; and the conversion of the ignorant became of a secondary consequence. Being hated to the Pope by a solemn vow, to serve the cause of the religion of the Church of Rome without reward, those men had a motive of sin against but such as they might derive from the heathens among whom they were sent. Chateaubriand has said of them: "Les Jémites se faisaient acheter par leur argent des religions de profit." Is there from having thus left to their own resources for subsistence, they, by perseverance and a disinterested for spiritual objects, became successful of which, pointed initial ocean in the country, and houses and shops in Peking, and finally, as might have been anticipated, became obnoxious, by their interference in the temporal concerns of the Chinese, when their spiritual influence was declined. The same could follow the proceedings of the Dominican and Franciscan missionaries, and although we believe the Emperor Kien lung had some secret bias towards Christianity, yet we do not perceive

in his time that any advance of its precepts was encouraged by that emperor. It is true we learn that some missionaries from the Church of Rome are even now residing in Peking, but that they rather reside there as professors of mathematics, than in the character of religious missionaries; for it is one of the conditions on which they are permitted to preach in the celestial dominions—"that they shall never preach their law."

Such having been the result of the British mission, which there is every evidence on record to incite the Chinese authorities to their present hostility, and against the admission of any other religious communities into their country, we think it is in vain, in the present state of feeling, to hope for any successful results to the labours of our Protestant missions, in the work of softening those restrictions which affect heavily the commercial intercourse of the Foreigners, who are permitted to reside in Canton. To remove this feeling appears to us to require superhuman Agency, for we do not think it of easy accomplishment by any human power or persuasion; at all events as long as the Court of Peking continues, not only the followers of the Church of Rome to reside among them, but missionaries from the Greek Church of Russia, (who we well know exercise a considerable influence over the imperial cabinet and have nothing untoward to promote the great object of their residence at the Celestial Court,) we can hope for nothing practicable of gratifying.

We have, but some what unconnectedly perhaps, endeavoured to show our fears, that the efforts of religion will avail but little with the Chinese in regard to inducing them to relax from their stern and violent exclusions of Europeans to an intercourse with their country; but in doing so we wish it to be understood that it would give us inconceivable pain, if we should be held as meaning to question the great services and utility in China, of its professors, because we have had ample demonstration of their laborious efforts; and we only regret that they have not met their merited reward.

We shall on a future day recur to the subject of the peculiar aversion manifested by the Chinese towards the British subjects in the Celestial Empire; and enquire into the fact, whether or not, in this declared hostility to them are included the remaining foreigners who have resided here, for an impression prevails, as that the objections raised against foreigners, is not meant to apply to aught but the British, the others always evincing, by their passive conduct, their perfect acquiescence in things as they are.

We have taken the following extract from the Washington National Intelligencer of the 21st May last; as it relates to the production of an article which is an important staple of China, and an object of considerable commercial speculation, we thought that its insertion in our columns might be interesting to our readers. Washington: 21st May, 1853.

"The production of silk is to become a great interest in this country. We receive from many parts of the Union almost daily proofs of the earnestness with which public

attention is directed to it. It is some years since it became a source of wealth to several of the towns of Connecticut, and we ourselves witnessed, with surprise, three years ago, the large extent to which the industry and isolation community at Economy, on the Ohio, had carried both its production and fabrication. We saw the whole process, from the worm to the loom, in full and extensive operation there. Since that time the place of its production have multiplied an hundred fold, and we observe that one individual in Massachusetts, in erecting a factory, so called, two hundred feet in length. The newspapers teem with essays and information on the subject, and one or two have been actually started to be devoted to it exclusively. That excellent journal, the Farmer and Gardener of Hallowell, has lately devoted a large portion of its columns to the subject, and the editor announces that he is compiling for his paper a *Silk Manual*, from the most authentic sources, on the culture of the Mulberry and the treatment of the Silk Worm. The Number of last week contained a paper of great length, and more than common value, on this interesting subject.

The value of silk now imported into the United States amounts, we believe, to about ten millions of dollars. In twenty years, we have very little doubt, the silk product in the United States will equal in value the present production of Cotton, and that we shall become exporters, instead of importers of it."

The *Washington American* editor, says nothing, untried which human industry and skill can possibly accomplish. Whether in the simple operations of agriculture or in the varieties which horticulture presents he is at home, and nothing is left untried by which he can advance the importance of his country, and elevate her in the estimation of mankind.

The cultivation of the Mulberry has long been a work, to which, in several states, men of landed interest have turned their attention, and they have succeeded in establishing it to the extent of their most sanguine hopes. This, having been effected, and effected too, in a way that leaves no doubt of the extension of the culture of the plant, or of its probable durability of growth; they have now turned their attention to the introduction of, and treatment of the silk worm, which, from the account given in the extract, seems likely to become an object of the greatest moment to a country where the consumption of silk is arriving at some magnitude.

We have frequently heard of the Silk Worm in hope of our visit to Connecticut within these last four or five years, and we are, therefore not surprised in reading of the progress made in the production of it, and of the erection of factories for its preservation, particularly when it is known, that every thing tending towards the promoting of these objects by which the country is to be enhanced, receives the aid of every individual of influence to secure a successful result. Genes

"The silk process that furnishes silk," is patronized in the United States, whether the object is which it is displayed, by manner or of magnitude; whether it be in the culture of mulberry or of mallow; in building of *Chrysos* or in erecting of Corn mills. In whatever they may be a show of application and manual labour combined, is sure of eliciting applause, and of meeting with encouragement. This is at it should be, and by upholding and patronizing merit a nation most alive to its greatness, and acquire the distinguished appellation of being magnanimous.

The following has been sent to us for insertion, we know not if it be, by one of the Clerks or one of the Company; but it is of no matter to us; it is important as a Commercial document and that is enough.

PORT OF CANTON SEASON 1854-55 ENDING 30th JUNE 1855.

Notes or Imports for American Accounts

BILLS ON LONDON, about £ 200,000 Ster.
Specie and Bullion, \$ 750,000.

1710....	French Quicksilver.
2410....	do. Lead.
2745....	do. Iron.
7240....	do. Copper.
2045....	do. Spelter
1800....	do. Banca Tin.
400....	do. Bazar Tin Plate.
210....	do. Perak Turkey Opium.
1300....	do. Opium.
27,000....	do. Rangoon Paddy.
1,430....	do. Siam Wood.
7,800....	do. Balahe.
91....	do. Tortoise Shell
191....	do. Ceylonal.
70....	do. Smalts.
1,075....	do. M. O'Pearl Shells.
27,475....	do. Picton Woollen Cloth.
26,940....	do. Long Silk.
7,913....	do. Cambric.
71,630....	do. Long Cloth.
15,251....	do. American domestic Cottons.
3,000....	do. perals Cotton Twine.
1,000....	do. Picton Canvas.
100....	do. Veltre.
300....	do. Chiots.
2300....	do. Prints.
3100....	do. French Handkerchiefs.
24....	do. Blankets.
100....	do. Picton Raven Durt.
1,000....	do. Land Otter Skins.
943....	do. Sea Otter do.
2000....	do. Sugar do.
352....	do. Sea Otter Tails.

Also sundry small amounts of Clocks, Watches, Music Boxes, Champagne and Madeira Wine, Brandy, Tobacco and Segars.

Notes or Exports to United States.

170....	do. Church Bales.
25,945....	do. Rangoon do.
3,133....	do. Picton do.
7,030....	do. Pales.
42,747....	do. Chats or 2,100 300 lbs. Bales.
76,337....	do. Chats Young Hyeon.
10,300....	do. Hyeon
10,000....	do. Hyeon Shie and Trunkay.
1,205....	do. Gunpowder.
1,120....	do. Imperial.
175,519....	do. Chats or 10,000 300 lbs. Cotton.
Total, 107,000 Chats or 14,100 100 lbs. Ton.	
17,081....	do. French Craps Bales.
10,019....	do. Danish do.
1,240....	do. Craps Bales.
761....	do. Picton Craps.
10,253....	do. Black Handkerchiefs.
2,908....	do. Piques do.
943....	do. Bazaar do.
2,791....	do. Bazaar do.
6,631....	do. Black Bazaar do.
4,803....	do. White Bazaar do.
105....	do. Crimson do.
970....	do. Lavation do.
981....	do. Bala do.
4,323....	do. Bala do.
1,240....	do. Bala do.
677....	do. Cambric do.
12,400....	do. White Piques do.
10,203....	do. Bazaar do.
2,931....	do. Lavation do.
73....	do. Craps do.
80....	do. Taffeta do.
110....	do. perals Bazaar do.
13....	do. Raw and Picton Silk.
617....	do. Picton Green Cloth.
9,000....	do. Nankeen do.
3,130....	do. perals Cambric.
110....	do. Oil of Caps and Acid.
200....	do. Bazaar do.
400....	do. Camphor do.
100....	do. Sugar do.
130....	do. Glass do.
2,001....	do. House Sweetmeats.
350....	do. Vermilion.
715....	do. China Ware.
10,340....	do. Picton Craps do.
12,043....	do. Bazaar Floor Matting.
201,000....	do. Green Picton Bazaar do.
1010....	do. perals Tin.
100....	do. Tobacco.
210....	do. Spill Bazaar.
And Sundry Fine Fire, Brooms, Baskets, Window Blinds, Lacquered ware &c. valued at \$40,000.	

The preceding specification is a forcible illustration of the good effects of a passive Commercial system that tranquil mode of business which the regular American Merchant invariably pursues, whether he be established within his own Union, or has become a capitalist in a foreign soil.

In our intercourse with trading nations, and we have trouble amongst a few, we have always found this to be a characteristic of the American Trader; he never wishes to interfere with what is not immediately connected with his commercial avocations, he therefore pursues them without incurring suspicion or censure, and usually reaps the advantage which his parents are likely to produce, without even, almost, the semblance of labour or anxiety.

We do from our heart believe that they are unexceptionably the best practical men of business, with whom we have ever had the good fortune to come in contact. They are ambitious without being, what some of the Frenchmen would call ambitious and while they are an admirable example of discretion and economy, they are neither unskillful nor parsimonious. They never mix in politics or meddle in political strife, but to mix with the peace and tranquillity of commercial relations of the world. In the power that is being exerted that they can acquire nothing by degeneration, while they may profit by silence.

It is curious like this that they have pursued in Canton, and to which may be attributed their indifference to the groups that have existed, and they may be commended for it. It speaks volumes in its favour, and an doubt secures to them that repose and tranquillity of which, if appearance indicate truly, they seem largely to partake, and to partake of deservedly.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE RECENT KIDNAPING.—

The *Fort Journal* gives some particulars of this kind of event, as given by the principal. "Miss M. Grant, it appears, who lives in her father's large property, her older sister being dead. Sir C. Grant's wife was the rich and accomplished Miss Richards, who had £50,000. Friday week about five o'clock the young couple (Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan) borrowed the carriage of a friend, and, hastily collecting some necessaries for the wardrobe, set off to spend for the North. They performed the journey in the short space of 24 hours, and were married on Sunday morning. Colonel Grant followed them, so he thought by the three-road, imagining they had gone to France, and thus missed them. Mr. Colquhoun, it appears, was so well aware of his daughter's attachment that when leaving town at the instance of the Duke of Cumberland, who was the means of his obtaining the hand of Miss Richards, to stand for Dover, he left her under the close guardianship of his relative Colonel Grant, and another distinguished officer with whom he was on terms of intimacy. Mrs. Sheridan's property is said to be £7,000 or £8,000 a year, independent of her father, besides the sum of £50,000, so by what he says she is of age, which will be in a few months. Another account says, that "The lady was on her way on her post, and that when they were in the park a fancy seized them for a promenade, and so they got out and walked, and made the coachman say 'Stay he did, but at ten o'clock, the phantom just riding from the Serpentine, John ventured, and for the first time in his life, to dismount on horse, and returned home without his mistress.' "It seems the the lady's maid was in the interest of the lady, and she was despatched to Hartford with the robe as a wild-goose chase; just as was anticipated, she betrayed every thing to the Colonel, and the Colonel rushed to Hartford to bring the happy pair; but the Colonel forgot that he was dealing with the industry of the author of *A Trip to Scarborough* and *The Streets*. It is said that the travelling carriage was lost by a Minister of State. It was furnished by a friend in the

army. Mr. B.—; a brother-in-law gave his power, one sister a wardrobe, the other a maid, and the third her good wishes."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR C. GRANT

AND
HON. G. C. NORTON.

Yesterday afternoon, at seven o'clock, Mr. Norton put in to my hands a letter (No 1), which he had received that morning from Sir C. Grant, through Capt. Ross, and at the same time gave me a letter (No 2) which he had written in answer to it, and which he begged me to convey to Sir C. Grant. I gave the letter to Capt. Ross and received from him this morning the letter (No. 3) in reply to it. I asked Captain Ross whether I was to re-iterate this letter as a withdrawal of the expressions contained in Sir C. Grant's first letter to Mr. Norton, and upon his assurance that I was to be considered, I deemed that the affair ought to end there.

U. BENTLEY.

May 30th, 1833.

I have perused the statement signed by Mr. Bentley, and subscribe to it.

G. F. ROSS.

No. 1.

Sir—Now that the first grief at the loss of my child is passed, and that I am capable of considering calmly the conduct of all implicated in the transaction, I find you deeply involved in the supposed plot that has been set on my child and happiness. I am unfortunately prevented taking that course with you that would be most congenial to my wounded feelings; by the consideration that your office of magistrate might oblige you, under the argument, that, being appointed to protect, you could not infringe the peace of society. It appears, then, that the advantages of office give you a claim to the title of magistrate, for, had its duties been your care, or ever once occurred to you, I should not now have to mourn an affliction which, if it does not carry me to the grave, must embitter the remainder of my life. Now, Sir, your presence at the elopement of my daughter with your brother-in-law, and the part that others than himself took in the enterprise, is proved by your own observation on the steps of his servant at the moment of departure. You have said that he was the last firm of the party.

Well, at that moment, was your sense of duty as a Magistrate? And afterwards, where your authority as a husband. When my friend, whom I had made my daughter's guardian in the event of my death, Sir F. M. PALLER, demanded of Mrs. Norton, who abducted my daughter from my home, information as to her flight, and she refused to give it?

You and Lord Seymour were present, and all the female part of your wife's family, when this effort to trace and recover my child was thus frustrated, and you two gentlemen tacitly sanctioned this conduct, which you were bound to overrule, and have thus shown yourselves parties to this most dishonourable conduct.

I will not hazard the world's reproach by asking of you that satisfaction which, I am told, you might officially desire, but I take upon myself to tell you that your behaviour has been disgraceful to you as a Magistrate and a gentleman, and you have so identified yourself with this wicked proceeding, as to make you unworthy of oblation.

I am

Sir,
Your obedient Servant.

C. GRANT.

Greenwich-square, May 30.

Hon. G. C. Norton.

No. 11.

Greenwich-square, May 30, half-past 4 p. m.

Sir—Your letter of this morning was brought to me by Captain Ross at half past eleven o'clock, when my cab was at the door for me to take Mrs. Norton to make an affidavit before a Master in Chancery, with whom we had an appointment at eleven o'clock. I was obliged to go from the Master's house to my office, and from there I am this moment returning; I am, therefore, unable to account for my not immediately replying in writing to your letter.

Your reasons for characterizing my supposed behaviour disgraceful as a magistrate and a gentleman are—1st. An observation on Sir Sheridan's nerves at the moment of departure.—2d. My being present when Sir Robert M'Farlane was at Myring-gardens on the night of the elopement. As to the first observation in question was made to Sir Robert by Mrs. Norton, in my drawing-room, on the Sunday, and I believe I then heard it for the first time. I could know nothing of Mr. S's words of my own knowledge, not having seen him on the day of the elopement.

As to the second reason—Having to take Mrs. N. to Lambeth House I called for her at spring garden on the night of the elopement. I found Sir Robert M'F. Col. Armstrong, &c., &c., in the drawing-room there, in the middle of a conversation respecting an elopement which I had but just heard had taken place on my arrival from the city.

My wife took little or no part in that conversation, though I have since understood she had previously had a conversation with Sir Robert M'F. Col. Armstrong, and the only observation made by me was, that as you had recently said to me that all you wished for your daughter was a gentleman and man of principle. "I trust you would be reconciled and reconciled to the marriage when you become more acquainted with Mr. S."

I am given to understand that what you characterize as a plot was contrived and settled by the married couple themselves, and by no other person or persons, in one quarter of an hour. Upon my honour, as a gentleman, I was not present at the elopement, and know not of it until many hours after it had taken place.

I have thought it due to your feelings to give this detailed contradiction to your reasons for characterizing my conduct as you have done. I am the last person to provoke a duel; but after this answer to your letter, if you do not do me the justice to retract it, on your responsibility of any ulterior measures that may result from it, I must recede. And if so, I have only to repeat what I said to Captain Ross, that I consider that the maintenance of my character as a gentleman would justify me in withdrawing my office as a police magistrate, and that I would not for a moment suffer it to shield me from any personal responsibility. I think it right to mention that I have not shown your letter to any one alluded to, as yet; being unwilling to meet the responsibility of involving others in this affair.

Waiting your answer, I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
G. C. NORTON.

Sir Colquhoun Grant, &c.

No. 111.

Sir—When Captain Ross undertook my message to Lord Seymour, yesterday morning, he put this question to his friend Mr. Bentley. "Will Lord Seymour say upon his honour, that he was not aware of the elopement before it took place?" because in that case I will respectfully Sir Colquhoun Grant to listen to his explanation.

Mr. Bentley could not commit his lordship to the declaration, and, therefore, matters proceeded, and a meeting took place. Now, Sir, you have undertaken, on your honour as a gentleman, to say that you were present at the elopement, and know nothing of it till many hours after it

had taken place. I do not see that, had I seen before that report on your word that I should have paid to Lord Seymour, and, therefore, will not justify the course mentioned in my letter to you, but leave the case, with all the facts connected with it, for the judgment of the world.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

Greenwich-square, May 30th, 1833.

C. GRANT.

Hon. G. C. Norton.

MEETING BETWEEN SIR COLQUHOUN GRANT AND LORD SEYMOUR.

SEVEN FROM SIR C. GRANT TO LORD SEYMOUR.

Mrs. Norton—Fresh has been the temper and subsequent anxiety of mind I have endured since the sad event that has deprived me of the only remaining prop and comfort of my life that till now I have not been able to calm my own, or command my reason sufficiently to enable me to estimate the circumstances connected with this foul transaction.

If I have found it hard, very hard, my Lord, to bear up against these afflictions which the will of Heaven has visited me with, till but only one of all kind is mine my home was left to me, I am, beyond a doubt, to ensure that this has been the case of my life, for whom alone I wished to live, should be torn from me by a train of afflictions disgraceful as it is cruel.

My Lord, I have said then much, not with any wish to hope to show your sympathy—for that nobody would from you be such a thing—but merely that you may know, that if I have a heart that deeply feels a grief, it can be so severely felt a wrong.

The guilt of this, my wrong, my Lord, is shared by many; by some placed beyond the reach of that vengeance due from God, and whom I must leave to the honour and character of society to punish, by others, too, who in the laws of honour bring within my grasp, among the latter I have just grounds for doing you, my Lord.

It might be hard, however so decided by law, to come into, to hold a man responsible for the loss of his wife, such as where he could not, with the most honest feelings, control them, but surely where, by common least concurrence, he witnesses wickedly or tamely the most grievous injury done by law, the husband cannot complain that redress which could not in such case be obtained from the wife should be demanded at his hands. In this present predicament to your lordship placed with regard to me.

At your house, from whence it was known, next, that my child had eloped, were assembled, with yourself and Lady Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Black and, and Mrs. Sheridan, to whose presence I added to that of Colonel and Mrs. Armstrong, just arrived, my friend, and, in the room of my death, my daughter's guardian, as he called himself to be, Sir Robert M'Farlane, required of your wife in witness of her flight. This, in your hearing, and in that of all present, Lady Seymour refused, and you, not enforcing Sir M'Farlane's right to trace my daughter, will, I think, be accused by all, as well as myself, of having lent yourself to the plot, and for this most dishonourable conduct I demand that you require me satisfaction.

My friend, the bearer of this, with your own, arrange matters without delay to this end.—I leave the honour to you, Sir, my Lord.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) COLQUHOUN GRANT.

Greenwich-square, May 30th 1833.

CAPTAIN ROSS'S STATEMENT

May 30 1833.

I waited on Lord Seymour with Sir C. Grant's letters (a copy of which is enclosed) on Friday morning. His

Lordship said that, before he took any steps with regard to that letter, he wished to see Sir Colquhoun himself, in order to remove an erroneous impression which appeared to exist in Sir Colquhoun's mind with regard to the share Lady Seymour had had in the matter referred to, stating, at the same time, that the explanation which he wished to afford Sir Colquhoun would be without prejudice to the measure which he would subsequently adopt respecting that portion of the letter which had reference to himself. This, I said, would be perfectly irregular, and that I could not advise Sir Colquhoun to grant such an interview; and that unless his Lordship could state that Miss Grant did not elope from his house, and that he was not present when Sir Robert M. Farlane demanded information as to her route after her flight, Sir Colquhoun's opinion could not be altered. Mr Bentinck called on me shortly afterwards, and again repeated Lord Seymour's wish that Sir C. Grant should separate Lady Seymour from any share in the transaction, in which he said she had been in no way concerned, stating, at the same time, that Lord Seymour was perfectly ready to meet Sir Colquhoun immediately, and give him any satisfaction he might require for any share he might suppose him to have had in the affair. I then said if Lord Seymour would state that he had no knowledge of the transaction previous to the moment of the elopement, I would endeavour to change Sir Colquhoun's determination. This Mr. Bentinck said was out of the question, as Lord Seymour had known of the transaction an hour before it took place. An immediate meeting was the agreed upon, previous to which Mr. Bentinck again urged that Sir C. Grant should state in writing that he called upon Lord Seymour for satisfaction for his Lordship's share in the business, and not for any participation which Lady Seymour had had in it. I thought this a fair request, and submitted it to Sir Colquhoun, who refused to accede to it. The parties met in a field near Hampstead, and after a change of shots, without effect, Sir C. Grant begged me to load again. Mr. Bentinck came up to me at this moment, and asked if I considered that Lord Seymour had afforded Sir Colquhoun the satisfaction he required? I answered that I conceived he had; upon which Mr. Bentinck stated that Lord Seymour was now ready to explain to Sir Colquhoun various circumstances connected with the transaction which had caused this meeting, and which would probably much alter his opinion with regard to it. The parties then left the ground without any further communication.

GEORGE PITT ROSE.

"I have read over the above statement, signed by Capt. Rose, and I consider it to be a correct account of what passed on the occasion."

G. BENTINCK.

White's, May 20.

We would advise Mr. & Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan and the whole of their friends, and advisers to go on their travels for a short time; or at all events to take care and avoid two very untoward things which generally make their appearance in matters of this kind, namely the Lord Chancellor's mace, and that grim and grisly personage yclep'd the Tipstaff of his Lordship's court; for it would be better that they run their heads against a post than against the former, & as to the latter he is an individual with whom we do not find people eager to have any visiting acquaintance. Besides, after such a waltz—no, we will not call it

abduction—but after such a well laid scheme, entered into, it appears, with all the warmth with which love kindled in a youthful breast, had inspired in the young Lady, it would be a cruel indeed to see her put under the surveillance of some testy old guardian of the Court of chancery; and be to be sent to vegetate under the superintendence of the Warden of the Fleet Prison, until his Lordship pleases to withdraw his mandate, and renounce his jurisdiction. We cannot but think that Mr. Sheridan has fairly won the prize, and he ought to be permitted to enjoy all the happiness which such a prize is destined to afford him. Sir Colquhoun Grant is doubtless chagrined at the step his daughter has taken, he might have contemplated uniting her to some piece of the peerage, that wanted money to bolster it up lest it fall into decay, and thus have immolated his child on the altar of pride and ambition; but let us hope that that child is destined for a higher circle in human society—that in which virtue is inculcated, and where vice dare not approach the threshold. The whole affair of the elopement was well designed, and most skilfully executed, as my Lord Fopington would say—*rat as if it were not.*

Essex

ELEVENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public meeting of the shareholders of the Ninth and Tenth Insurance Companies will be called on the 2nd of November next, to take into consideration the continuance of the Company after the expiration of the present association on the 31st of December next; when it will be proposed to the subscribers to the Eleventh Company to pay up a part of the Capital and to manage the Company for the future by a Committee of subscribers with a paid Secretary.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Alternate Agents.

Canton, 1st September, 1833

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. AGENTS are ready to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea or Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value. At the rate of four Shilling and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per Dollar, the goods to be shipped on or before the 31st December, 1833. Twenty five (25) per cent of such advances will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at Two Hundred and Ten (210) Sicca Rupees, per One Hundred (100) Spanish Dollars.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASHELL.

Canton, 4th September 1833.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance.
For 6 Months - - - - - 7 - - ditto, ditto.
For 3 ditto - - - - - 4 - - ditto, ditto.

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Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 3.
Advertisements of not more than }
Seven lines—for each appearance } 1.

When required to be inserted three months &c.
Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 378 British Hong.

CANTON



PRESS.

"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely, the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, am myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislative shall please, to alter the law; and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty, of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I. CANTON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1835. No. 6.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A BRIEF OF THE WEEK."—This is an inevitable communication and shall appear next week. It is a happy circumstance that the foreigners in China, do not lack a knowledge of the causes which affect their comforts, and create their commercial inconveniences in Canton; they only want the medium through which they may give them out for the good of the world.

We have had many other scraps sent to us in the course of the week, but we must send them to the depot, as the only place for fitting them; for it is, we find, really wasting our time to reply to their nonsense and absurdities. We want information, not feelings—the former we accept, the latter we condemn. Let this suffice.

The several arrivals and sailings this week will be found under their several heads in our price current.

HALLEY'S COMET.—We lately adverted to the re-appearance of Halley's Comet, and the doubts created, as to its having changed its course upon the authority of a newspaper paragraph, giving that opinion as maintained by Sir W. Herschel. It will now, we think, be gratifying to all the learned astronomical body, that it has visited us under an aspect even more brilliant than any seem to have predicted; and we may expect that ere long, the great questions of the effects of perturbation, and a resisting medium, will be solved satisfactorily by their labours, or if not now, we must patiently wait this Comet's re-appearance in 1940. We have seen the early part of September dedicated to discover this "wanderer of the heavens;" but owing to much cloudy weather, it was not until the night of the 15th instant that we observed it, then forming with the two last stars in the tail of Ursa Major—the points of a right angled triangle, nearly. It now rapidly traverses the firmament towards Scorpion, and will pass the Equinoctial line about the 22nd instant as far as our observa-

tion goes, and guided by the chart of the Comet's track, given in the nautical almanac for 1835—the track of Pontécoulant's nearest as to declination, but about five days in advance of its real position on the 15th instant, its right ascension of that day being given for the 7th. We cannot too much admire, even this very near approach to accuracy considering that at its visit in 1758 the celebrated Clairaut's calculations were 30 days in error; and even at that date instruments were not so perfect as now, and consequently inaccurate in the data then obtained, for its elements operate on the results of astronomical calculations lately made. Allowing for above five days we may say the Comet was nearest the earth on the 15th instant, and distant from it about 14 millions of miles, and that it will be nearest to the sun on the 15th year. It now rapidly leaves the earth's orbit, but will re-approach early in 1836, and in March next may again be seen in the Constellation Cancer.

We hear that the Emperor of China during the autumn of 1834 was earnest in his devotion to the heavens regarding the Comet of Roche which only became faintly visible through the powerful European telescopes, and could not have been seen by the Pekin astronomers. What will now be his terror in viewing this Comet with its tail of 10 to 15 degrees. To the Chinese, ignorant of the first principles of the Solar System, these "errant meteors" are signs of the coming of evil and pestilence and famine. The great Comet of 1811 was by these unenlightened people considered a messenger of wrath, and proven (to their minds) by the plagues and devastations of the famous Apeach to have been so, especially in this province.

BRITISH CONSUL TO CHINA.—We have authority for announcing, that a private letter has been received by the ALEXANDER BARNES from London, mentioning that a Gentleman of considerable talents and experience, and who has long resided here, having been appointed Consul or British Agent to Canton, and that he would proceed early on his mission.

We have observed, on a perusal of several of the London Journals by the ALEXANDER BARRING, that the metropolis had been, for some days previous to the sailing of that Vessel, in a considerable consternation and excitement, from the state of the money market, and from the alarming apprehensions pervading the people, that another panic was not only approaching, but was imminent to be unavoidable, if not inevitable. Subsequently, however, these feverish and alarming symptoms, affecting, it appears, as they did, the whole operations of the monetary, or, as we might more consistently designate it, the gambling system of the City, had partially, if not generally abated, and that the wonted scenes of the Jews, and their gaming associates among the Gentiles, coming to circumvent each other, were renewed with all the vigour and fervor of men, insensible to the calls of honor or principle—men who are better described, as recognised black-legs, and countenanced gamblers.

The period of terror, was the great settling day (in May) for Foreign stock Bargains; the cause has been assigned to the State of Spain; the conduct of the Bank in making money too abundant last year—and the consequent over speculations in foreign securities. The first turns out to have been a premature apprehension, upon the declaration of both Lord Palmerston, and the Spanish Minister General Alvariz in London. The second seems tenable, from the tacit admission of the Directors of the establishment who, on the occasion, issued the following notice:

The Directors and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice, that on and after the 15th instant, they will be ready to receive applications for loans upon the deposit of Bills of Exchange, Acceptances, Bank Notes, or other approved securities; such loans to be repaid on or before the 15th of July, with interest at the rate of 4 per Cent. per annum, and to be for any sum not less than £5000 each. *Bank of England May 20th.*

The third as we have stated, doubtless, arose out of the influx of money last year holding out investments in foreign stock, the depression on all descriptions of which, had occasioned such inconceivable disasters, as brought on with it all those concomitants which usually follow any sudden indisposition of the stock exchange body.

When the account was first intimated to us, we were momentarily smitten with the apprehension, that it might end with all the terrors of the panic of 1825: but the moment we saw a detail of the causes, the effect of our previous fears subsided: we saw at once that

the cases bore no analogy to each other; that they were contradistinguished, by the one having arisen from the resumption of cash payments, or rather (for such is the phraseology of the day) from a reform in our monetary system; while the other has emanated from, evidently, an excess of speculation in foreign securities. When this, therefore, gleamed upon us, and that it was apparent, that the Commercial interest had sustained no material shock by the convulsed state of the money market, we recovered ourselves from the effect with which we were suddenly seized, and rejoiced that nothing was likely to ensue from the event, but the ruin perhaps, of a few stock-jobbers, gambling Israelites, intemperate foreign swindlers, and—idiotish amos. The Times says of the panic:

"The crisis is still thought to be almost wholly of a financial character brought on by the overstrained operations of the stock-exchange, which by raising prices, had caused an immense inflow of the foreign stock circulation of other countries, to which were added, all within a short period, the over-indebtedness of Spanish stock, from the conversion of the Cortes Bonds. The large Corporation, who knew also that the Bank Directors were curtailing the circulation in order to prevent the exportation of bullion in which these large operations must necessarily lead, were the first to perceive what the inevitable consequences of this state of things must be; they set out only to draw the support they had been accustomed to give the market by loans of money, but sold out as rapidly as possible all the stock they possessed. The depreciation that followed was so rapid, that even they, with all their caution, cannot have escaped a considerable loss on the measure."

And it serves them right. they shall have no commiseration from us: they, in the main, assisted to bring on the disasters, by their gambling propensities by which people were tempted to dabble in those things, that would never have penetrated their pi-mater, had it not been from the glittering of their attracting advices and speculations.

They now, however, endeavour to make some amends for the shock they have contributed to give the money world. but is it any atonement to the outraged feelings of the commercial community of Great Britain, whose ordinary operations, whose calm and steady dealings, have been, in some measure, momentarily subjected to a stagnant, or a disordered money market,—to be now told that the Bank Directors will lend money for six weeks on security, at the rate of 4 per Cent. per annum!! It is an appalling attempt to cajole mankind into an acquiescence of their measure; and by a sort of mdo wind, to endeavour to elicit the countenance of people whom they had led to do what none but black-legs would have ever thought have attempting. If Mr. Albury had said this, when he wrote the article in

the Times, he would have said wisely; but that gentleman is a regular stock exchange schemer, and profits largely by his genius.

It is, however, a matter to us of great exaltation and joy, that neither Commercial credit, nor private banking, has suffered beyond the effect which "Alarm" produces in the trading world; and we hear that the confidence which those bodies repose in one another, has not, nor will not be in the least disturbed by this crisis in the money market. We are perfectly sensible of the good feeling usually existing between these two branches of our national prosperity, and we do not know any thing that would give us more painful reflections, than a variation like 1825 overtaking them, that awful period in the financial history of Great Britain we witnessed, and felt the severity of its shock; and we have often, retrospectively, taken a view of the time and fancy we see individuals, who were in the enjoyment of wealth and comfort, but who are now in the possession of a humble subsistence indeed; while others are enduring inconceivable deprivations, and toiling and buffeting with an incredible, and an unfeeling world.

Attached as we are to the Commercial character, from habits and intercourse, and ever desirous as we may be to promote the great ends of Commerce, yet we retain a lively sense of the importance of the Banking system of our country, from a conviction that individuals who are engaged in it have, on many occasions been essentially serviceable, in periods of some exigency and need, when their opportune aid has contributed towards saving a sinking concern. We could detail instances; we know from our personal observation, of a highly wealthy Banking establishment, connected largely with the western and eastern Commerce of Great Britain (and the respected relatives of a gentleman connected with the East India establishment of Canton) who have, in the hour of pressing urgency, stepped forward and saved tottering houses from tumbling into ruin: upheld them in the face of insatiable creditors; and ultimately enabled them to resume their station among their commercial contemporaries. This we have seen, and we have never been backward in commending acts, so clearly the generous aspirations of minds desirous of saving the sinking credit of deserving individuals.

It is also some gratification to us to find,

that the state of the money market in England, will have no sensible effect on the financial operations with Canton, and that nothing has occurred that can in the least shake the confidence which our friends repose in their commitments, nor in any way give them cause for apprehension; thus allowing our Commercial relations with Great Britain, to flow on in the usual stream of hope and security, without a cloud to obscure the former, or a panic to disturb the latter.

CARVER PATTISON to THE HON.—We insert in another column a long letter on this subject signed "Crisis," alluding to what little insight into the manner in which documents of this nature are got up in Canton. But what is it, after all, but an imitation of the method pursued, in similar cases, in England, where the propagators, promoters, or what ever may be the proper term for this species of "error" every ingenious means within their command for obtaining signatures, a sort of philosophical mode of doing things, in which the propagators, get up, or interested in, contrived, when they met the position to Lincoln and Messrs, to obtain the approval of the commissioners of ships at the former place, and of merchants and others at the latter, that, like a spear-head, it would pierce by progression.

But what are petitions of merchants? what do they avail? and who of the ministry care a straw about them? unless it be the Spaniard, who receives a sort of fee, if they be presented to the house of commons, and who derives an advantage from them when they are said to be the standard ship-happens, for the useful purpose, of enveloping taxes and loans. They create no interest, excite no attention, nor do their progress excite the least possible sympathy, except (and not always from them) the individuals who engage to present them should, from some untoward circumstance, undertake to send them to the house on their presentation. From the King in Council, down to the doors of the Foreign office, all know what a position from a few British subjects residing in a foreign state means they know that it means nothing more than a temporary design on the credulity of the Foreign secretary, in the shape of, and dressed up, in the quaint language of individuals aiming at acquiring some thing, for their show of consideration for the honor and dignity of their king and country.

Petitions from British merchants indeed! We should have strange bookshelves, were we concerned with the presentation of one for we recollect well the recollection of one sent forth from the late Mr. Canning; he had been deposed by some highly respectable merchant residing in one of the new republics of the western world, to visit on that continent when he held the scale of the Foreign office under Lord Liverpool, and to present to him a petition, praying for the establishment of a British consulate in the country in which they were located, for the protection of their interests against the importations of the nation. He was involved with

all that mystery and condemnation for which that innocent man was justly distinguished. Our friend after the usual exchange of civilities had passed on to the subject of the petition, to which Mr. C. paid implicit attention until he heard the words—"and I hope the Admiralty to present to you, Sir, this petition signed by thirty seven British merchants, carrying on business in the country trading."—"say Sir (I give place for a moment," said the President for Foreign Affairs, "I have heard quite enough, you need not present the petition, the contents, the all, others from such sources, have nothing interesting to H. M. Government; but I should be happy to hear your individual opinion of the necessity of a consular in the place, and you may rely on my giving it my personal consideration." Our friend who was a man of experience and of address, complied with the minister's request, who was pleased with his details, mentioned them, and in the space of three weeks sent for him, requesting to have another communication with him; with which our friend complied, and received from the Right Honorable Gentleman his assurance, that a Consul should be forthwith appointed; and which came in a few days after. Although the Petition was rejected. We have thought proper to offer this fact, in illustration of the little weight which consular petitions have in the foreign office.

With regard, however, to the Canton petition, which we have been supposed to meet some peculiar exigency at the time, we cannot abstain from remarking, that we think the petitioners must see, that no great degree of merit attaches to the manner in which it obtained signatures; and that its propriety is not altogether beyond dispute with favorable dispositions, from either its point, manner, or time. Its objection, but why? It is with great deference for the opinion of others; it merits with it prima facie evidence of its design, it secures too much of interest—and to use a phrase—it is too liberally sprinkled with the fragrance of the counting house, for the palate of the gentleman in the foreign department in Downing street; there is nothing through its clamor that indicates an spirit of disturbance, nothing that evinces a terror for upholding the honor of our country; every passage in its prayer displays, that it emanates from the craft, and that peace, shilling and peace may be as easily discovered in its object, as the whole work in a sheet of foolscap. But what will they say of the Foreign office to this modest, and unassuming, though a little egotistical suggestion, in the 14th Paragraph of the petition—"your petitioners would humbly suggest, that your Majesty's minister in Canton should be instructed to put himself in communication with the merchants" (of course those who signed the petition, only, for that is the inference) "of Canton, qualified as they would be, in a business degree, by their experience and observation, to point out, in what respect the benefits of the trade might be improved, and to suggest to them what they will not guess forthwith is enough; but we repeat, what will they say to this plea of ignorance in the Foreign Office?" The 14th and 15th paragraphs are exceedingly significant; the latter leaves no doubt as to a complaint, or

other plea to the E. I. Company's agents, who, in the estimation of the Foreign office, are quite ineligible for admission into the general council of merchants of Canton. But for what reason we do not see is assigned. The Company's agents therefore who, from what we learn from "Crito," must be gentlemen of experience, intelligence and observation, are not qualified for the society of British merchants! (See as we interpret the 14th paragraph.) To enable them therefore to acquire an eligibility, they must qualify themselves by initiation into the mysteries of traffic. Very well, this stone brings to our recollection the story of the Girl who went to the Magdalen and asked for admission, when the Governors requested her to state what claim she had to be admitted into the institution; that is, how she had been ruined—how seduced; to which the simple girl responded—"how ruined Sir, how seduced, 'O Sir I understand! Lord Sir, I am as innocent as the child unborn!" The East India Company's Governors then told her that she could not be admitted under such circumstances, but that she must first go and qualify herself for the admission. Now the East India Company's agents seem to us to be in a similar predicament, and if they wish to become eligible for admission into the council of our future representatives of the shores of Great Britain, they must duly qualify themselves, for the enjoyment of so distinguished a boon. We will not fatigue our readers with any further observations on this subject at present, although there are other features in it, the delineation of which might be not only instructive but perhaps amusing. We may return to this subject another time.

"THE TEA TRADE.—In consequence of the extensive arrivals of tea from the free traders, and the large quantity of Company's tea which remain on hand and purchased at the previous sale at the East-India House, the Court of Directors have issued the following notice for an extension of the prompt which will become due on Friday next:—

"The buyers of tea are requested to take notice, that the prompt for the Company's tea which stood for the 25th instant, is postponed to Friday, the 24th July next, upon a further deposit of 12 upon each chest being paid on or before the 25th inst., together with interest, at the rate of 4 per Cent per annum, upon the amount postponed, from the 25th inst., until the day of payment, and without fine, if the full payment be made on or before the said day of July."

"Yesterday about 40,000 chests of tea, forming part of the recent arrivals, were offered for sale publicly, and, with the exception of Boshan, brought higher prices. A portion of the quantity offered was bought in. The clearance of Company's Boshan last week were 100 quarter-chests, 30 half-chests, and 44 large chests, containing an aggregate, with other Teas purchased at the East-India House, of 200, 1500. The delivery for the last 11 weeks have been 4,300, 4000. The quantity of Company's tea remaining on the hands of the buyers at the last Company's sale is 2,300 quarter-chests, 600 half-chests, and 600 large

chests." The East India Company's sale of 4,000,000 will commence next week."

It seems upon it we comprehend the above extract correctly, that there is a confidence regarding the importation of Tea which indicates that a decline in price is not so much apprehended as we were anticipating here, at the same time, however, it must be evident to every one conversant with commercial speculation, that no great time can possibly elapse before a decision, in the regular order of things, must come. The present price can never be contemplated as having any permanent aspect; for when the free trade system gets fully into play—when it has been able to unfold all its resources and means, and is impelled with that power or impetus which usually accompanies new measures of Commerce, importations will receive a steady augmentation, a diminution of price must follow, and if losses are sustained by such an event, it must be borne by those whose loss of enterprise and adventure, leads them beyond the limits of rational speculation. But this is an evil which will soon work in its own remedy, as to the case of the opening of the Trade to India; for when those, who have speculated on great adventures producing great returns, find in the sequel that instead of profit, their engagements have produced a lamentable loss, the Trade will fall to something like a level, and flow on in a more easy current.

But we are sanguine that nothing can prevent the possibility of a decline in price in Europe, but some rupture to the intercourse preventing importations, which is not very probable; and we are confirmed in this opinion from among the agents of importation, since the opening of the Trade, over the consumption, which, with the Company's stock, is certainly large, since that's since of commerce under the new system.

It appears that the total arrivals since the trade has opened are estimated at 20,000,000 lbs. and that there is expected about 20,000,000 more which with the Company's stock for 14,000,000 worth of will give a supply of about 54,000,000 lbs.

while the consumption has not exceeded, but, it is said, to be rather less than, 22,000,000 lbs, to increase which there appears at present no visible or feasible means. For our parts we are confident that there is no practical good to be effected in the way of increasing the consumption, but by diminishing the price of the article to the consumer, and we believe that this is a generally admitted axiom with all political economists. The question then resolves itself into, how that diminution is to be effected, and we can easily perceive that it is a difficult one to deliver for if the consumption in Europe increases, the grower will augment his price, as the demand for his product increases, also. It has been thought that some restriction, or reduction, or regulation of duties, on the several qualities of Tea might have the effect of increasing the consumption; this might be good logic

If it were practicable to let the consumer have the advantage of any reduction of duty that the minister may contemplate taking off, should he design such a thing; but is it possible to have that concession to the consumer effect A, or did any one ever hear of the removal of any indirect impost, designed to benefit the people to the extent which such impost would give, that was not made an immediate signal for the Fabricator, the Importer, and the Trader to increase their price, commensurately with the reduction that ensued! Then what would be the comfort pursued by the Chamber—the Exporters of Canton, the Importers into England,—the whole sale Tea Dealers, and finally the retail Vendors of Tea; what would be the conduct of the whole phalanx of grocers, importers, smugglers and dealers, were the minister to reduce the duty, with the view of enabling the working classes to get an increase of so great a necessary and comfort? why, they would immediately stick on to their prices, what the ministers might take off in duty, and thus like generous sympathizing souls, divide the spoil in the pail. To avert this there appears to us no practical remedy; to augment the consumption of the article could but the diminution of its price, so that the consumer, for the same amount which he now pays, may have after receive an increase in quantity; but to prevent the grower and the importer from demanding prices which check consumption, is only to be accomplished by people getting crasy and running headlong into ruinous speculations. The Canton market will always, and it is after concluded, be regulated by the demand on the one hand, and by the influence of speculation on the other; and it is this latter that, at the present moment, keeps up prices higher than their level. The growth this year, it is true of some sorts, is not greater than previous years, but still it has not fallen off, and the price, therefore, is to be commensurate to us, are kept up because "that the greater proportion of the Teas have been either secured by contract or otherwise."

But we are sure that nothing can prevent the possibility of a decline in price in Europe, but some rupture to the intercourse preventing importations, which is not very probable; and we are confirmed in this opinion from among the agents of importation, since the opening of the Trade, over the consumption, which, with the Company's stock, is certainly large, since that's since of commerce under the new system.

LITERARY EXAMINATION.

An extraordinary examination for the degree of Esquire, was held in Canton this year, in honor of the Empress Dowager attaining her 80th year. The following account of it has been handed to us:—

The Examiners assembled on the 9th of the 8th moon (27 September) and the students, to the number of more than 1200, entered the Hall appropriated for the purpose on the 10th—and had their first trial on the 9th.—They came out on the 10th entered again on the following day, and stood their second examination on the 10th. They were permitted to leave on the 11th, but returned again the next day and had a third trial on the 12th, being finally released on the 13th (17 October) only.

Four thousand for written essays were given to them on the first trial, and five each on the second and third, which led to the number of students at 1200, suppose 60-60 essays to be prepared by the Examiners prior to the 10th of the 8th month 31 October, the day on which the successful candidates must be designed.

HOME OFFICE.

Lord Melbourne having as in duty bound, laid before his Highness, the Great O, full and official report of the entry of his Deputy, O'Mulgrave, into his royal City of Dublin, the Great O has been pleased to approve of the same, and express his satisfaction that his orders have been so fully and effectually carried into effect.

TREASURY CHAMBERS.

His Highness the Dictator has been pleased, in proof of his approbation, to command his Lifeguard, O'Mulgrave, to confer the honour of knighthood upon Marcus Costello, constabulary, of the City of Dublin, the first time he finds the said Marcus Costello disguised in a clean shirt, and undrunk in liquor.

Whence it has been made known to his Highness the Dictator, that the Marquis Wellesley has resigned the situation of Lord Chamberlain from personal dislike to the Great O himself, his Highness has been pleased to direct that every one of the Wellesley family, legitimate and illegitimate, be immediately expelled from all offices of trust and power, and rendered incapable of serving their Sovereign and the country during the dictatorship of—

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

REGISTRATION EXTRAORDINARY.

(From the John Bull.)

To the Standard we are indebted for one of the most striking illustrations of the political principles of the house of Russell that ever was exhibited to a deluded people. (Them who have heard the prating of Lord John about his motives, and his hopes, and his wishes for the purification of the elective system, for the abolition of all abuses, for the extermination of non-resident voters, and all the evils incident to the influence of the House of Peers in the return of members, and indeed upon all the topics upon which he has been for some years ringing the almost interminable changes, could hardly have believed possible that which, thanks to the Standard, we are enabled to submit to our readers.

In the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, a great portion of which has got into possession of the Duke of Bedford, in grants of church lands, it appears (such has been the carelessness of the people, anxious to avail themselves of the elective franchise at the small charge of 1s. :-) that more than 14 persons have registered themselves as voters for Middlesex, out of which 14 are seven sons of His Grace John Duke of Bedford, and among those seven Lord John Russell himself, the patriotic opponent of undue influence, and the magnanimous defender of the purity of Election. Moore says—

"Come, tell me the number, repeat me the list."

—We will.

The first is Francis Russell, Marquis of Tavistock—Oakley House, Bedford; qualification—rent-charge for life on freehold manse, "The Bedford Office," &c. the Duke's counting-house.

The second is Lord John Russell—Army Pay Office, Whitehall; his qualification is a rent-charge on his father's house, No. 81, Great Russell-street.

The third is Lord William Russell—residing at Loughorn; and his qualification is a rent-charge upon his father's house, No. 77, Great Russell-street.

The fourth is Lord Charles James Fox Russell—residing at his father's house, No. 2, Belgrave-square—and his qualification is a rent-charge upon his father's house, No. 80, Great Russell-street.

The fifth is Lord Edward Russell, whose residence is also at his father's house, No. 6, Belgrave-square—and his qualification is a rent-charge upon his father's house, No. 79, Great Russell-street.

The sixth is Lord George William Russell, whose residence is set down at his brother's office, Whitehall—and his qualification is a rent-charge upon his father's house, No. 85, Great Russell-street.

The seventh is Lord Wriothesley Russell, of the Rectory-house, Cheney, Buckinghamshire—and his qualification is a rent-charge upon his father's house, No. 75, Great Russell-street.

Now, here we have seven voters, all sons of the Duke of Bedford, and six of them brothers of Lord John Russell, registered as voters for Middlesex, on account of property with which they have as more to do, than, as the standard says, "they have to do with the tolls of government-gardens," and these seven, all actively alive to the purity of market, and these seven, all actively alive to the purity of election, from exactly one-half of the present constituency of Middlesex, as far as the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, is concerned.

"Why now, is it possible for the dullard that ever put faith in mock patriotism to doubt for one moment the real views and intentions of these would-be leaders? Seven voters made in one family, in one county, and, for all we know, in half-a-dozen others, and that family the family, of Lord John Russell.

ELEVENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public meeting of the shareholders of the Ninth and Tenth Insurance Company will be called on the 2nd of November next, to take into consideration the continuance of the Company after the expiration of the present association on the 31st of December next; when it will be proposed to the subscribers to the Eleventh Company to pay up a part of the Capital and to manage the Company for the future by a Committee of subscribers with a paid Secretary.

THOMAS DIXON & Co.
Alternate Agents.

Canton, 1st September, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Assure are ready to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Ten or Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shilling and eight pence (4' 8'.) per Dollar, the goods to be shipped on or before the 31st December, 1835. Twenty five (25) per Cent of such advances will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at Two Hundred and Ten (210) Sicca Rupees, per One Hundred (100) Spanish Dollars.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

Canton, 4th September 1835.

TERMS.

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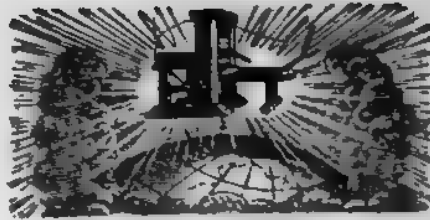
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 2nd British Bldg.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law; and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1835.

No. 7.

The *Cordelia* from Liverpool brings London papers of the 18th June, but they do not contain any thing of interest beyond that of which we had been put in possession by the *Arabian* from Bristol.

We perceive that there was still a good deal of excitement in the money market, arising from the great defalcations on the foreign stock settling day and what seemed somewhat unusual private banks were limiting their discounts; which had caused some little inconvenience among commercial houses, although not seriously to affect them. The amount of differences on the great settling day for Foreign stock is said to have exceeded 10 millions, of which one Banking House alone paid in checks of its customers, upwards of 2 millions of money sterling.

We perceive also from the *Herald* of the 17th June, that the deputation from the Tea Trade, that waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the alteration in the import duties received no definite answer; the reply was "that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would announce the final determination of the government on this subject, when he brought forward his budget; he stated that there was a great increase in the consumption, which will no doubt be further promoted by the low prices, the cultivation will no doubt keep pace with the demand, as the Chinese had formerly only two houses the English East India Company and the Americans, they have now many hundreds of private individuals pressing forward to purchase which will lead to an increased cultivation of the shrub." The total deliveries of Tea for the 13 weeks previous appears to have amounted to 4,997,441 lbs.

That little sage man Spring Rice is no doubt consummately wise; a sort of Solomon of the Exchequer, and the hope of the Melbourne Financiers; for had he not been a very wise man, he never would have produced so brilliant a thought as that which he displayed on the occasion of the reception of the deputation from the Tea Trade,—"that the cultivation of Tea would keep pace with the demand," what a splendid emanation from a wise man, and a philosopher, and a senator, and an A. S. S. too, as well as an M. P. why a Chawbacon from Wiltshire would have told us infinitely better,—that low prices would produce an increase of consumption, and that an increasing demand is the strongest impulse for increasing the production. We stated this last week, and some of the wisacres of Canton "grinn'd horribly a ghastly smile," at the idea; who, now, that the little great thing Spring Rice, happens to have mentioned it to a section of interested boobies of the Tea Trade, immediately back out, retrograde as the military say, and take up another position, and with an amusing nonchalance, tell us, "certainly Mr. Spring Rice views the point exceedingly clear." Now we are a little jealous, and think that these "Spring Ricers" ought to have

paid us the compliment of having conceived and produced the brilliant emanation. We ought really to be shocked at so seeming a want of justice towards us, but we are accustomed to these little things. Why did not little Mr. Spring Rice tell the elites of the Tea Trade, how the consumption of Tea was to be further increased, by pointing out some specific reduction of duty, and thus diminish the cost to the consumer. The increase of growth in China will keep pace with the demand for it in Europe and America, and prices with the Tea-men; will keep up in proportion to the prices at home. Now if little Mr. Spring Rice, the philosopher, senator, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c., would but tell us how the consumption in England might be augmented, without an augmentation of price on the part of the grower, he would be worthy of the distinguished appellation which he covets—of being thought a great man, and a profound politician. The little Chancellor of the Exchequer is a twaddler, forsooth!

The Baking Houses of Lee, Bracey, Farr and Lee of Lombard Street had become bankrupt, an event that does not seem to have created any sensation.

We cannot but admire the almost general feeling manifesting itself throughout England Scotland and Ireland in favor of Sir Robert Peel. Poisons seem to be transmitted to him from all parts, declaratory of the unshaken confidence of the people in his integrity and public conduct as a minister. Lord John Russell had not submitted his motion for municipal reform, and there was evidently a feeling showing itself, that indicated an opposition to the measure that might shake the stability of the Melbourne administration.

We do not perceive that a Governor General for India had been determined on. The India Directors are decidedly hostile to the appointment of Lord Glenelg from a conviction that his Lordship will be too soporific for an office that needs considerable energy of both body and mind. The capacities of Lord Glenelg we will not dispute but his proverbial indolence, and extreme love of ease ill qualify him for any official duties, where activity and decision are indispensable requisites.

It has been communicated to us that the Ship *Duke of Sussex* picked up two men that had belonged to the Ship *Matador* bound to this port, and from the following statement it appears that that Ship had been run down at sea:—"They took two the only remaining men from the *Matador* bound here which was run down in the night, some four or five days since by a supposed country Ship from their hearing Lascars. Twenty including the Captain were missing, but whether they had got to the other Ship they knew not. I mean the two men knew not. This may not be an exact account, but it is no Galley Packet." We trust that it may not be an "exact account," and that the disaster has not been so dreadful.

We have received advice from Manila, of the 24th September, by which we learn that the New Governor Don Pascual Aguayo Batzova appears to be disposed to allow the export of Rice, and that he has granted permission to the Ship Constitution to take in a cargo; and although as yet no proclamation has declared the export to be free, yet we believe he will grant it to all who may require to make shipments of it in foreign Vessels. He is said to be a liberal man, and one who we think has the interest of his country at heart. He seems a lover at all events to commerce, his career with a encouragement of commercial dealings with neighbouring states, is a very strong indication of his liberality and good sense, to say nothing more of him.

We have inserted a letter from a "Citizen of the world," to which we direct the attention of our readers. It was our wish to have offered a few scattered remarks upon one of its paragraphs, because it is deserving of our notice, but other matter to us we were directed, and we were anxious to accommodate our friends having come in to occupy our columns, we have been necessarily obliged to defer the few observations we might be induced to submit on the subject, until another opportunity is presented to us for doing so.

We have been called upon to insert in our columns the report of the Society for the Diffusion of useful knowledge among the Chinese, and we have great pleasure afforded us in being able to comply with the request of individuals promoting so useful an institution. We are imbued with a deep sense of its utility, and of the beneficial effects that may hereafter arise from its establishment. Its benign objects elicit our warmest sympathies, and we hope we may have to congratulate its projectors and promoters in this country, for those happy results to their efforts, for spreading knowledge amongst the unenlightened, which their zealous exertions so richly merit. We need not assure the society, that as far as our columns may be useful, they shall always be ready to receive any of the reports which it may have to promulgate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

I should scarcely feel justified in coming forward with the attempt to throw some light on the subject, even of you in your last paper, namely the causes of the dislike and jealousy with which Foreigners, more especially British subjects, are viewed by the Chinese Government, did I not feel that I could add the weight of experience, in actual occurrences, and in constant reflection on matters pertaining to our relations with China. The Foreign intercourse with China has been under these heads, Religious, Political, and Commercial. Of the first head you have very justly observed that the Roman Catholic Missionaries did not by their conduct thereto as they are men, and such a character among the Chinese as could be said to discriminate the virtues of their religion, but rather to hold them up as the administrators of some in their good and considerable evil, at the same time that they maintained a doubtful position at Peking, partly religious and partly scientific, they exerted themselves to maintain a footing by their utility in the latter capacity. These men were acute politicians and could not especially in the reign of Kien King, fail to endeavor to enhance the value of their service, by magnifying the feelings of fear and jealousy towards British subjects, which they rapidly became powerful in India had engendered, and so we observe that our political acquaintance with the Government of Peking since that time, has been of one stamp, that of unending partiality towards the compulsory forms of the Court, so widely different from the subject of all empires in China, as to never add more to heighten this feeling of jealousy. And I do not set up without foundation when I say, that previous to the arrival of the Embassy of Lord Amoy at Peking, the Roman Catholic Missionaries were consulted and advised with, as a certain proof of which, accounts were received

by the corresponding Mission at Macao, specifying not only the mode in which they were to be received, but the actual engagement of each day during their residence at Peking. Lord Amoy's refusal to perform the Kowtow destroyed the fabric of ceremony which had been erected. Our possessions in India border on those of China, our respective subjects or inhabitants are in close connection, and when our Residents was first appointed at Kanton, a Mandarin of high rank was deputed from Peking to demand the reason of the refusal of a son of a territory tributary to China. Thus much for foreign religious and political relations. We come to the Commercial.

We Britains are an orderly set, we cannot content ourselves with reforming our own institutions, but we must need have a touch at all others in China. A the 'indolence' with ignorance of the character, habits, and genius of the people, we have determined that we ought to regulate the wheels of Government in Canton, instead of contenting ourselves with the good the Gods provide us. We wish to force a Chinese Government to recognize an authority previous to such being accredited by the Imperial Government; I wish to force on their notions of our own as to Commercial intercourse, to set a very thing which has been the case on our side of action amongst them, and because forthwith they could not recognize an authority possessing no defined political character armed with no powers, producing no consequences, we are to order our flagmen to the honor of the Commercial Treaty for shipping knowing that the Chinese do not permit their Regent Force to be passed by armed vessels, and because the forts around the Passage, we are to invade their Coast, threaten with war, destroy their Commercial shipping and oh! 'horrible to mention' induce as badly written and commercial petitions to the King in Council as ever spoiled pen ink and paper. I allude to this recent operation as enacting the spirit under which British Merchants conduct their affairs, and endeavor to the better and worse of the country in which they are permitted to reside. I allude to it as enacting the spirit of dishonesty and commercially political aggression, and finally by which the acts of the British Merchants and authorities have been constantly marked. In the days of the E. I. Company's charter much of this spirit prevailed, the attainment of privileges, of no great utility in themselves, has been the cause of various contentions, which, as in the recent case adverted to, have had but one termination and I do maintain that the Chinese Government have used their victories with singular moderation and good sense, always arising to the point from whence they started. It is the interest of the Hong Merchants who are the occasion for the good behavior of foreigners to their own Government: to restrain by all possible means the circle either of influence or space in which we move; we are under grievous coercion, we are subject to occasional abuse, to Chops posted on the walls of Canton to our prejudice; all this is bad and ought to be rectified, but it is to be done by fair means of outrage and passion, by inconsiderate recklessness, on the one hand; or by endeavoring to render ourselves as disgusting to the feelings of the Chinese on the other as we can; and in it to be wondered at, that we are objects of dislike and suspicion to any Government, much more to one so essentially weak as the Chinese. As for Commercial grievances we have none, literally none, and if any how do we meet them. Are we not strangers on a large scale, deceiving ourselves as we please, we are strangers; setting at defiance the rules and customs of civilized nations and committing acts for which in any Government, less powerful or cruel, we should labour under a constant accusation of incarceration and confiscation; and yet we talk of the Chinese Government as corrupt, aggressive, and unjust. Mr. Editor don't you remember the story of the Pot and the Kettle?

Another cause of complaint appears to me like raising a wall of glass to throw stones at, I allude to the duties imposed by the Government and what is commonly called the Customs fund, charged and levied by authority of Government. Look at the English duties on Chinese products—on Tea, Silk, Ivory &c. the same right which we possess and exercise, is possessed and exercised by the Chinese Government,

only for more leniently than by ours. We may write chap-books against duties and appear in China as counting out of our pockets doubloons they affect both parties, or rather the meaning of Trade, and in the same manner of our British duties come out of the pockets, if they have any, of the Chinese.

We should do well too to separate our Commercial from political functions; Merchants may fancy themselves grand Moloches, and most victims of hostile movements to whom placed in communication with Crown authorities, but it is quite born de Combat and only ridiculous. If there is to be war to promote the beneficial ends of Commerce just or unjust, let it come from hand quarters in all its form and thunder, not shed out in shrouded threats and denunciations from Merchants, whose end and aim is self aggrandizement. My own government we must be looked on with suspicion, by the Chinese with dislike and contempt, each involved in the case, nor can we expect the real and personal annoyances that we suffer to meet with attention from our Government, when we apply for redress for acts of aggression committed by us against the Chinese, only, more ill-will, mistaking the Culprit for the defendant.

A Citizen of the World.

Moos, October,

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

Minutes of the first annual meeting of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China.

Agreeably to public notice, the first annual general meeting of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China, was held, this day (Oct. 10th 1832, at 12 o'clock, in the American Hall, No. 2. There were present the following gentlemen,—Wm. Jardine, Robert Inglis, Wm. B. Watson, James Lucas, D. W. C. M'Pherson, Alexander Matheson, G. R. Sampson, J. Black, Andrew Johnson, Wm. Mackenzie, Wm. Mc. Killop, W. Bell, J. Henry, R. Turner, Francis Pomeroy, S. W. Williams, the Rev. P. R. Hansen, the Rev. H. Lockwood, the Rev. Dr. Parker, and the Rev. E. C. Bridgman. The President and Secretary of the Society both being absent from Canton, Mr. Watson was called to the chair and the Rev. Mr. Bridgman appointed Secretary.

The following Report of the Committee was then read by the Secretary.

REPORT.

When great enterprises are to be undertaken, in unexplored fields, the first efforts are usually composed with many difficulties and often opposed by great obstacles. Perhaps no association was ever formed under circumstances more peculiar than those of this Society. Free, peace, and benevolent, in its design, it recognizes no authority either to protect or sustain it, except those of reason and truth. The rights which it claims are simply those of putting within the reach of a great nation the richest treasury of knowledge which can be gathered from the records of past and present times. The field which invites us by its multiplied necessities—the labors of this Society, contemplate the welfare of a third part of our species, who are scattered over a vast extent of territory, stretching from the Russian frontiers on the north to the equator on the south, and from the Pacific Ocean on the east to the mountains of central Asia on the west. Many thousands of Chinese, and others who speak their language are already accessible, and since the spirit of the age and the march of improvement are checked, every year we may expect will bring them more into contact with the people of the west. Such are the wants of man that they are never satisfied; the wants of this nation are great, its natural productions are also great; these have given rise to an extensive commerce, which, so long as those wants continue and those productions are

needed will not cease; and if the first increase, as they doubtless will, the latter will do so also,—and commerce in the hands of enlightened and philanthropic men will prepare the way for the wide diffusion of useful knowledge.

Those, if such there were, who expected that "trade" in the Chinese language, on such branches of useful knowledge as are suited to the present condition of the people of this empire, could in a few months be prepared and published, will not find their expectations realized; nor will they, we trust, after considering all the circumstances of the case, we cause to regret the formation of the Society, or to complain either of the measures which it has adopted, or of the successful labors which it has performed.

Your committee have felt that the prosperity of the Society must depend very much on the measures which it adopts, and the manner in which it carries them into effect. Every plan should be well matured; and every publication prepared in the best style. As yet the committee have not sent forth to the Chinese a single publication; but having surveyed the ground before them, they are anxious for a great variety and very serious labors, and they cherish the hope that the time may not be very distant when, encouraged and sustained by the most enlightened and liberal of this country, the Society will be enabled to send forth its standard and periodical publications freely through all the provinces of the empire, and to all who speak the same language in the surrounding countries.

Considering that much of what the Society will have to communicate to the Chinese will be new to them, requiring many new terms in geography, history, and science, your committee early took measures for preparing a Chinese nomenclature, which shall conform to the pronunciation of the sound for mandarin dialect, but conform as far as possible to the names that are already in use. Considerable advances have been made in this work, and the characters for expressing a large number of names of persons, places, &c., have been selected. Years, however, will be needed to carry this work to that stage of perfection which the exigencies of the case require. It can only be perfected as the terms are from time to time needed for use. In a description of a steam engine for instance, or of the manipulation of a laboratory in order to convey full information of the necessary apparatus and modes of operation, many new terms will be required. Your committee have not contemplated the publication of this work, but they are desirous that a standard should be fixed, to which all their works may conform. The advantages of this will be obvious to every one. Terms, such as *Hung-nan* (Red-haired devil), now commonly used for the English; *Huei-tse* (White-haired devil), for the American; *Ang-see* (old story telling devil), for the professors of the gospel; and all similar epithets, as they are calculated to create and perpetuate bad feelings, will be discontinued. Nor, when speaking of the Chinese, or of any that belongs to them, will any but the most correct and respectful language be employed. Let there be given in this, as in all other cases, Honor to whom honor is due.

Three works are being prepared for the press: 1st, a general history of the world, and a universal geography, and 2nd, a map of the world. These have been several months in hand, and will be carried forward and completed with all convenient despatch. They are designed to be introductory works, presenting the great outlines of what will remain to be filled up. The history will be comprised in three vols., the geography is one. The map is on a large scale—about 5 ft. by 4, presenting at one view all the kingdoms and nations of the earth. These three works the committee expect will be published in the course of the coming year, and it is hoped they will soon be followed by others, in which the separate nations—England, France, &c.—their history and present state, shall be fully described.

In the absence of works already prepared for the press, an edition of the Chinese Magazine, 1000 copies, each in two vols., has been ordered for. These are intended for the

would have been. As it is, the Book had not, at the latest dates, been published in England, so that we have here our copy, printed from the sheets, sent from England, as early as possible.

In a preliminary dissertation, Captain Ross states this, to our judgment, sound conclusion.

"It remains therefore, to say, that while my voyage and its results, have demolished all hypothesis and hopes, [of finding "a North West passage,"] but those which may still be entertained respecting Lancaster Strait, and the Pole—if, indeed, the latter has still an advocate remaining—there are now fewer temptations than ever to make any fresh attempt for solving this problem."

"I here are many passages in this narrative—written in a plain unpretending style—which we would gladly find room for, but must content ourselves with that, describing the falling in of these forlorn navigators, with the ship which rescued them. It is simple and impressive.

26th March, 1833.—At four in the morning, when all were asleep, the look out man, David Wood, though he discovered a sail in the offing, and immediately informed Commander Ross, who, by means, of his glass, soon saw that it was in reality a ship. All hands were immediately out of their tents and on the beach, discussing her rig, quality, and course; though there were still some despairers who maintained that it was only an iceberg.

No time was however lost, the boats were launched, and signals made by burning wet powder; when, completing our embarkation, we left our little harbor at six o'clock. Our progress was tedious, owing to alternate calms, and light airs blowing in every direction; yet we made way towards the vessel, and had it remained calm where she was, should soon have been alongside. Unluckily, a breeze just then sprang up, and she made all sail to the southeastward; by which means the boat that was foremost was soon left astern, while the other two were steering more to the eastward, with the hope of cutting her off.

About ten o'clock we saw another sail to the northward, which appeared to be lying to for her boats; thinking, at one time, when she hove to, that she had seen us. That, however, proved not to be the case, as she soon bore up under all sail. In no long time it was apparent that she was fast leaving us; and it was the most anxious moment that we

had yet experienced, to find that we were near to no less than two ships, either of which would have put an end to all our fears and our toils, and that we should probably reach neither.

It was necessary, however, to keep up the courage of the men, by assuring them, from time to time, that we were coming up with her; when, most fortunately, it fell calm, and we really gained so fast, that, at eleven o'clock we saw her heave to with all sails aback, and lowered down a boat, which rowed immediately to wards our own.

She was soon alongside, when the mate in command addressed us, by presuming that we had met with some misfortune and lost our ship. This being answered in the affirmative, I requested to know the name of his vessel, and expressed our wish to be taken on board. I was answered that it was "the Isabella of Hull, once commanded by Captain Ross;" on which I stated that I was the identical man in question, and my people the crew of the Victory. That the mate who commanded this boat, was as much astonished at this information as he appeared to be, I do not doubt; while, with the usual blunderheadedness of men on such occasions, he assured me that I had been dead two years. I easily convinced him, however, that what ought to have been true, according to his estimate, was a somewhat premature conclusion; as the bear-like front of the whole set of us might have shown him, had he taken time to consider, that we were certainly not whaling gentlemen, and that we carried tolerable evidence of our being "true men, and no impostors," on our back, and in our starved and unshaven countenances. A hearty congratulation followed of course, in the true seaman style, and, after a few natural inquiries, he added that the Isabella was commanded by Captain Humphreys; when he immediately went off in his boat to communicate his information on board; repeating that we had long been given up as lost, not by them alone, but by all England.

As we approached slowly after him to the ship, he jumped up the side, and in a moment the rigging was manned; while we were saluted with 3 cheers as we came within cable's length, and were not long in getting on board of my old vessel, where we were all received by Captain Humphreys with a hearty seaman's welcome.

Though we had not been supported by our names and characters, we should not the less have claimed, from charity, the attention we received, for never was seen a more miserable looking set of wretches; while, that we were but a repulsive looking people, none of us could doubt. If, to be poor, wretchedly poor, as far as all our present property was concerned, was to have a claim on charity, no one could well deserve it more; but, if, to look so, he to frighten away the so called charitable, no beggar that wanders in Ireland could have outdone us in exciting the repugnance of those who have not known what poverty can be. Unshaven since I know not when, dirty, dressed in the rags of wild beasts instead of the tatters of civilization, and starved to the very bones, our grunt and grim looks, when contrasted with those of the well-dressed and well-fed men around us, made us all feel, I believe for the first time, what we really were, as well as what we seemed to others. Poverty is without half its mark, unless it be contrasted with wealth; and what we might have known to be true in the past days, we had forgotten to think of, till we were thus reminded of what we truly were, as well as seemed to be.

But the ludicrous soon took place of all other feelings; in such a crowd and such confusion, all serious thought was impossible, while the new buoyancy of our spirits made us abundantly willing to be amused by the scene which now opened. Every man was hungry and was to be fed, all were ragged and were to be clothed, there was not one to whom washing was not indispensable, nor one whom his beard did not deprive of all English semblance. All, every thing, too, was to be done at once; it was washing, dressing, shaving, eating, all intermingled, it was all the materials of each jumbled together; while in the midst of all, there were interminable questions to be asked and answered on all sides; the adventures of the Victory, our own escapes, the politics of England, and the news which was now four years old. But all subsided into peace at last. The sick were accommodated, the seamen disposed of, and all was done, for all of us, which care and kindness could perform. Night at length brought quiet and serious thoughts; and I trust there was not one among us who did not then express, where it was due, his gratitude for that interposition which had raised us all from a despair which none could now for-

get, and had brought us from the very borders of a not distant grave, to life and friends and civilization.

Long, accustomed, however, to a cold bed on the hard snow or the bare rock, few could sleep amid the comfort of our new accommodations. I was myself compelled to leave the bed which had been kindly assigned me, and take my abode in a chair for the night, nor did it fare much better with the rest. It was for time to reconcile us to this sudden and violent change, to break through what had become habit, and to insure us once more to the usages of our former days.

The Report of Committee of the House of Commons on the Tea Duties having been sent in to us by a friend, who has suggested its insertion, we have commenced in this day's journal, and we shall continue it until we have laid the whole before our readers, as it may be useful to those who take an interest in the revenue of the Trade.

TEA DUTIES.

DRAFT REPORT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY, 1834.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire whether it may be expedient to establish one fixed rate of duty on all descriptions of Tea imported into the United Kingdom, instead of the duties imposed by act 3d and 4th William IV., c. 101—have considered the matters to them referred, and agreed to following report:—

In pursuing the inquiry confided to their investigation, your committee have had under their consideration:—

First—The alleged impracticability of distinguishing, with certainty and facility, the various kinds or qualities of Tea, which, by the act referred to, are assessed to different rates of duty.

Second—The operation of the scale of graduated duties now in force, as it will influence the price to consumers compared with one uniform rate.

Third—The effect of the scale of graduated duties compared with one uniform rate, in reference to the productiveness of the revenue.

Fourth—How far the scale of graduated duties as compared with one uniform rate of duty is calculated to promote the extension of the commerce of the kingdom, in reference to the altered character of our commercial intercourse with the Chinese Empire.

2. It appears to your committee to be important, in order to show the grounds on which an opinion is to be established on the first of those objects of inquiry, to advert to the historical account of the Tea Trade in China to the gathering and first preparation of the crop by the Tea farmer, and to its subsequent manufacture by the Tea merchants; all of which will be found in the very intelligent evidence of Mr. John Reeves, who was for 20 years engaged as one of the East India Company's inspectors of Tea at Canton.

3. From the evidence of this gentleman it appears that all the varieties of Tea known in the markets of Europe and America are the products of but three distinct species of the Tea plant. One yields all the varieties of green, another all the qualities of Black, with the single exception of a coarse broad-leaved kind, which is grown exclusively in the district of Wo Ping, in the Province of Canton, but which, in consequence of the inferiority of its quality, has for many years ceased to form, in its pure and unadulterated state, any part of the East India Company's stock.

ment. The first gathering of the Black Tea takes place as early in the season as the plant is in full leaf; it is followed by a second and third picking as soon as the new leaves are sufficiently formed, the quality of the crops of the season being in the order of their growth and gathering, in this manner:—

Flowerly Pekoe is formed of the first shoot from the bud, and then is covered with hair.

Black-leaved Pekoe is from the same shoot of a few days' more growth, when the hair falls off and the leaf becomes more expanded.

Souchong is made from young shoots having the mere fleshy and finer leaves.

Campoy is from the next in quality.

Congou follows, and

Fokien Bohea is from the lowest quality of the same leaf, and though in the change which the trade in China has undergone in respect to the character and quality of Bohea Tea that name has been assigned to this particular kind, it is, in fact, a pure but inferior Congou.

4. The Tea farmers having gathered, and in this manner separated their crop, and given it a sufficient rough drying, take it to the country markets, where the Tea-makers select the particular sorts which will best suit their manufacture, and which, in their subsequent preparation, they mix together so much of this kind, and so much of the other, as will make the Tea up to the quality they are accustomed to make each particular chop.

Canton Bohea is a peculiar preparation; it is made up at Canton, by mixing Congou Tea, which has remained unsold at the end of the previous season in the hands of the manufacturers, with the first undergrowth, after which, the two kinds being started on the floor of a Ware-house, are effectually mixed, and then sent to the East India Company, as imported by the East India Company; the quality depending upon the proportion of Congou which enters into the mixture, and which, in the East India Company's purchases, is never less than one-half, and generally seven-tenths.

5. It appears to your committee to be important that this brief history of the growth and preparation of the various qualities of Black Teas in use in this country should be kept in view, in order to a just appreciation of the value of any conflicting testimony as respects certainty and facility in distinguishing the different kinds which it is intended, by the act of the last Session now under consideration, to assess at rates of duty differing, as between Congou and Bohea, to the extent of more than 44 per cent, and as between Souchong and flowerly Pekoe on the one side, and Campoy and Congou on the other, to the extent of more than 35 per cent.

6. The clear and distinct manner in which Mr. Reeves has communicated to your committee his knowledge of the details of the culture and preparation of Tea in China, has impressed on the minds of your committee the conviction that his views are reasonable and satisfactory, when he states that as there is no other distinction between Souchong and Congou, or between Congou and the Bohea of the English market than such as is referable to the varying qualities of the same leaf, influenced in common with all vegetable productions by the variability of seasons, there can be no certainty in determining, amidst the close approximations of quality, and in the absence of any certain taste of discrimination, the particular kind which shall constitute Bohea or Congou, or Congou and Souchong.

7. The evidence of Mr. W. A. Hunt, for more than twenty years an Inspector in London of the East India Company's Teas, and of Mr. H. J. Goodhall, who for the last twelve years has been the Tea warehouse-keeper of the East India Company, having been more than fifty years employed in that department, fully confirm Mr. Reeves's testimony, and your committee are induced to arrive more particularly at the evidence of these public servants of the East India Company, from the mass of convincing testimony furnished by all the other witnesses, merchants, as brokers and dealers, with the Tea Trade, because these

public officers, besides the claim to attention which is conferred by the respectability of their employments, and the trust reposed in them by the Company, do not appear to your committee to be open, even to the possibility of having imputed to them motives of self-interest, to overrule or pervert their judgment.

(To be continued.)

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J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

Canton, 4th September 1835.

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4 do	4 do
42 do. half tickets	21 do
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FRANKLIN.

VOL. I

CANTON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1835.

No. 8.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication from "Aquila" came too late for insertion, but it shall appear next week, as well as the accompanying verses—"Vain," which are humorous, and may elicit a smile from some of the readers of political efficiency, particularly as they are local.

The names of the several Vessels that have come in during the week will be found in the list of arrivals in our Price Current. Those from Europe bring us no later intelligence of consequence, than what had been previously made known to us by the Cordoba.

Accounts have reached Canton of the loss of H. M. S. Challenger, Capt. Keynecoff off Conception. The particulars of the disaster we have not been able to acquire, beyond the gratifying part of it, namely, that the officers and Crew had been all saved.

We are very glad to be able to state also, that the lives of the Captain and the Crew of the Masador, with the exception of one man, who this ship was run down by the Guirade, had been preserved; and that the unfortunate event must, from our information, to have been purely accidental; which we trust is the fact.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

BY THE LADONA FROM PHILADELPHIA.—F. Diehl Jr. Esq. Passenger from DITTO.—Benjⁿ. Etting & F. M. Lewis Esqs.

Dr. Hauling, and Master McDowall.

GENERAL KYD from Calcutta & Singapore J. C. Stewart and T. Fox Esq.

LORD LOWTHER FROM BOMBAY.—Mrs. Grant and family. Mrs. Jameson; (Major Jameson died at Sea on the 13th instant) H. Fawcett & W. Stewart Esq. and Lieut. Scott.

SULIMANY FROM CALCUTTA.—Menckjee Rustomjee.

MERMAID FROM DITTO.—Mrs. Stavens and Miss Hasciby.

DAVID CLARKE FROM DITTO.—Mrs. and Miss Rayne.

ALFRED FROM MADRAS.—Mrs. Haylett.

Indian Currency.—The Currency question in India has, at last, after considerable deliberation, been determined upon. We give the notification of the government, in our columns. The coin through the whole of the Company's dominions is now of one standard, and not, as formerly, of distinct standards of value in the several districts. This is a very important measure, and was much needed: it will relieve people from a most embarrassing and confused calculation of exchanges, between the various values of the coins existing, as legal tenders, in the several districts of India and which had been long deprecated, not only from the inconveniences under which commerce laboured from it, but from the loss to which the Civil and Military officers of Government, were at times, we believe, subjected, from the operation of exchanges, between the Sonat and Sicca Rupees, in some parts of India, and between those Rupees again, and the Rupee of Madras, Bombay, & Furruckabad. All these various Coins, however, are now happily rendered defunct—dead de jure, as legal tenders; and those inconveniences are not, therefore, likely to recur, from a general standard of value, and one species of coin prevailing through the whole of the Company's vast territories.

This is an achievement of the Indian Government that reflects great good sense on the propounders of the measure, and we augur favorably of an act that, if it do nothing else, will prevent a good deal of that absurd and ridiculous disputation, which often emanated from the people of business in India, who were wont to wax warm on the subject of exchanges, between the Rupee of Bengal, and those cur-

rent in other parts of the Indian continent. It will be a gratifying measure also, no doubt, to the people—the native inhabitants of India—to hear that one general coin and standard of value, has been announced, as a legal tender through their country, it will tend to relieve them from many perplexing and irritating circumstances that were often generated between one class of them, and the other—between the Zemindar and the Ryot; and between them and the European Planter; and between them again, collectively, and the Company's revenue officers. This act, therefore, of the Indian Government, although it has, we believe, been long in embryo has been brought to a happy issue, and we feel sanguine, that it will give general satisfaction.

To Canton, as it affects the Commercial intercourse with it, we are not aware that it can, in any way, militate against the advantages which are to be derived from our monied negotiations with India. But perhaps some of our readers who are more conversant with the workings of exchange systems, than we can presume to be, will favor us with their lucubrations on the subject, as it is one of some importance to the Financial operations of Commerce, and ought to be well understood. Those individuals, therefore, who are competent for clearly and distinctly pointing out, how far the new Indian Currency act may affect Canton, either advantageously or injuriously, would be conferring a great favour on the community, and one that would be borne in the recollections of us all—by doing so. For our parts, we cannot help thinking, that it will rather facilitate commercial intercourse with the Presidencies, than otherwise, inasmuch as monied operations will be enabled to pass, through the medium of correspondence from one presidency to another, under a general, & if we may use the term in that sense, an assimilated currency, with much greater facility than when it is fettered with different standards of coin, and subjected to innumerable variations in value. We shall be anticipating from some of our communicants, observations on this point, and we trust we shall not be disappointed, because it is one in which the Commercial world in the east, is somewhat interested; & perhaps Canton may be more so, than our own weak capacities will enable us to discern.

BRITISH CONSUL for China.—We find that

our announcement of this officer to reside in Canton, has been the source of some uneasiness in one quarter, and of gratification in another: but that, from the Cordelia or other late arrivals, not having brought any confirmation of such an appointment, the uneasiness are beginning to revive, while the gratified are becoming disconsolate: but these changes are premature, as we shall be able conclusively, and, we hope, satisfactorily to demonstrate on a future day, for we think we can implicitly confide in our communicants letter, which has nothing ambiguous in it, nothing left for erroneous constructions; it is a plain straightforward intelligible crowd kind of an epistle, conveying a great deal of information in a short space; for what can be plainer, or more in a counting house, commercial cut style of communicating information, than words like these—"you are to have a Consul to China; a Gallant officer who has been with you, is likely to be the man; at least he has been consulted and has concurred to the wish of ministers. We wish him well of his new appointment, and have told him so, for we find he will have enough to do amongst you." "This is plain enough at all events, and we are looking out for the 'gallant officer's' appearance, for he is a countryman of ours, and we recollect him a Middy in the Rainies under Sir Thomas Hardy, in the untoward expedition to New Orleans. Who knows but he may honor us with his confidence when he arrives! We can become a great man as well as others, "for what," as Jaques says, "does it require to make a great man but boldly to put on the appearance of one."—Egad well thought of, we will, like Ennui, "try to make an effort," and get appointed the new Consul supreme adviser: it will be no bad thing by the by.—Burgundy and Champagne to the main top; and confusion to Congo and Caper.

EPSON RACES.—When we look at the Foreign community of Canton, and see so many sporting looking characters comprising the gay assemblage of the splendade; and when we hear of Penny Clubs, Yacht Clubs, Exclusive Clubs, and Clubs of other denominations; and of Boleros, Conversations, and Card Concessions, we are led involuntarily to guess that there are some, who, at one time or another, have indulged in the enjoyments which the Turf affords, and who have, like the smoke dried Ck from Abigato Pump, or the Gormon from Ploehapt, looked forward with eager anticipation for the approaching day for the Derby, or the St. Ledger, when,

related with all the spirit of youthful joy and ecstasy, and mounted on their *Bills of Blood*—"the Runners to look at, but good ones to go," caring for nothing, and envying no one, they have scampered for Epson, bulletting the clouds of dust in which they were enveloped, an interest at sight the gibes and jokes of the contented oner with whom they comely came in contact, we can fancy we saw lad scanning over the society of Canton, many who, like ourselves, have hined for the Show on a Derby day, and have partaken largely of the amusements, and exuberances, which they afforded. It is to gratify such of our readers, that we have, in this week's Journal, given the details of the last Epson meeting, which, as extracted from the Times will impart, to some, novelty and pleasure, in contradistinction with the dry, somber, abstracted details of the report of the Tea Committee of the House of Commons, to be found in another page, looking, in our eyes, just like a cup of cold, comfortless, copier, beside a bottle of sparkling champagne.

In having inserted the account of the Epson meeting we hope, we have catered for two tastes, and thus pleased all—the lovers of sport on the one hand, and the grave, sagacious, unbending, calculator of revolutions in the commercial world—on the other. This is killing two birds with one stone, verily.

As we have adverted to Clubs in these remarks, we may as well let the community know, that we had, in conjunction with a sedate friend of ours, designed instituting a Club which we think would have been popular, from its object being congenial to the feelings of some of our neighbours: In our search for a distinguishing appellation, and that it should also convey to the public some notion of the principle on which it was designed to be conducted, we had determined on naming it the *Grave-air Club*, and in order to make ourselves eligible, not only for suggesting such an institution, but for some official appointment under it, both our compeer and ourselves, had been some time undergoing a species of training, and so rigid were our co-efforts to qualify ourselves, that we absolutely made it a feasible officer. If either were seen to smile; and condemnatory if we manifested any inordinate passion for laughing. Our friend had made a prodigious progress, and when under-taught of tultive exercises he looked as grave as a stiff as if he died upon ramrods. For our parts although we essayed laboriously, a most provoking smile, would ever and anon thrust himself forward, to the great discomfiture of the successfully acquired gravity of our arduous companion. But a sudden cloud obscured all the bright and serene horizon of our hopes and anticipations, for as we one morning accidentally, took up a book of Moral Maxims, we happened to be attracted by the following, by Rochefort—"Gravity is a mysterious carriage of the body invented to hide the defects of the mind." Our Companion saw at once that our scheme for a "Grave-air Club" must be abandoned, for that we should inevitably betray the defects of our own minds, by our ingenuity to show that others had no minds at all; or what is the same thing, to persuade them to assume an affected air of gravity under the joke

that it made them look like wise men. We laughed but our friend smil'd, retaining though at the time with peculiar emphasis,

"Oche's occupation's gone."

LOTTERY.—We direct the attention of our readers to the Lottery scheme advertised in our paper, and we have no occasion we think to advise them to shy their luck, for it is, of itself, quite enough to encourage one to double a little in it, from the fact of there being no blanks; and that the whole one Hundred Entries are comprised of Three Hundred Prizes! To individuals on whom the sickle fide for me is accustomed to smile, this small scheme of Mr. Smith's must be somewhat attractive, and will no doubt meet with that encouragement which his speculation merits. For our part we are almost resolved to have a share, because a Prize is certain, and we have had blanks enough, and nothing but blanks; even in Fox Hunting we have had Blank Days. So now for a prize; and may Jupiter guide our chance!

FROM THE TIMES.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

EPSON RACES.—(YESTERDAY.)

The "Derby" day, as it is called *par excellence*, has often been described, but to depict the appearance of the course at Epson—yesterday would be a difficult task, if he who was to describe it was compelled to give a detail of all the variations of the scene, and of all the incidents by which it was diversified. The day was not unpropitious as far as the weather was concerned, though towards its conclusion a shower or two drove the various groups to their carriages, and partly destroyed the usual display of beauty and fashion on the promenade. The road from London to Epson was a complete scene of the locomotive powers every thing which can by any stretch of the imagination be called a horse. From the gigantic dray-horse to the most diminutive pony—every thing which could crawl upon four legs was put in requisition. The variety of vehicles was sufficient to baffle the vision of the most experienced. Barabooks, brimabons, phantoms, four wheeled chaises, omnibuses, gigs, stagecoaches, post-chaises, dog-carts, &c., were hurrying in all directions to the scene of action. Had Mr. Martin been alive and present, he would have seen how truly he had overestimated his estimate of what horses could perform, and remodelled his bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The road was fortunately so well returned with rain, that not a particle of dust annoyed the bipeds or distressed the quadrupeds, and in going to the races few or no accidents occurred. The motley "goosep," consisting of all grades, from the "Quo curritur" genus, who rode in and drove their own carriages, to the mercenary chariotiers who converted the five hundred of day to the course, appeared to be animated by one spirit of emulation and excitement. An innumerable group of horsemen, the majority of whom appeared to be in their novel-

ais, filled up a long the road the interstices which were left between the carriages. It was, indeed, a curious sight to contemplate the absurd pretensions of some of the horsemen who, mounted on hired horses, seemed determined to elude from the miserable animals subjected to their temporary authority the price they had paid their owners for their services. So strong was the ardour for going to the races, that several mourning coaches were for this day rescued from the clutches of the undertakers, and made subservient to the merriment of the living instead of the veneration of the dead. The gambling booths were as numerous as ever. It is idle to suppose that these fairs of the Goddess of Fortune will be suppressed; for these last 30 years the nuisance has been denied, and for these last 30 years it has been said it would be suppressed, without a single effort having been made for its extinction. Thimble-riggers, roulette-table-keepers, hazard-table-keepers, male and female, were plundering on every part of the course the simple victims of avarice and credulity. To diversify the scene, conjurers, learned doctors, posturers, quack-masters, etc., performed their various tricks and deceptions. The course was admirably kept by the police; there was no confusion, no interruption, and no violence. The racing was exceedingly good, and although not one of the first favourites was successful, the sport was excellent and the running first-rate. The late heavy rains have done much good to the turf, and the judicious alterations which have been made at Tottenham corner have greatly improved the course. The fences have been cut away, and room has been given for the horses to come round the corner without encountering the difficulties and dangers which formerly existed. It may be said that on no former Derby day has a greater display of beauty, of elegance, and fashion been seen on the Downs. The return from the race was not so fortunate in the absence of accidents as the drive to them. In the lane which leads from the course into the town of Epsom a chaise-cart was run away with, the horse fell and broke both his knees, and the two men who were inside were so severely hurt as to require immediate surgical assistance. The road was stained with blood, and it was understood that they had been most dangerously wounded. With this drawback on the gaiety of the day there was nothing to alloy the pleasure and gratification of the company.

To impart anything like novelty to a description of the Derby day would be an undertaking of no slight difficulty, for on no less than 56 occasions has the same scene been acted over the same ground, during nearly half of which period it has been our annual task to luxuriate on the various ceremonies which assist in the formation of an assembly unrivalled in this or any other country. At one period, indeed, our fears binding our reasons gave undue weight to the recent dispute, and almost led us to believe that the metropolis would be deprived of its greatest treat, and we of "our occupation." Our apprehensions have luckily turned out to be groundless, and "this indenture witnesseth," that until steam-coaches and iron-roads shall have altogether superseded the use or necessity of horses, the lovers of this truly national sport may

continue to participate in the laborious enjoyment of the "Derby day." Despairing, as we have said, of discovering any new feature, we commenced our journey (and it is a journey) at our usual time, and accomplished the 16 miles in this astonishingly short period of three hours and a quarter, an achievement of no small merit, when the endless annoyances created by unskillful chorizonts and insistent toll-keepers are taken into consideration. It was fortunate that the roads were well watered, not by contract, but by a pretty considerable shower during the night, and thus one of the grievances most to be dreaded was avoided. About 1 o'clock we reached the Downs, and here for two long hours had we to wander about in a state of mortal suspense, the time for running the Derby having been unwisely changed from 2 o'clock till half past, thus giving an opportunity to those bent on larking and mischief to get "drunk and disorderly" before instead of after the race, and thereby increasing the difficulty of keeping the course. This alteration is a defect in the management, which in all other respect is perfect.

Long before the start the Downs were covered, and we have no hesitation in stating that a more brilliant company has seldom if ever been collected on them; the Grand Stand exhibited a splendid show of fashionables; their list of visitors comprehending, besides many others, the following distinguished names:—

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Duke of Cumberland, Princess Augusta, Prince George of Cambridge, Princess of Liechtenstein and daughter; the French Ambassador and lady, the Russian Ambassador and lady, the Swedish Ambassador, Prince Esterhazy and family, the Duke de Richelieu, Marquis de Choiseul, Count Bathian, Count d'Orsay, and several other eminent foreigners.

Ducks—Lord, Richmond, Cleveland (and Duchess,) Rutland, Grafton.

Managers—Ester (and Marchioness,) Granby, Tavistock, Conyngham, &c.

Races—Verulam (and Countess), Chesterfield (and Countess), Lichfield (and Countess), Clonwilliam and party, Hillsborough, Eglinton, Southampton, Wilton—Cottesloe (and Countess), Handwich, March, Warwick, Scarborough, Stal, Erol, Jersey, Orford, Stridcliffe, Uxbridge and family, Albemarle, &c.

Lords—Hill, Cole, G. Lemon, Macdonald, Allen, Brudenell, Fortescue, De Ross, Alvanley, Templemore, F. Therris, Glenlyon, Stanley, G. H. Bentinck, J. Fitzroy, Grimston, J. Darnley, Wharfedale, Villiers, Clements, Digby, Godolphin, S. Osborne, &c.

Ladies—Charlotte Fletcher, Julia Howard, Vivian, Francis, Howard, Augusta Fraser, Millbank, Chertsey, &c.

Stewards—Rawland Hill, George Quentin, Robert Gordon, John Shelley, Richard Bulkeley and lady, John Gerrard, William Jephth, Charles Coote, Lewis Glynn, Mark Wood, F. Goodrich, &c.

Honourables—O. Berkeley, A. Berkeley, R. Craven, G. Anson and lady, Villiers and lady, Grimston, T. Duncon-

be, C. Forster, General Grosvenor and lady, J. Worsley, G. Forsett, &c.

Cocoon—Paul and lady, Hensby, Angerstein, Uday, Wyndham, Clive, Anthony Melgoun, Hill, Brewster, Charles.

Captains—Gardner, Clive, Buller, Hanter, Count, Hawker, Elliot, Bathurst, Russell, &c.

Members—Fletcher, Codrington, R. S. Surtees, Etwell, Greenville, Payne, J. Mills, Warrall, Heath, Burton Wadlington, Cottrell, Irb, Roberts, Wigram, Elgar, A. Stanley, A. Hanter, S. Fox, Ricardo, Martyn, &c.

The weather, with the exception of two or three showers, was favourable, and the sport, so many be gathered from the following account, very good:—

The DUNN BYRON, of 50 sovereigns each, h. st., for 8-years old colts sat. 7th, Silver st. 8th. Last mile and a half; the owner of the winner to pay 100 sovereigns towards the expense of the additional police-officers, and the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, 150 subscribers.

Mr. Brown's ch. c. Mandig, by Cotton, out of Emma (Scott) 1
Lord Orford's w. c. Ascut, by Reveller, out of Anglica (Nat) 2

The following also started, but were not placed by the judge:—

Lord Jersey's br. c. Ibrahim, by Salton, out of Sister to Cabwed (Robinson).

Lord Jersey's ch. e. Silenus, by Reveller, out of Trampoline (C. Edwards).

Duke of Richmond's c. by Camel, out of Leopoldine (Byron.)

Duke of Cleveland's c. by Mammion, out of Lucille (Chiffney).

Mr. Richdale's ch. c. Coriolanus, by Emilian, out of India (Conolly).

Mr. Pettit's Ibrahim, by Salton, out of Fura (Wright).

Sir G. Heathcote's ch. c. Valentinian, by Valentinian, out of Jane (Buckle).

Mr. J. Robinson's br. c. Stockport, by Langer, out of Olympic (Rorling).

Mr. J. For's br. c. Trini, by Edmund, out of Mary (Chaple).

Lord Warwick's h. c. Polpo, by Middleton, out of Nibbs (Calway).

Mr. Rilestone's gr. c. Luck's All, by Trump, out of Flora (G. Edwards).

Duke of Rutland's c. by Cotton, out of Darioletta (Wheatley).

The ring was formed, as usual on the top of the hill, and two or three fluctuations took place, but the amount of betting transacted was not very considerable. The last prices were—

7 to 4 agt Ibrahim.	15 to 1 agt Lucille.
3 to 1 agt Ascut.	50 to 1 agt Trini.
6 to 1 agt Mandig.	50 to 1 agt Valentinian.
10 to 1 agt Leopoldine.	500 to 1 agt Polpo.
11 to 1 agt Leopoldine.	

The horses assembled at the post at the time fixed, but owing to there of four furlongs attempt to get off, the race did not come off till a few minutes after 3. Silenus and Luck's All were started for the purpose of making play, the former by Ibrahim and the other for Coriolanus; Silenus then there

took the lead at a great pace, followed by Luck's All, who during the whole of the time he laid around was forcing the running; behind these two were Valentinian, Ascut, Mandig, Coriolanus, then came the pack, and lastly Polpo, Trim, and Lucille, but all pretty well together. There was no material change of position till they were near the Tottenham corner, where Polpo and Trim went up from the rear, and joined the horse forward. Trim taking the lead side and Polpo the upper; in making the turn Luck's All made a last effort to increase the speed, and gave up just before reaching the road; Mandig and Ascut now went forward, Mandig, like Polpo, taking the upper ground, and Ascut the lower, Silenus being still in front, having with him Valentinian, Polpo, Trim, Coriolanus, Mandig, Ibrahim, and Ascut—all in line, nor did he altogether relinquish the lead till within the distance, where he dropped off, a little further on Coriolanus declined, and at the stand only Ascut, Ibrahim, Mandig, and Polpo were left; of these the two first-named were running a kind of match on one side, and the two latter on the other. Ibrahim was beaten before they cleared the stand, and Polpo almost at the same moment. Mandig and Ascut then "joined issue," and ran a very severe race home, Mandig winning by a neck only; in close, indeed, was the finish, that in the next stride beyond the chair Ascut's head was first! Mandig, in fact, won his race right upon the post; and not till then. About a length behind Ascut were Polpo, Ibrahim, and Valentinian, and so close together that it is difficult to separate them. We believe, however, that in awarding the third place to Polpo, the fourth to Ibrahim, and the fifth to Valentinian, we shall be pretty near the mark. Trim was sixth and well up with the three, Coriolanus was next, then Silenus and Luck's All, behind these Darioletta. Pettit's Ibrahim, Leopoldine, and Stockport; and, lastly, the Possible colt, who never showed in front, and was beaten a long way. The race was severe throughout, but there was not much of a tail of the field. Value of the stakes \$9,550, subject to the customary deduction, besides this Mr. Brown wins a large sum in bets; all the party are also great winners. Mandig is got by Cotton, out of Emma, by Whisker, out of Gubins Fairy, by Hermes, out of Valentinian, by Pipster—Beatrice, by Sir Peter. The winner was bred by the trustees of Lord Strathmore.

REPORT ON TEA DUTIES.

Continued from our last week.

2. Your committee are called upon at the same time to state that all due weight should be given to the testimony that has been adduced before them, which goes to maintain the practicability of so establishing these distinctions as to ensure the collection of the graduated duties with certainty and facility, as now imposed, with reference to the enumerated descriptions of Tea.

3. The only evidence which your committee on occasion to advert to in this part of their inquiry, is that of Mr. William Wybrow, now an officer of the customs, who has been selected as the head of the Tea department established under the recent change of system, and whom

employment for the last eight years by the Excise department as registrar of the tea sales at the India House has given him an opportunity of ascertaining the relative value of Teas in reference to the characters of each other, and he having applied himself, fifteen months ago, to the sampling of the whole of the Teas of the East India Company, and since continued to compare and taste them. Mr. Wybrow states he has so confirmed his judgment as to have confidence in deciding on the various classes of Teas. With the view of trying Mr. Wybrow's power of discrimination, your committee on the 24th June adjourned to the East India Company's Warehouse, where eight samples were drawn and submitted to his inspection. They consisted, two of Canton Bohen, two of Fokien Bohen, two of Congou, and on each of these Mr. Wybrow's judgment was found correct, as distinguishing between those which would have been assessed to the Bohen duty of 1st. 5d. and those which would have been charged to the Congou duty of 2d. 5d.; but in reference to the character of one of these samples a very material discrepancy occurred in the judgment of Mr. Wybrow and Mr. Hunt, the Company's inspector, and which is too important not to call for the particular notice of your committee, because it is so strongly confirmatory, as expressed by Mr. Reeves, of the uncertainty which must exist of any judgment on a question which is purely of relative quality, and not governed by any fixed or definite standard. Mr. Wybrow said, in reference to one of these samples, "There is one Congou here which is very low, that he did not know he had seen a lower, when comparing with Bohen Tea, than No. 5474, and that he should think it was the lowest Congou he ever met with."

10. Mr. Hunt, on being examined, said "It is not low Congou; it is good Congou of the Souchow kind;" that he had "characterized" (Trade Term) it "but middling Congou, with Blackish leaf;" that it formed one of twelve Chests of the same Chop which he had inspected, and that the Chop consisted of 180 Chests. On referring to the China invoice it was found that the Tea in No. 5474 cost 28 Taels, whilst the Fokien Bohen cost 17 Taels, the difference in price being more than 50 per cent, and the quantities of these Teas which most closely approached each other, as far as the same can be considered to be established by prime cost, exceeded more than 55 per cent, and others of them differed as much as 80 per cent, a fact which it is important to bear in mind if any inquiry which involves nice and close variations of quality, without any distinctive differences of character.

11. Another examination of Mr. Wybrow's proficiency was proposed, and requested to by your committee, and which took place on the 4th instant the India Company's Warehouse, under the superintendence of the Chairman and members named for that purpose. The object of this second inspection was to have the examination of one Chest from every break or Chop imported in the present year, and which would include as well the private trade

Teas as those of the East India Company, in the former of which, it had been asserted, the debatable kinds, or those of the nearest approximating qualities, were to be found. The Chairman has reported the result of that examination, to the effect that the number of breaks being found to be 987, of which 308 were company's and 679 private trade, it was impossible for the deputation to examine a chest of every break; as it would have taken much more time than could have been given. Fourteen samples from the company's Bohens and Congous were submitted to Mr. Wybrow's inspection, and he made no difficulty nor the slightest mistake whatever, ascertaining the distinction solely by the smell without infusion, and he afterwards correctly selected the two lowest qualities of these Teas.

12. The deputation did not proceed to the examination of private Teas, because there was no return of their qualities, and Mr. Hunt, the company's inspector, would not have been able to point their attention to those Teas which it was the object of this inspection to examine, and which in consequence were not submitted to the test of Mr. Wybrow's judgment.

13. Your committee have only further to observe, in elucidation of this branch of their inquiry, that on the side of maintaining the impossibility of correctly discriminating the classes of Black Tea, as enumerated for collecting the graduated duties, where they closely approach each other, are to be found in the evidence, in addition to the names of Mr. Reeves, many years the late inspector in China, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Goodhall, the principal officers long employed in the same department in London, those of Mr. E. R. Antrobus, Mr. Styan, Mr. Vanshaun, Mr. W. B. Fry, Mr. Thomas Binyon, dealers or brokers well known as largely concerned in the Tea Trade, and in the testimony of the latter witnesses has been represented as being wanting in sincerity, your committee are bound to observe that they have not discovered any well established grounds for supposing that either merchants, dealers, or brokers can derive any peculiar advantage or benefit from the establishment of one uniform duty, or that they have any interest in the decision beyond that of facilitating the fair course of their business, and of thus promoting the general prosperity of an important branch of the trade of the kingdom.

14. The monopoly of the tea trade which the East India Company has so long enjoyed appears to have enabled that body, by the extent of its concentrated dealings, so to control the Chinese market as to establish distinctions of quality more marked than could have subsisted in a free state of trade, and which it is in evidence before your committee are not to be found in the general market of Canton; it cannot therefore be said, with any expectation that the argument would be upheld by experience, that a sufficient and intelligible distinction of character is now so universally recognized, as to warrant a line to be drawn for the permanent collection of graduated duties; for it much in truth be founded on no other basis than an undefined variation of quality, and it would indeed be a good reply that this artificial state of control has expired with the power that created it, and that, limiting for this purpose the view of future supply to this country, as rising from the part of Canton only, the character of that supply must be looked for rather in the experience of the condition and dealings in the open market there, which now furnishes the consumption of foreign Europe and America, than with any reference to a course acquired and subsisting under the powers of an extensive monopoly.

15. As respects green Teas your committee do not find

themselves called upon to make any particular reference to the new and instructive evidence which Mr. Reeves has furnished in relation to the provision of this part of our consumption; it may be sufficient to observe that the difficulties of distinction are considered to be comparatively light, if it should be thought expedient to continue any classification of them for the purposes of duty, a subject which will be more conveniently considered under the third head of this report.

16. Your committee cannot, however, close the present branch without advertent to a provision of 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 101, which is connected with the question of quality, as well as of duty. The fifth section enacts, that "if different sorts of Tea mixed together be imported in the same package the whole shall be liable to the highest rate of duty to which any of such sorts would be separately liable." The evidence of Mr. Reeves has been already quoted to describe the component parts of Canton Bohen. A reference to this answer to the questions 23 to 26 in the printed minutes, will more particularly explain the process which is followed in mixing Congou Teas with Wo Ping for the purpose of lowering the quality of the former, as the means of providing a cheaper Tea. If this enactment continue, it seems impossible to define any bounds for limiting the applications of its principle in the way of exception or exemption, while the repeal of it would appear to be incompatible with the consequences of the graduated duties, founded, as they are, on the future importations being precisely of the same description of Teas as those hitherto known in this country.

17. Your committee proceed to the second head, under which it is proposed to class their inquiries, viz., the operation of the scale of the graduated duties, as it will influence the price to consumers, compared with one uniform rate. An introductory to this consideration, it may be observed, without mixing into any exposition of the various influences which act on prices, that a reduction of duty does not, on all occasions carry with it a corresponding cheapness to the consumer, though intended to effect that purpose. Thus, in the recent alteration in the Tea duties, Bohen, which in 1833-4 cost 15-16, has been reduced to 1s. 6d., but the consumer reaps no benefit from the change, because the price of that particular sort of Tea is governed by the cost and closely approximating quality of Congou, both these kinds entering into the same common consumption. Your committee have before them evidence which verifies this view of the effect of the substitution of the present rated duties; and while it is not desired to load this report with unnecessary details, your committee cannot refrain from collecting attention to the following brief statements.

In 1833-4 the average sale price of 9,018,000 lbs. of the lowest qualities of Congou, was £ 11 6 6d.

And the duty averaged £ 3 11 6d.

The average sale price of 9,000,000 lbs. of Bohen was £ 10 5 4d.

And the duty averaged £ 9 9 3d.

The 6,480,000 lbs. of Bohen Tea were cheaper than the 9,018,000 lbs. of the lowest Congou by per lb. £ 0 2 3d.

Since which the duty on Bohen has been reduced.

It paid £ 9 9 3d.

It now pays £ 6

And the duty on this part of the Congou consumption has been raised to £ 9

When it paid only £ 11 6 6d.

Bohen should therefore now be cheaper than this quality of Congou, if it had the benefit of the duties as altered in its favor, by instead of which at the last India House sale (June), when low Congou sold for. £ 7

And paid duty £ 2

Bohen sold for £ 11 6 6d.

And paid only £ 2

The difference being only £ 9 4 6d.

Instead of £ 9 4 6d.

Leaving £ 4 6d.

on the increased charge on the consumers of every pound of Bohen Tea by the operation of the new graduated duties, the whole of which is an increase of price paid to the importer, and an entire loss to the revenue. The fact thus exemplified rests on a principle which no fiscal regulation can subvert—that of price founded on relative value in the estimation of consumers, and in the forming of which consideration is not given either to foreign price, to charges or to duties, these may be brought to operate, by the substitution into more extensive use of the cheaper article, if public taste can be directed by such comparative cheapness, and so displace the better kind. In the meanwhile Bohen, admitted to be inferior in all its properties for consumption, is made by the action of duties (because they are disproportionate to the relative value of the articles taxed) in a very high degree more profitable to the importer, or, as the case may be, to the foreign producer, than the Congou of the approximating quality. Upon these grounds your committee adopt the conclusion, that the price to the consumer of Bohen Tea is not made cheaper by the reduction to 1s. 6d. from the sum which it paid by the ad valorem duties in 1833-4, viz.

while the increase in the duty of the lower qualities of Congou acts also in raising the price of the Bohen, though not to the benefit of the revenue, to the extent of £ 9 3 3d.

making the true charge to the consumer £ 9 3 3d.

18. The evil effect of the scale of graduated duties is, upon the premises here submitted, so to advance the price in the consumer as compared with what he paid by the ad valorem duties to the extent of 10 per cent. on those duties, on all the Bohen, and on above nine millions of pounds of the lowest Congou, these two kinds constituting nearly one half of the whole consumption of the kingdom.

19. The third head under which the requirement of your committee are divided relates to the effect of the scale of graduated duties compared with one uniform rate, in reference to the production of the revenue. It will be useful to notice here the following result of the ad valorem duties, as they are exhibited by the sales which were effected in the year 1833-4.

The East India Company sold—

4,400,000 lbs. Bohen, the duty averaging £ 1 9 1d.

19,447,000 lbs. Congou, ditto £ 9 1 3d.

914,000 lbs. Neuchow, ditto £ 0 3 4d.

4,680,000 lbs. Tunkay, ditto £ 0 1 6d.

1,650,000 lbs. Hyson, ditto £ 3 4d.

39,782,000 lbs. of all kinds, averaging £ 9 14d.

The graduated duties applied to these quantities and duties would produce £ 7 6 1 1/2d.

And the fixed duty, if at 5s. £ 3 7 1/2d.

Showing, in the comparison, a difference of £ 140,000 consumed by the graduated duties yielding more than the one uniform duty in the following particulars:—

Bohen and Congou classed together, and then comprising more than three-fourths of the whole consumption, viz.—

23,847,000 lbs. out of 39,782,000 lbs. £ 6 1 1/2d.

Tunkay, which is as much the consumption of the poorer classes of the community as Bohen

41,100

41,100

35,500

£ 10,000

(To be Continued.)

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

PORT WILLIAM LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, 17TH AUG. 1835.
The following Act, passed by the Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 17th August 1835, is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XVII. of 1835.

I. Be it enacted, that from the First day of September, 1835, the undermentioned Silver Coins only shall be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company.—A Rupee, to be denominated the Company's Rupee—Half Rupee—a Quarter Rupee—and a Double Rupee, and the weight of the said Rupee shall be 180 Grains Troy, and the standard shall be as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ or 165 Grains of pure Silver,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 15 " of Alloy,

and the others Coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

II. And be it enacted that these Coins shall bear on the obverse the Head and the name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such Embellishment as shall, from time to time, be ordered by the Governor General in Council.

III. And be it enacted that the Company's Rupee, Half Rupee, and Double Rupee, shall be legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, provided the Coin shall not have lost more than Two per Cent. in weight, and provided it shall not have been clipped, or filed, or have been defaced otherwise than by use.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said Rupee shall be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad and Sonat Rupees, and to Fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and the Half and Double Rupees respectively shall be received as equivalent to the Half and Double of the above-mentioned Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad and Sonat Rupees, and to the Half and Double of Fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

V. And be it enacted, that the Company's Quarter Rupee shall be a Legal Tender only in payment of the fraction of a Rupee.

VI. Provided, that if in any contract for the payment of Calcutta Sicca Rupees it shall have been specially stipulated that if payment be made in the Territories of the Madras, Bombay, or Agra Presidency, it shall be made in the Rupees now current in those Presidencies respectively, at a different rate from that above provided with reference to the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, the contract shall be satisfied by payment within those Presidencies of Company's Rupees of the amount of Furruckabad, Madras, or Bombay Rupees so specially stipulated:—Provided also, that if payment of the Principal or Interest of the Public Debt be made for the convenience of Creditors at any Public Treasury other than as stipulated in the Notes and Engagement of the Government, it shall be competent to the Government, to make such payments at the same exchange as heretofore.

VII. And be it enacted, that the undermentioned Gold Coins only shall henceforth be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company.

First. A Gold Mohur or Fifteen Rupee Piece of the weight of 180 Grains Troy, and of the following Standard, viz.

$\frac{1}{2}$ or 165 Grains of pure Gold.

$\frac{1}{4}$ or 15 " of Alloy.

Second. A Five Rupee piece equal to a third of a Gold Mohur.

Third. A Ten Rupee Piece equal to Two-thirds of a Gold Mohur.

Fourth. A Thirty Rupee Piece or Double Gold Mohur—and the three last mentioned Coins shall be of the same Standard with the Gold Mohur and of proportionate weight.

VIII. And be it enacted, that these Gold Coins shall, bear on the obverse the head and name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse, the designation of the Coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such Embellishment as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor General in Council which shall always be different from that of the Silver Coinage.

IX. And be it enacted, that no Gold Coin shall henceforward be a Legal Tender of Payment in any of the Territories of the East India Company.

X. And be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council in his Executive capacity to direct the coining and issuing of all Coins authorized by this Act, to prescribe the devices and inscriptions of the Copper Coins issued from the Mints in the said Territories, and to establish, regulate and abolish Mints, any Law hitherto in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. AGENTS are ready to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea or Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shilling and eight pence (4. 8.) per Dollar, the goods to be Shipped on or before the 31st December, 1835. Twenty five (25) per Cent of such advances will be made in Cash, and the residus in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at Two Hundred and Ten (210) Sicca Rupees, per One Hundred (100) Spanish Dollars.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

Canton, 4th September 1835.

ALL PRIZES & NO BLANKS!!! LOTTERY ON,

100 Tickets in the 2nd Macao Government LOTTERY,

DIVIDED INTO 150 CHANCES AND 300 PRIZES,

(Two Prizes to each Number!)

At Spanish Dollars 5 each.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	8 whole Tickets.
1 do.	4 do.
4 do.	4 do.
42 do. half tickets	21 do.
252 do. quarter do.	63 do.

300 Prizes.

100 whole Tickets.

The 300 prizes in this Lottery will be drawn on or about the 15th of December next. The place of drawing will be duly notified. Apply to J. SMITH.
No. 3, or to P. H. AZAVEDO, No. 1, Danish Hong.

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For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. - - - " 4 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 50 Cents.

The rates for advertising in either the Canton Press or the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

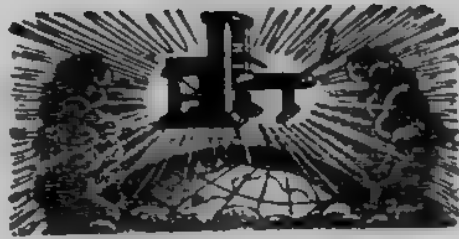
Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 5.
Advertisements of not more than }
Seven lines—for each appearance } 1.

When required to be inserted three months &c.
Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.

THE CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law; and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1835.

No. 9.

The several arrivals during the week we have enumerated in our price current; they bring us no European intelligence. The Zuanatroom, from Batavia last, is said to have conveyed thence Dutch dates to the 29th of June, but their details have not transpired.—There was nothing we believe of importance, except that Lord Palmerston had begun to figure away again in Protocols. The Dutch are greatly indebted to his Lordship for his extreme regard for the honor of England's old commercial ally. Were we king of the Netherlands we certainly should distinguish his Lordship by some mark of respect, for his solicitude for the honor of the Dutch Crown. We would insist on some prominent order for the especial purpose of rendering his Lordship's name immortal.—Knight of the Ghesse, and of the order of the Protocol would be appropriate enough.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

▼ Sophia.	.....	W. Barakatgeul Esq.
Alfred.	.....	W. Haylett Esq.
Providence.	.....	Josiah Wetmore Esq.

NOTICES OF THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO &c. &c.
We have inserted in this number of our journal a prospectus announcing the approaching issue of a work by the Editor of the "Singapore Free Press," under the above designation; and we beg permission to direct the attention of our readers to what is set forth, as the leading objects on which it intends to dilate, and what may be contemplated from a perusal of its pages.

It is, according to the prospectus, a compilation, and that, too, comprised of papers, of re-publications of matter sinking into obivion, and information of a general tendency appertaining to the eastern seas, which have not been brought together before, within the compass of a published volume; and which it appears also, embrace a space from the year 1844 to the present period, or nearly so, and relate to countries, Islands, and places, but little known to European Commerce, or if known at all, not very generally visited for commercial purposes, perhaps only accidentally, and consequently but little understood as to their

value, their importance, and the advantages which they may have to offer to the enterprising adventurer who may establish an intercourse with them.

We have always been strongly impressed with the valuable sources and vents for commerce which the Eastern Islands present to the European speculator; and have as often been surprised that they are so little known, and such little efforts made to open a course of traffick with their several people; especially too, when it has been tolerably ascertained, and pretty clearly defined, that the natives bear no very hostile objection to the visits of Europeans, nor do they manifest any repugnance to barter, when a vessel may casually, or from necessity, put into their several ports. But this want of knowledge of the means and productive resources of the Eastern seas, evidently emanates from the dearth of written information regarding their capabilities and importance: no one we believe having elaborately set forth any thing in the shape of a well arranged statistical detail of these several, and we cannot help observing, perhaps, rich and generative little states and kingdoms.

It is from the conviction under which we labour, that the productive means of these Islands, and the genius and friendly disposition of their people, have not been developed, or made known to Europeans, that we have taken upon ourselves to draw the notice of our readers to the compilation now about to issue from the Singapore Press: and strongly imbued as we are with a desire to open all the vents for the manufactures of our Country on the one hand, and to draw the productions of new

Countries into Europe, on the other, we cannot allow any thing to escape us, that we think may tend to promote such important objects.

We know perfectly well, and we feel it exceedingly, that as Editors of a journal we cannot be supposed either qualified to judge, or competent to advise, on matters that are worthy of the consideration of commercial men; that we must be rendered incapable and disqualified to comment or discourse upon men and things, commercially connected, appertaining to commercial dealings, or having a commercial tendency, and why? because forsooth! we are in alliance with the Press;—because we are identified as a brother of the "broad sheet." It is this mark upon us—it is to stain this commercial condemnation which assails us, that makes us apprehensive for the fate of our Singapore brother, who may be conceived incapacitated for producing any thing serviceable to the commercial world, from his having thrown by "Cocker" and taken up the "Printers Manual."

Be that as it may, from our personal knowledge of the Compiler of this work, we augur that it will be an invaluable production, and ought to have a place in every merchant's counting-house connected with the Eastern world; he is an intelligent individual, and one of some industry and research: who knows well what may be of utility in the great design of extending the Commercial intercourse with the East, and will, we are pretty sanguine, set forth his labours in this compilation, in such a way, as shall make the Book not only one of information, but as a work of reference to those trading to these Seas.

When we look at the various places in our neighbourhood, and reflect on the little knowledge demonstrated by us regarding them, we cannot but think, such a work as Mr. Moon is on the eve of producing, is a desideratum; and that it will develop to us infinite matter of information on countries of which we may have been previously ignorant. That it will be an acceptable production to the enterprising people in Great Britain and in America we can easily conjecture; and it is in those countries, where it will be duly estimated, that he must look for commendation and encouragement commensurate to his arduous labours. Though we trust that there are many in this community who may think it deserving of notice and be anxious to obtain it.

(TRANSLATION)

Circular from the Hong Merchants.

ON the subject of Tea, we beg to say—that many complaints are made by the Foreign Strangers, of Tea having been sold to them, which were afterwards found to be damaged—and packages are frequently returned to us and claims made for their bad condition.—

But we are inclined to think, that the injury to them, does not always occur here, and that it most likely occurs on board the Foreign Vessels—their on all occasions, the fault is thrown upon us—and claims are made for their damaged state.

We rather question the correctness of these repeated complaints and demands and to prevent occurrences of the like nature in future, we would propose to all purchasers of Tea, when they buy, to examine them strictly, and in the Hong where they are bought cause each box to be opened and the lead lining of the cases to be exposed; let them then reject all that are found to be damaged and ship-off none but those of whose good and sound condition they are satisfied—after this, if they are discovered to be damaged, they are at their own risk, and cannot be returned to the sellers—and claims made for damage.—

This appears to us, a correct view of the case, and we make this representation, that no misunderstanding on the subject may occur hereafter.

(Signed)	Hewwa.
"	PORNEBUVA.
"	KINGQUA.
"	PEINIZO.
"	GOWELA.
"	HANGKA.
"	HAGGUA.
"	FRANCOIS.
"	FRANCOIS.
"	QUARINIO.

TAK KWAH 15 Year's Moon 18th.

November, 3rd 1833.

The preceding circular contains a declaration of the Co-Hongs; called forth by the frequent, and we believe, very just and rational complaints alleged by the Foreign merchants, on the subject of the condition in which the Teas, purchased by them, are frequently found on their arrival in Europe, although it has been clearly ascertained, we conjecture, that they could have sustained no injury, nor have met with any deterioration of their quality, on their transit thither. While we admit the strict commercial justness of these complaints, and the reasonableness of the demands for compensation, for such a direlection from those fair methods of trading, which the Hongs ought, in justice to the Foreign Houses, who so liberally encourage their body, strictly and invariably to pursue; yet we cannot but think that the circular now issued is, in some measure, entitled to respect. We do not mean to say that it is any palliation of the past; but it is a fair demonstration for the future; and the merchant is now apprised of the course he must pursue if he wish to avoid a récur-

rence of those breaches of fair trading, which seem to have accrued in a manner, that deserves the severest reproach and condemnation. He has now, it is evident, his alternative before him, namely, either to be subjected to such impositions hereafter, or to adopt those precautionary measures which the Hongs, we think, have judiciously suggested.

This they must necessarily do, and it must be seen by them, that it is their only discreet course to follow, if they be solicitous, and zealous to protect the interest of their constituents, against those faithless and disgraceful prevalences, which are so characteristic, it appears, of the commercial dealings, of the Hongs, as well as the Chinese people collectively; for, from the declaration now promulgated, should they not adopt such a mode of procedure, and recurrences ensue, they have no appeal.

AMERICAN AND FRANCE.

We have been induced to give place to a long extract from the New York Evening Post on the subject of the claim of the American Government on France, which appears still to be in abeyance and likely, before the demand is liquidated, to produce some angry discussion between the two powers. For our parts we concluded, when the Chambers of France had passed the vote of the 25 millions that the Minister would have redeemed the debt, which by a solemn treaty had been agreed to, and which the Government had recognised: the more explanatory condition reserved, by which the President of America was to be called upon to show cause for his demonstrations for war, we thought to be in terms of that courteous civility that exists among nations, and not as a cause for obtaining from payment of the stipulation,—but we now find we were premature in our calculations, and that we presumed too much in favor of the sincerity of the Government of Louis Philippe. We ought not, certainly, to have done so, knowing full well what little faith we can have in the measures, or assurances of a Doctrinaire Ministry, when we look to our own country and see what little confidence we can repose in a whig government. This pertinacity of conduct, however, on the part of the French rulers, we are happy to perceive is not much relished by the French people, whose sense of justice, and of national faith and honor, seems somewhat more deserving of estimation, than those who dictate and rule in the councils of their sovereigns.

We shall have our opinions of the Ruler of the American Union most amazingly changed, if we hear that he has succumbed to a demand from the French government, by which the honor of his Country will be compromised, and his own measures reproached or impugned. We know the old general very well!

AMERICAN EXTRACT

We copy with exceeding pleasure the following patriotic remarks on the French question from the Pennsylvania. They are of a similar tenor with those which we copied on Saturday from the Gloucester Democrat. It gives us great satisfaction to perceive that the sound democratic journals throughout the country are taking, as with one mind, the true American view of this subject. For our own part we say, MILLARD was mistaken, but not our view is mistaken.

If Mr. Livingston, as we do not doubt, left instructions with Mr. Barthelemy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Paris to follow him immediately to the United States, in the event of the Bill of indemnity being passed by the Chamber of Peers as sent to that branch of the French legislature by the other Chamber, he acted in our view, as becomes the representative of this Government, and established an additional claim to the respect of his countrymen. We do not see how, among men who have a sincere regard for the honour and dignity of their country, there can be any difference of opinion as to the question of the demanded explanation. If the Bill should finally become a law, the very demand is an insult to us, of a far more aggravated character than the pecuniary wrong of which we before complained. We before demanded payment of a debt withheld from us by a simple refusal to perform a treaty. The payment was then withheld on the ground that the legislative branch of the French Government did not consider the amount claimed to be due, and maintained that the treaty was not binding until it should have received their sanction. But by the present law the amount claimed is acknowledged to be due to us; yet compliance with the treaty is positively forbidden unless the American Government shall in the first place make satisfactory explanations to heal the wounded honour of France. To state this in equivalent but briefer phrase, France refuses to pay us our debt, unless we in the first place beg her pardon for having dared to demand it.

It does not affect the question in the slightest degree, according to our judgment, to say that this explanation is a mere matter of form which two diplomatic agents may arrange in a friendly interview, and without the slightest difficulty. If it is reduced to a mere form, it is still a form degrading to us. If the explanation shall be acknowledged to lie in the law with which the representativity of the American Government advises the French Minister on entering his apartment, or in his shake of the hand; if it is recognised in any act, word, or look, it is a compliance nevertheless with an insolent law—it is lending sight of our own honour to appease the wounded pride of vain-glorious France. Never be it said in our history, that to obtain the paltry sum of five millions of dollars, we consented to any stipulations inconsistent with the dignity of a nation of freemen.

We have seen, with lively regret, that some papers which profess to be democratic take a contrary view of this subject, and urge the propriety of some explanation being made by the President to soothe the ruffled feelings of France, or in other words to coax the Frenchman into good humour. The Albany Argus, followed as usual by its "gentle echo" but in faltering sounds of response than heretofore, seems to think

EDWARD ELMULIE,
Public Accountant & Treasurer.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE

This work will consist of two parts, comprising altogether about 400 pages; the first part being a collection of papers relating to:

Borneo, (including the late Mr. Dalton's statements regarding that island.)

Celebes
Bali
Java
Sumatra & Pulo Nias
THE PHILIPPINES AND SOOLOO ISLANDS
Siam
COCHIN CHINA
THE MALAYAN PENINSULA, with its various divisions, states &c.

The papers are republications of various notices containing a mass of information on the above islands and countries, which have appeared in the Singapore Chronicle from its commencement in 1824 to the year 1834. As some value has been placed on most of these, especially such as were written by Mr. Crawford, during his residence at Singapore and subsequently to the publication of his "History of the Indian Archipelago," it was thought worthy of some labour and expense to collect and republish them in one compendious volume; thus preserving many comparatively new and interesting statements regarding the Eastern Islands and countries, which, from the ephemeral shape and the present scarcity of the numbers of the Journal they originally appeared in, were almost lost to the public.

PART SECOND will comprise the following:—

A brief history of Singapore, and of the policy which led Sir Stamford Raffles to establish the Settlement:

—A view of the intercourse Singapore enjoys by means of commerce, with the countries treated of in Part First—

—Tables of the imports and exports of Singapore from 1823-24, to 1834-35 inclusive; with a distinct account of the principal articles of commerce obtainable there; from what countries and in what quantities each is annually imported and to what places again exported—

—A statement of the shipping, square-rigged and native, from 1824 to the year 1833; with a notice of the trade carried on by junks between Singapore and China—

—A treatise on the productions and capabilities of Singapore, the present land system, the prevalence of piracy in the neighbouring seas, and other matters concerning the Settlement.

This part will further contain several original papers (as yet unpublished) relating to the Malayan Peninsula and Siam; and a treatise on Malacca, chiefly with respect to its capabilities as an agricultural district.

Also a survey of the system pursued by the Dutch in the government of those portions of the Archipelago which are subject to their authority, particularly Java, a review of the treaty entered into between Great Britain and Holland in 1824, showing the great importance of a speedy revision of the same; an exposition of the views of the Dutch regarding Sumatra; a brief statement of the trade, productions, and resources of Java and other matters relating to that island—

—An account of the tin mines of Borneo—

—A statement regarding the trade, productions and resources of Manila—

—An historical account of Borneo and of the Sooloo Islands, collected from various sources; with a review of Mr. Dalton's papers.

The whole will be accompanied by an index and five maps as follows:

1. The island of Singapore and part of the Malayan Peninsula adjacent; having all the islands in the vicinity, including Bintang and the Carimons, laid down.

2. The town and suburbs of Singapore, and including the hills, roads and rivers in the vicinity.

3. The territory of Malacca including Nanning; with the rivers Lingie and Muar; and having the boundaries and the different partitions of land marked out.

4. The island of Penang and the territory of Province Wellesley—having all the different hills, districts &c. laid down.

5. The river of Coti in Borneo, (not generally placed in maps of that island) as explored to a considerable extent by Mr. Dalton.

These maps have been constructed according to the latest and most correct surveys and are on a conveniently large scale. They are about being lithographed in Calcutta by a skilful topographer.

The work will be issued, bound with coloured cloth back, price to subscribers 5s. 6d. non-subscribers 6s. a copy.

Agents for the sale—At Singapore, Messrs. G. Armstrong & Co. & Messrs. Rapp & Co.—at Malacca, Messrs. Rapp & Co.—at Penang, Messrs. Brown & Co. & Mr. N. Hewson—at Calcutta, Mr. T. Ostell, British Library—at Canton, Mr. S. W. Williams, No. 2 American Hong, & Messrs. Markwick & Co.

N.B. As the work is chiefly a compilation, the Editor will be happy to receive literary contributions relative to any of the countries or subjects treated of; which, if furnished within reasonable time, and found acceptable, will be published in an appendix, if not embodied in the work.

REPORT OF THE TEA COMMITTEE.

Continued from last week.

20. The evidence has been already referred to by your committee, which establishes that the scale of graduated duties carries with it no recommendation, as lightening the weight of taxation so those who consume the lowest qualities of Tea; the question at issue is therefore freed from any inducement to uphold the scale of graduated duties in protection of the interests of the poorer classes of the community; since it has been shown that the influence of the graduated duties is to add 2s. 6d. to the price of Bohen, and 2s. 3d. to the prices of all qualities of Congou. A change, therefore, which would impose one uniform duty of 2s. on all kinds of Tea imported in the United Kingdom would, in every way, be favourable to the consumers of each sort of Tea, the worst as well as the best.

21. When it is considered that soucheong and hyson are used only by the more wealthy, and are therefore the objects of heavier taxation, it must also be borne in mind that the

quantity of these kinds is but in the proportion of less than six per cent. of the whole consumption, and that the excess of revenue realized by a higher taxation of them would be chargeable with all the expense which might be incurred for revenue, management, and examination over the whole of the importations because the fiscal machinery would not be hardly be omitted from their inquiries, since in the selection of that duty to the various interests which are raised by it will in a great measure depend the successful application of the principle. Believing that no means are so influential in increasing consumption as those which are inherent in the utmost possible freedom of Trade, by means of which the wants and preferences of consumers are attended to with the greatest readiness and facility, your Committee can see no reason to doubt but that one fixed and uniform duty of 2s. per pound would realize to the fullest extent the same amount of revenue as that which can be looked for from the present scale of graduated duties.

22. The fourth and last division of this inquiry is, how far the scale of graduated duties, as compared with one uniform rate, is calculated to promote the extension of the commerce of the kingdom, in reference to the altered character which our commercial intercourse with China may assume.

23. The commercial enterprise of this country will no doubt be directed to every endeavour to introduce and extend the consumption of British productions and manufactures amongst the population of China; but, however great may be the success in opening new channels of intercourse, the attainment of the benefits sought for to British commerce must depend mainly upon the powers of interchange which the productions of neighbouring districts may furnish; and looking to the northeast coast, which appears to offer the greatest facilities for extending commercial intercourse, Tea is the article which, being the growth of the immediate neighbourhood, must become a very principal object of British merchants in any trade which may be extended into that part of the Chinese empire. It appears to your committee to be of paramount importance that the trade which may grow up in parts of China not at this time accessible to the British flag should have the protection and security of absolute certainty in the application of the revenue laws of this country, since the variations in the scale of graduated duties between any two of the enumerated classes are sufficient on the one hand to entail ruin on any speculation, while on the other the fair objects of Trade would be abundantly obtained. Such protection and security seems to your committee to be incompatible with any principle of graduated duties made applicable to degrees of quality, which cannot be intelligible, because they are not definable in the parties whose interests are to be required, except as the means of securing the collection of the higher duties which might be imposed on the Soucheong and Hyson Teas.

24. If it be admitted, as your committee are of opinion it must be, that if, after due consideration to the greater productivity of the revenue on the one hand, and to the restrictions from which the Trade would be relieved on the

other, it is not desirable to enforce the collection of a higher rate of duty on Soucheong and Hyson than on the other kinds of Tea, the case appears to be made out for adopting one fixed uniform rate, and the only question then remaining is, what that rate should be; a question which, though not in practice referred to the consideration of your Committee, can be involved in the future decision. Looking at the difficulty and uncertainty which are evidently inseparable from any endeavour to establish a scale of graduated duties, which shall act with justice to the merchant and with due severity to the revenue, founded exclusively upon relative and varying, yet clearly approximating, qualities of the same article; bearing in mind the very objectionable tendency of the graduated duties now in force to raise in a high degree the price of the lowest classes of tea without corresponding increase to the revenue; entertaining a confident opinion that the interests of the revenue, the merchant, and the consumer will be best promoted by such fixed regulations as shall induce the importation of the best quality of Tea, and impose the least possible degree of restraint in conducting the details of the trade; and mindful of the importance of timely and suitable enactments to protect and encourage any extension of commercial dealing so that may grow out of more enlarged or more varied intercourse with the Chinese empire, your committee are of opinion that it is expedient to establish one fixed rate of duty on all descriptions of Tea imported into the United Kingdom, instead of the duties imposed by the Acts 2 and 6 William IV. c. 101.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

MAKING ADVANCES IN CHINA

FOR GOODS AND MERCHANDISE OF INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED FOR CONSIGNMENT TO SINGAPORE, BELONGING TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

1st. The parties to whom Advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments be delivered into such Warehouses as the Court of Directors may appoint, and that they be subject to the management of the Court of Directors, so long as the Court shall continue to manage the goods of Individuals.

2nd. Upon such Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained authorized Agents of the East-India Company, an Advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence per Spanish Dollar.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H.C. Agents Bills of Lading of the Consignment and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name, and on behalf of the East-India Company as the parties interested.

5th. In case of default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in the mode to be subsequently stated, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due.

6th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the Bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent, or in such case, should the Consignor prefer it, the Agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency be made with the Consignor himself, by the Agents from whom he received the advances, at the rates of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing Bills upon India or China.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amount of such Bills (less Discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company thereon.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall not be less than $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per annum.

9th. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Agents of the East-India Company, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company without either notice to or concurrence of any person, whosoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either Principal or Interest; appointing the Agent in England for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the contingency referred to in the 6th Article.

10th. Parties presenting Tea or Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea, or Bales of Silk so tendered must be produced—in the event of such Tea remaining in the Hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the chests to be re-examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of tea, number of

Chests in each Chop, the Chop character in Chinese, and the value of the tea tendered for Hypothecation.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY
Canton, 16th September, 1835.

FOR SALE

BILLS OF EXCHANGE by the Court of Directors on the SUPREME GOVERNMENT at 60 days sight. Bills on MANILA at 60 days sight. Also about 680 piculs of SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER and some PLATINA. BAR SILVER and REPUBLICAN DOLLARS, now at Lantin. Apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. AGENTS are ready to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea or Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shilling and eight pence ($4\frac{2}{3}$ s.) per Dollar, the goods to be Shipped on or before the 31st December, 1835. Twenty five (25) per Cent. of such advances will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at Two Hundred and Ten (210) Sicca Rupees, per One Hundred (100) Spanish Dollars.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

Canton, 4th September 1835.

ALL PRIZES & NO BLANKS!!! LOTTERY ON

100 Tickets in the 2nd Macao Government
LOTTERY,

DIVIDED INTO 100 CHANCES AND 300 PRIZES,

(Two Prizes to each Number!)

At Spanish Dollars 5. each.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	8 whole Tickets.
1 do	4 do.
4 do	4 do.
42 do. half tickets	21 do.
252 do. quarter do.	63 do.

300 Prizes: 100 whole Tickets.

The 300 prizes in this Lottery will be drawn on or about the 15th of December next. The place of drawing will be duly notified. Apply to
J. SMITH.
No. 3, or to P. H. AZAVEDO, No. 1, Danish Hong.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance.
For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto - - - " 5 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 50 Cents.

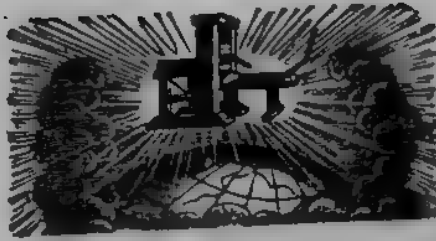
The rates for advertising in either the Canton Press or the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 5.
Advertisements of not more than } 1.
Seven lines—for each appearance }

When required to be inserted three months &c.
Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

Printed in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely, the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, satemning, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1835.

No. 10

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENT.

CANTO. On the statement of Trade, has been received, and we regret exceedingly that we could not insert it this week. We have, therefore, reserved it for our next Number.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves here as Merchants and Agents under the firm of
EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.
Canton, 2nd November 1835.

We have had no arrivals either from Europe or the United States this last week; we have not, therefore, any European or American intelligence to lay before our readers.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED and omitted last week.
P. Tyrer From Calcutta. A. C. MACLEAN Esq. and Mrs. MACLEAN.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

P. Syed Khan } Messrs. J. S. Mendes & A. A. de Mello.
for Calcutta. }

In our paper of last week we inserted at the request of His M: Superintendants, their Statement of the British Trade at the Port of Canton from the 1st of April 1834 to the 31st of March 1835, setting forth the aggregate estimated average value of Imports at \$22,619,653, and that of the Exports at \$19,516,577 shewing an excess of the former over the latter of \$3,103,076. On the mere matter of this excess, and whether it be, or be not, favorable to Great Britain, after the opinions of the Balance of Trade men, and political economists of England and America; whether it be advantageous or otherwise in accordance with the doctrines laid down by some of the practical politicians of the American Union; whether, after the doctrines of Ricardo or McCulloch, of our own country, or of Raymond, or

Pitkin of the United States, it be beneficial to the Commercial prosperity of Great Britain, it matters not to us a *dump*, all that we have at present to do is—with the "statement of British Trade" abstractedly, reserving its advantages and consequences, and other points, that may rise out of them, for our future consideration, should we find it worth while at any time to advert to it: or for the comments of more conversant individuals. With regard then to the "statement" in the abstract, which H. M Superintendents have promulgated, it has been pointed out to us as not being so accurate in its details as could have been wished, and consequently, that it is subjected to some strictures, animadversions and objections, as having a tendency to mislead the government and people in Great Britain, as to the importance of our commercial transactions with the Chinese Empire; and it would have been better, therefore, under existing circumstances, had the "Statement" undergone some revision by competent commercial individuals, before it had been sent forth for public comment, as an authorized official Trade Document. We mention this, with great deference, and without meaning to cast the slightest imputation on the design of the Superintendents, who, we are quite persuaded, purposed that their details should issue, free from those inaccuracies with which they now teem: but as we have a public duty to discharge, in the exposition of these inaccuracies, we must not allow our sympathies, to swerve us from our work.

As we have said before, our business is with the statement in the abstract, we shall

When a report was made by Chung Tseong of English Vessels having appeared on the Coast of Shan Tung, strict orders were given to the various officers—Civil and Military of Chai-La—Fung Tsun—Kuang Nan—Nhan Tung—Fah Koon, and Chai-hung—to guard well their Coast to keep up a rigid look out for them, and not to allow any transgression or neglect of duty in any department.

But again Fung Chai-hung reported that English Vessels wandered about at discretion and without hindrance and prayed that orders might be sent to the officers of Canton, to impress upon the "Foreign Eye" the necessity of restraining them, in order to avoid future disturbances and so on—But the English Foreigners who come to Canton to Trade are quarrelsome, fierce and violent in their dispositions and their former times, the Governors and other officers, have all, in succession showed them kindness and treated them with indulgence and leniency, yet have they had the presumption to extend their power and in person to present petitions, they have also secretly brought women to the city and have caused themselves to be carried about in Sedan and such like actions.

Again during the 15th year of Tseu Kwang, their Vessels sailed to Fuk Loon and passed over to Chai Kwang.

Shan-Tung, Fung-Tsun and other places. In the Autumn of last year—their Vessels of war came to Whampoa within the province of Canton, and not more than Ho Le distant from the provincial City they had also the audacity to make use of their Great Guns and to exhibit their effect upon the defences of the river. Does not all this show these proofs of annoyance and self-will—and are not such actions highly to be reprobated?

Again Foreign Vessels have visited the Coast of Shan Tung, and distributed many books among the people. Strange and unaccountable doing. Thus then do these Foreign Vessels go to every province—sell about at pleasure and having no Foreign Key to direct or control them—here do they presume thus carelessly to wander—Ke therefore is hereby commanded to make known clearly to the Foreigners and others, the fixed laws of the Celestial Empire.

They are—That Foreigners are allowed, but to trade with Canton and this is permitted only through the extraordinary form of his Imperial Majesty. Their other all ordinary Merchants must yield implicit obedience to them, they must not go to every province and foolishly imagine they will be allowed to do so, with impunity, on the contrary should they take upon themselves to set thus, their Vessels will be driven away and not allowed to trade. It is difficult to oppose the laws of Government, perversion and Criminality should not be guided to ones actions, as they lead but to future distress. Let this be recommended to Ke and Fung, for their information. Respect this.

Ke—having with all humility received these orders in compliance thereto issue this to the merchants, that they may make the same known to the contractor of the affairs of the English and others and advise their strict obedience. Let them be informed of these established laws of the Celestial Empire which permit them to come to the markets of Canton and this only by the extraordinary favor of his Imperial Majesty.

Hereafter all Foreigners must yield obedience and not take upon themselves to sell in every province, and foolishly imagine, that such doings will be tolerated—on the contrary they permit in such conduct, their Vessels will be driven away and not allowed to trade. The Laws of Government are difficult of opposition—these Foreigners should not be persons as thereby bring trouble upon themselves. Let strict obedience be given to this.

Tsai Hwang, 15th Year, 15th Moon, 15th Day November 5th 1835.

↑ The First—his address to the Governor in front of the City New Huang—In—land which—some orders were made by Mr. Baynes in 1835.

↓ The character which are used to denote Japans equally—that particular description of Chai—which is better & better—only pointed to be made by The Chai House or Chai Fong & Co.

therefore advert to it without any further prefatory observations. In the first place, its whole arrangement is defective, it has neither order nor connection to recommend it, and it exhibits nothing of the tabular precision of an official document: the whole of the items, of which it is comprised, are jumbled indiscriminately together without any consideration of distinction, as though they had been forced into the position in defiance of the plain rules of the "alphabet." Broad cloth crowns the Imports, while Opium, the glorious imperial narcotic brings up the rear, as stately as a drill sergeant on a muster day, followed though, by those eternal intruders the E. I. Co., who are ever and anon pushing themselves forward into positions, where like *bats* in the picture, they attract the eye, but their tints are not agreeable. The rest of the *genii* of commerce enumerated, we leave in their intermingled state without comment. What we are particularly called upon to notice is, the great want of precision in the estimated quantities, and values of the various articles of which the statement is comprised, & which is so glaringly perceptible to people here: such as Opium, Cotton Piece Goods, Broad Cloth, Long Ella, Tortoiseshell, Pepper, Betel Nut &c. &c., all of which are inaccurate both in the aggregate of quantity, and in their assumed values, and it is greatly to be deprecated that a more circumstantial detail of these had not been submitted, when, with some little courtesy, they might have been pretty clearly and nicely ascertained. It is no little disappointment to public expectation that the first effort of the Superintendent has not been so auspicious as could have been wished—They say nothing about the period of gestation—they perceive it to be of the premature birth of eight months, and hence they account for all its imperfections.

That this statement going forth, will have that injurious tendency, that some of our communicants contemplate, we confess we are sceptical, for we do not find that documents of this, or of a similar description, ever elicit much notice from Commercial men, nor is confidence often reposed in their details. We, ourselves, view them in no other way, than as a medium of information for the Board of Trade, where their several matters undergo a severe ordeal of examination, and are minutely compared with the Reports of Imports and Exports of the several Custom Houses of

the United Kingdom, and when any glaring discrepancy or inaccuracy in quantity, would be easily discovered.

We are not disposed at any time, individually, to put this implicit confidence and faith, in Official statements of Trade, as some are, whether they be issued by His M: Superintendent at Macao, or by that wise Whig Statesman and Trade Minister, Mr. Poulett Thompson. All general evidences of the rise and fall of commercial dealings, we conceive them to be generally defective, and consequently their utility is impeachable and not to be countenanced. Nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that a report from British residents abroad, is to be relied upon as unquestionable testimony, on matters of Commerce carried on in the countries in which they reside, when they are subjected to every species of misrepresentation, from interested motives. We recollect perfectly well an instance of a British Consul having been egregiously led to confide in the representations of a few British Merchants (as to the Imports and exports of the Country to which he was accredited) who, as might have been expected, made such representations as suited their own purposes. His report went home to the Board of Trade, it was there discovered to be grossly inaccurate, by that indefatigable investigator Mr. Luck, and was sent back to him with an admonition to be more circumspet in his future statements. We gave a help in the job, and the Merchants profited largely by the imposition on the unfortunately credulous Consul.

From this we shall never be deceived by an official statement of Trade; and we would advise all commercial men to pursue a similar line of incredulity, far from doing so, they will have no occasion to complain of the inaccuracy of statements, whether they emanate from His Majesty's Superintendents in China, the Emperor of Morocco, or Ali Pacha.

We have in the "statement of Trade" however, a demonstration that the Superintendent designs to furnish us with an annual specification; and we have no doubt from their zeal, that their future efforts will be more successfully applied.

TRANSLATION. CIRCULAR.

To ———
We have respectfully to inform you, that on the 15th day of the 8th moon we received a despatch from the Deputy Governor with orders to explain to you—the fixed laws of the Celestial Empire—which allow Foreigners, to Trade only with the port of Canton—and this only thro' the extraordinary favor of his Imperial Majesty—and that in future obedience must be given to these regulations—Foreign Vessels will not be allowed to sail to every province at their pleasure, all who attempt it, will be driven away and not allowed to trade.

We send with this a copy of the despatch to which we beg your attention.

(Signed) HOWQUA &c. &c.

Tau-Kwang 15th Year, 8th Month, 15th Day, 15th Moon, 1835.
Ke Guardian of the Hair apparent. Holding the seals of Governor of the Two Kwang—and Deputy Governor. To this Hong Merchants as follows—

On the 15th day of the 8th Moon—a communication transmitted, with "Fire Speed" by the Military Board—was received (from Canton) addressed to Ke, the acting Governor of the Two-Kwang, for his and the information of Fung the Hoppe, which contained an Imperial Edict issued on the 15th day of the 8th Moon, to this effect—

—a desire for retrenchment—an equitable diffusion of patronage—and a jealous watch over the prerogatives of the crown. The History of our Country affords no instance on record, that we know of—of truly whig patriotism, or disinterestedness; nothing evincing that they aimed at power for the good of the Country alone—"unnixed with the baser matter"—of serving themselves should they ever attain it. Their conduct has been marked with a continued line of political tergiversation. They are imbued with an unconquerable propensity for anathematizing every act of the conservative party, as designed against the liberties of the people, when they themselves, are the only persons while in power, who make the liberties of the people subservient to the illegal measures of the government.

From Sir Robert Walpole down to my Lord Grey, we read of no act that does not make us blush for their inconsistencies; they are too numerous to be detailed; but too notorious not to be remembered. We shall spare our comments on the motives that generated them. Posterity will do justice to their policy, and their innovations will not escape the reproaches which future times will have to bestow. Their characters will be better appreciated in after days, when the present generation of people have descended to their graves.

The Agra Presidency, however, has, we believe, nearly been annihilated. Lord Ellenborough, during the short administration of Sir Robert Peel, moved for its extinction, and the shoring position designed by Lord Glenelg, for Brother Bob and himself to indulge in their occasional potations of port and a pipe at the expense of its governor—was nearly being erased from the list of Whig Patronage, by a conservative ministry, that had been decreed as hostile to retrenchment. We cannot say that we ever held Lord Ellenborough in any very high estimation as a statesman, but rather considered him a *thing* of the day: put into office without either nous, or discrimination; a *thing* pushed forward by the ultras out of courtesy to the Camdens, Londonderrys and such; a creature of curls and combs, fit only for twirling his ringlets and writing smugorous *billet doux* to milliners and mantua makers; but we must pause, we must rat a tittle in our opinions of his Lordship, as he

seems to be making an effort to do something that may command our respect; and we tell him that should he ever be called again to preside at the Board of Control, we would advise him to follow up his design of expunging the Agra Presidency from the list of Places for the diffusion of Patronage, it having been, we believe from our hearts, created from no other motive, than to furnish a medium for extending whig influence in England, through the pockets of the people of India.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA TO CHINA.

No. of Bales.	Names of Ships.	Dates.
46 Bales	Water Witch, --	9th January, 1833.
1750 Ditto	Quebec Trader, --	9th do. do.
5908 Ditto	Coldstream, --	9th Feb. do.
1744 Ditto	Thecus, --	9th March, do.
1101 Ditto	Emily Jane, --	11th do. do.
1498 Ditto	Sir Herbert Taylor, --	24th do. do.
719 Ditto	Forth, --	21st do. do.
2145 Ditto	Barretto Junior, --	9th April, do.
3070 Ditto	Edmonstone, --	10th do. do.
2773 Ditto	Marion, --	24th do. do.
900 Ditto	Ann Baldwin, --	ditto do. do.
2040 Ditto	Juliet, --	12th do. do.
614 Ditto	Isabella Robertson, --	29th do. do.
2143 Ditto	Fatta Salaam, --	1st June, do.
8000 Ditto	Ruby, --	13th do. do.
1919 Ditto	Gaillardon, --	20th do. do.
2375 Ditto	Ernest, --	23d do. do.
1639 Ditto	William Wilson, --	25th do. do.
3307 Ditto	Sultana, --	1st July, do.
40 Ditto	Rebecca, --	ditto do. do.
1738 Ditto	Ann Lockerby, --	15th do. do.
2910 Ditto	Agnes, --	16th do. do.
7233 Ditto	Fort William, --	17th do. do.
3000 Ditto	Pascoe, --	21st do. do.
4671 Ditto	Lord Castleburgh, --	ditto do. do.
1168 Ditto	Carnatic, --	22th do. do.
5132 Ditto	Allaheie, --	1st August, do.
1140 Ditto	David Clark, --	ditto do. do.
5203 Ditto	Goconda, --	6th do. do.
5418 Ditto	General Kyd, --	14th do. do.
1513 Ditto	Lonach, --	14th do. do.
450 Ditto	Sophia, --	ditto do. do.
2500 Ditto	Mary Somerville, --	ditto do. do.
1900 Ditto	Collingwood, --	13th do. do.
480 Ditto	Mernash, --	19th do. do.
3617 Ditto	Susman, --	ditto do. do.
3643 Ditto	Duke of Lancaster, --	ditto do. do.
960 Ditto	Hanood, --	ditto do. do.
5960 Ditto	Glascel, --	ditto do. do.
By estimate	Abercrombie Robinson.	
6500 Ditto	John Bennermen.	
3000 Ditto		

106,170 Bales, against about 70,000 Bales last year.

BOMBAY COTTON.

Import of Cotton at Bombay from the 1st Oct. 1834, up to the 24th July, 1835, Candian 54345 5 344.
Export to Great Britain from the 1st October, 1834, up to the 24th July, 1835, --- 77894 Bales.
about 20000 Pina Bales at

2 Cwt. each, --- 18714
about 38000 large Ditto at
24 Cwt. each, --- 18087

Export to China, from 1st Oct. 1834, up to the 16th July, 1835, 49195 1/2 Bales.
about 25000 Pina Bales at 3 Cwt., about 24195 large Do. at 3 1/2 Cwt.

18714
18087
34741
10114
11200 54355 5 0
Stock 2693 6 163

BOMBAY OPIUM.

Import of Opium at Bombay from the 10th October, 1834, up to 16th July, 1835, Chests 79371
The prices of this Season are 7000, and 824 chests were passed last year.

Exported from Daman to China per four Ships, --- Chests 5564 13394

Exported from Bombay to China, Chests 79371
Do. do. to Malay Coast, Chests 127
Do. do. Daman to China, --- Chests 5564 13394
Stock 494

The above statement we give from the Calcutta papers, and we can easily presume, from our knowledge of our British contemporaries, that it must be an authentic document, or it would not have found a place in their columns, for we are fully sensible of their regard and watchfulness in all matters relating to the Commerce of their country, and that they would promulgate no document that did not carry in its face the appearance of precision and accuracy; lest they might, by their publication, lead commercial men to err in their operations, as many might be induced to regulate their transactions from the information which such details are designed to convey.

Such being, in our opinion, the evidence which we think may be relied on in all statements of Trade issuing from the Calcutta Press, that we call the attention of our readers to the amount of Cotton represented to have been shipped from thence, up to the sailing of the John Bennermen, now recently arrived here, and to notice the excess of this, over the last years aggregate of shipments. It is incontestible evidence of the beneficial working of the free Trade system, in so far as it is applicable to our Indian possessions; as well as a fair manifestation that, although this large excess has come on, it meets with consumers; another very presumptive case that the Chinese have no settled, irrevocable aversion to Trade with us, although they do evince some strong symptoms of hostility to a social intercourse with us as a nation, a feeling probably that, as it has, doubtless, been generated in error, may yet be partially, if not effectually removed, by that extension of commercial dealing, which since the removal of the restrictive system under the East India Company's charter, seems to have been prosecuted with an ordinary spirit of speculation and adventure.

True it is that the Chinese hitherto have rendered all approaches towards an internal intercourse abortive, and all attempts towards any rational system of commercial dealings

in the way of imports quite fruitless; but do not our readers, we with some deference ask, see a gleam of hope, that future, and not distant time, may, by those commercial reciprocity, if we may so term the dealings between the Chinese and the Foreign House, produce those happy results for which we are anxious? and is it not probable that, the more the Chinese become familiarized to European intercourse, dealings, and exchanges of these civilisation which we perceive daily to take place in the common operations of buying and selling,—an approach towards a change in the tenor of their general conduct, as may produce for us that free and unrestricted communication and access which we so ardently seek to attain? We confess, and we are as anxious as any one can be that it should be accomplished, that we augur more from the effects which the opening of the Trade will have, by the influx of European settlers, than from any thing that can be attained by political efforts, or warlike demonstrations. This feeling strongly pervades us; but we are willing, as we do at all times, to submit to the sage opinions, on these matters, which experience sometimes may furnish, and by which we hope to acquire a better knowledge of China, than we at present can display.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

The Smith Family.—A word, by the way, as to our use of the generic name "Smith." A correspondent wrote to us the other day, intimating that it would be a good natural thing if we refrained in future from designating classes of men by the name of "Tomkins." We know not whether he was a Tomkins himself, or whether he only felt for some friend of that name, or for the whole body of the Tomkinses all we know is, that he has taken the word out of our mouth forever. How many paragraphs he may have ruled by it, we cannot say; but the truth is, he has us on our weak side. We can resist no appeal to our good nature made by a good natured man. Besides, we like him for the seriousness and good faith with which he took the matter to heart, and for the measure of his sympathy.—Adieu, then, name of Tomkins! Even Jenkins we shall hardly venture upon in future. But let nobody interfere in behalf of Smith; for Smith does not want it. Smith is too universal, even a John Smith could not regard the use of his name as personal, for John Smith, as far his name is concerned, has no personality. He is a class, a huge body, he has a good bit of the directory to himself. You may see his pages together (if our memory does not deceive us) John Smith, John Smith, John Smith, on rather,

Smith, John
Smith, John
Smith, John
Smith, John
Smith, John
Smith, John

and so on, with everlasting Smith Johnsmes, like a set of pulldown or iron rails. Almost as if you could make them clink as you go, with drawing something along them. The

reception is dazzling. The money is bristled with ceremony. It is a *cheval-de-Smith*. John Smith, in short, is so public and multitudinous a personage that we do not hesitate to say we know an excellent individual of that name, whose regard we venture thus openly to boast of, without having to run any danger of offending his modesty; for no body will know who we mean. An Italian says he hates his name of John, because, if any body call him by it in the street, twenty people look out of their windows. Now, let any body call "John Smith!" and half Holborn will cry out "Well!" As to other and famous Smiths, they are too strongly marked out by their fame; sometimes by their christian names; and partly, indeed, by the uncommon laurels they attain by their commonness, to make us at all squeamish in helping ourselves to their generic appellation of every time. Who will ever think of confounding Smith, in the abstract, with Adam Smith, or Sir Sidney Smith, or the Revd. Sydney Smith, or James and Horace Smith, or Dr. Southwood Smith, or any other concrete of wit, bravery, or philosophy? — *Leigh Hunt's London Journal.*

[From the London Court Journal.]
ODE TO CAPTAIN ROSS.

Oh, Captain Ross!

Thou great North Pole star! must transcend here
Of thirteen degrees below Zero!

Thou second Noah, (old Noah, you know, went out once
on an Ark-like expedition)

When we are to get hold of your edition
Of voyages and travels in the snow,

Promised long ago?

When do you mean to come

Our longing on the coast

Of what you bore

In the North Seas—

You and your little band of Arctic refugees?

I'm at a loss

To know what keeps you back. It seems to me

To be

As hard to 'scape these horrid printers,

An Arctic winter:

We really ought, as Englishmen and freemen,

To have some nice new set,

Neat and exact,

For pressing no-men.

Come, come, Sir John,

Pray, pray get on!

Consider, sir, what anxious legions

Are waiting, open-mouthed, to hear you tell

About Lake L. E. E.

And all those lakes and bays, and cracks and islands nice,

(All made of ice)

That you discovered in the polar regions:

Those regions where the days and nights

Are six months long apiece, and dumpy E. q. max

Live upon snow.

Come, come, Sir John, without more noise or clatter,
Give us some of your northern lights
Upon this matter!

It's now a year and a half since you were fount
In Lancaster Sound,

By Captain Humphreys, who by chance was sailing
That way, and stoop your weeping with his whaling.

Come, sir, come out at once, or, I assure ye,

That I, and all the nation,

Shall get into a poodoo:

And you know well what 'tis to be, sir, in a "Poodoo."

Come out, I say once more—no out no longer wait;

He can't, upon my soul,

For the state

Of the Pole.

SPLENDID SHOPS.

PRELUDING OF THE EPIDEMIC OF HUNGER.—Six or eight years ago the epidemic began to display itself among the lower-drapers and haberdashers. The primary symptoms were, an insatiable love of plate-glass, and a passion for gas-lights and gilding. The disease gradually progressed, and at last attained a fearful height. Quiet, dusty old shops, in different parts of town, were pulled down; spacious premises, with stuccoed fronts, and gold letters, were erected instead; floors were covered with Turkey carpets, roofs supported by massive pillars, doors knocked into windows, a dozen squares of glass into one, shopmen into a dozen—and there is no knowing what would have been done, if it had not been fortunately discovered, just in time, that the Commissioners of Bankrupt were as competent to decide such cases as the Commissioners of Lunacy, and that a little confinement, and gentle examination did wonders. The disease abated; it died away; and a year or two of comparative tranquillity ensued. Suddenly it burst out again among the chemists; the symptoms were the same, with the addition of a strong desire to stick the royal arms over the shop-door, and a great rage for mahogany, varnish, and expensive floor-cloth; then the hosiery were infected, and began to pull down their shop fronts with frantic recklessness. The mania again died away, and the public began to congratulate themselves upon its entire disappearance, when it burst forth with tenfold violence among the publicans and keepers of "wine vaults;" from that moment it has spread among them with unprecedented rapidity, exhibiting a constellation of all the previous symptoms; and onward it has rushed to every part of the town, knocking down all the old public-houses, and depositing splendid mansions, stone balustrades, rosewood fittings, immense lamps, and illuminated clocks at the corner of every street.

The extensive scale on which these places are established, and the ostentatious manner in which the business of even the smallest among them is divided into branches, is most amusing. A handsome place of ground glass is one door

directs you to the Counting-house," another to the "Bottle Department," a third to the "Wholesale Department," a fourth to the "Wine Promenade," and so forth, until we are in daily expectation of meeting with a "Beau's Belt," or a "Whiskey Encourager." Their ingenuity is exhausted in devising attractive titles for the different descriptions of wine, and the drum-drinking portion of the community, as they gaze upon the gigantic black and white announcements, which are only to be equalled in size by the figures beneath them, are left in a state of pleasing hesitation between "The crown of the valley," "The out and out," "The no mistake," "The good for mixing," "The real knock-me-down," "The celebrated butter gin," "The regular sure up" and a dozen other equally inviting and unobscure names. Although placed in this description are to be met with in every second street, they are invariably prominent and splendid in precise proportion to the dirt and poverty of the surrounding neighbourhood. The gin shops in and near Drury lane, Holborn, St. Giles's, Covent-garden, and Clare-market, are the headmost in London.—*Bell's Life in London March 6.*

At the Middlesex Sessions the other day a somewhat singular case occurred. William Dowling, aged 19 years, but who had already been convicted three times, was indicted for stealing a ham, value 6s., the property of Robert Brockington, a cheese-monger whose shop he entered on the evening of 21st of February, and, after inquiring the price of some provisions, stole the ham.—Chairman: You are young in years, but an old offender.—Prisoner: If ever there was a he thaters's son, your honour's worship. (A laugh.) Yet, I, a hard working lad, fork a ham, as how could I not?—(A laugh.)—Chairman: But you could sell it to the pick-pocket's company, your companions for the weekly feast.—Prisoner: Ah, I see your honour's worship knows all about our dealings. But you're wrong, master, you say as how we have ham for our blow out. It's only mungers, livers and bacons, and sheep's jennies, that we fork in.—(A loud laugh.)—Chairman: Gin and toast to wash it down.—Prisoner: Vy to be sure, as how could we do without them ere harries—blow me if I'd been so be I could not drink.—Verdict, *Gilty*.—Chairman: You are an incorrigible little rascal, and the Court sentences you to seven years' transportation.—Prisoner (putting his arms a-kimbo): Sir, just rot I want. I like to see you, and there's no use priggling in Launceston—good-bye to ye all.

MADAME MALIBRAN'S MARRIAGE.—Madame Malibran the celebrated singer, daughter of M. Garcia, a Spaniard, has sued for a nullity of her marriage contracted at New York, before the French Consul, on the ground that his (the Consul's) authority in such a matter was incompetent. Miss Garcia was a Spaniard, and Mr. Malibran a naturalized citizen of the United States, so that the French Con-

sul's interference could not render binding a marriage between them. The cause had been pleaded in the fourth Chamber of the Tribunal of First Instance by Mr. Marx on behalf of Madame Malibran. No one appeared on the opposite side. Judgment was given this day (Friday, March 6) The Tribunal declared null and of no effect the marriage contracted in 1840, before the French Consul at New York, between Miss Garcia and Mr. Malibran, and has authorized Miss Garcia to cause this decision to be inscribed wherever the act of marriage had been celebrated. The grounds of this decision are those on which the pleadings were founded—i.e., the informality of the marriage ceremony, consisting only of a verbal contract passed by the parties before the French Consul at New York, while they were both strangers to this authority, and moreover did not conform to the usage observed in the United States, by which marriage contracts are rendered binding.

AMERICAN MILITIA MUSTER.

"Tention the butt! Shoulder! As you were!"—"I say, Captain Mike's priming his firelock with brandy!"—"Why, Duncan Michael Bigelow, aint you shamed to do with a ting after the temperance paper?" "I'll report you to the Court-Martial. You, without trial arms."—"Capturing."—"Why the dickens don't you put the rank further apart! That ere chap's baggot his stick into Jim's trousers, and I rather guess he won't sit down as slick as he used to do."—"I say, Mister, don't blow your backer smoke in my face."—"Why, dern it, how could I help it? This here fellow shoulder his firelock, struck his baggot stick through the rim of my beaver, and I rather guess any on re would jerk your head a little w one side, smoke or not smoke. Mister, hand me down my hat."—"Can't do it—wait till the Capturing tells us in order arms, wouldn't bring down my firelock without orders if your head was on the top of it."—"That's right, Joe, rule soger, I tell ye, only after this shoulder your firelock perpendicular. John, you've got a firelock—what made you bind your shoulder?"—"Why, Capturing, the vice was due mat, and I heard the turkeys screeching, so I knew we'd have a shower."—"Tum, what are you bawlin about?"—"Why, Capturing, Jim Lammis smashed my toe with the butt of his gun, and I raise a guess it's a 30 pounder, for its tarnation heavy."—"Jim Lammis, just have the paritocum to take your gun off Tum's toe, and look out how you smash after this."—"Capturing, I say, here's an engagement on the right flank."—"You don't say so, Leftenant—what is it?"—"Why, Parks Lammis and George King fighting like mad."—"W it make a ring after mad, and you don't tell them to wait."—"Why, Capturing, I say, only say, it's aint no more done soger."—"Capturing, I say, look at the fellow, and I rather guess I could sit stay get the record up to law."—"Well, I'm agreed. Now get a mate here as quick as you can get lightning. Right, dum!"

NOVEL METHOD OF PRINTING NEWSPAPERS.—We must apologize to a hundred of our subscribers for having accidentally given them black paint yesterday instead of printing ink. Our paper, even with the black paint, would be a gem in some parts of the west. In Indiana, the gentleman who is called printer has an assortment of wooden types. Each of the gentlemen who are called subman carries to the printing-office a wooden bowl. The gentleman who is styled printer anoints his wooden types with swamp mud, which, fortunately for the cause of letters, abounds in the country, and, with a few smart strokes of a sledge hammer, takes off a beautiful impression of news, literature, and politics.—*Montreal Herald.*

Revolutionary Anecdote.—On the morning of the day that the memorable battle of Brandywine occurred, Parson Hunt, who was commonly called the 'High Priest' by the army, he being nearly seven feet in height, had scarcely commenced delivering a prayer to his regiment, when the firing began on the wing of the encampment, which rendered it necessary that he should not dwell long on this subject.—He therefore soon concluded with these words:

"Remember, brethren, that those who die in battle, sup with the Lord," and then wheeled about, and was marching off, when Col. James Egan, of Virginia, called to him and said—"Parson, are you not going to battle?"

"No Col. I am not," he replied, "for the Lord knows I never eat supper."

Significant Reply.—"Thomas," said a sponging friend of the family to the footman who had been lingering about the room for half an hour to show him the door—"Thomas, my good fellow, it's getting late, isn't it? How soon will the dinner come up, Thomas?" "The very moment you be gone, Sir," was the unequivocal reply.

Cheap Blacking.—"Here young man, I wish to speak with you."

The fellow stopped and beniface proceeded:

"I admire the appearance of your boots—such a beautiful black! I wish you'd tell me how to black mine."

"That," said the awkward fellow, "I can easy'nough—jest rub 'em' against your character."

Englishmen's Beauty.—English beauty outstrips all the rest, and what seems peculiar to that nation, is, that the higher the class in England the greater the beauty; whilst the aristocracy of other European nations is far from forming the handsomest part of the inhabitants.

A boy once complained of his bedfellow for taking half the bed—"And why not?" said his mother, "he's entitled to half nint he?"—"Yes, mother," said the boy, "but how should you like to have him take out all the soft for his half? He will have his half right out of the middle! and I have to sleep both sides of him."

An Irishman having driven, on Monday night during the rain, a gentleman and his family home from the theatre,

where they had been to witness the performance of the fascinating Celeste, was, on reaching the gentleman's residence, accosted thus—"Are you not very wet?" To which he replied, "Arrah! I don't know about being wet—please your honour, I'm very dry."

London Evening Cour.

FOR SALE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE by the Court of Directors on the SUPREME GOVERNMENT at 60 days sight. BILLS on MANILA at 60 days sight. Also about 680 peculs of SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER and some PLATINA. BAN SILVER and REPUBLICAN DOLLARS, now at Lintin. Apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea or Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shilling and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per Dollar, the goods to be Shipped on or before the 31st December, 1835. Twenty five (25) per Cent of such advances will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at Two Hundred and Ten (210) Sicca Rupees, per One Hundred (100) Spanish Dollars.

J. N. DANIELL.

T. C. SMITH.

J. H. ASTELL.

Canton, 4th September 1835.

ALL PRIZES & NO BLANKS!!! LOTTERY ON.

100 Tickets in the 2nd Macao Government
LOTTERY,

DIVIDED INTO 150 CHANCES AND 300 PRIZES,

(Two Prizes to each Number!)

At Spanish Dollars 5 each.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	8 whole Tickets.
1 do.	4 do.
4 do.	4 do.
42 do. half tickets	21 do.
252 do. quarter do.	63 do.

300 Prizes. 100 whole Tickets.

The 300 prizes in this Lottery will be drawn on or about the 15th of December next. The place of drawing will be duly notified. Apply to J. SMITH. No. 3, or to F. H. AZAVEDO, No. 1, Danish Hong.

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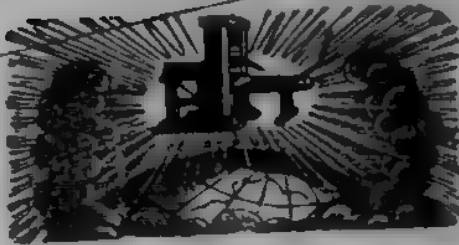
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When required to be inserted three months &c.

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Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I. CANTON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1835.

No. 11

We are directed to make the following alterations in the "British statement of Trade," but it having been taken out of type we announce them for the information of our readers.

1. Imports—"Iron" 14479 Peculs instead of 4473: the left hand figure in the Original rough Copy was lost in the Separating line.
2. "Steel" per Tub instead of per Pecul.
3. "Flints" the average price should be \$1.55 instead of \$1.18.
4. The advances by the E. I. Company's Agents to be a separate memorandum under the total of Imports.
5. The Total amount of Imports in dollars will then be \$20,867,822 instead of \$22,619,653.
6. Exports—The Balance on the Export side to be \$671,946 instead of \$3,103,076.

The arrivals this week have been the Water Witch Henderson from Calcutta; Ann Hedges from Singapore; Camden, Gribble, and Minerva from London; the American Ships Heracleide, Winn, from Manila; and John Gilpin, Walsh, from Valparaiso.

PASSENGERS.

Water Witch—G. J. Gordon Esq.
Camden Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Cotgrave and Mr. Dry.
Ann—Mrs. Hedgra.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Lord Castlereagh—The Revds. F. B. Hanson and H. Lockwood for Singapore.

The Camden has brought London dates to the 8th July, but we do not perceive any thing that concerns us in China, with the exception of a disputation from the Tea Trade, in consequence of some difficulty which the Tea Inspectors had met with, in affixing the duty on Fokeen Bobas from its quality being conceived superior to low Congou.

The deputation waited upon the Castor and Pollux of the trading part of the Cabinet, those wise men little Spring Rice, and Mr. Peel's Thomson, who, like all whig ministers, knew just as much about the operation of duty on Tea, as they knew about the operation for lithotomy; and were just as likely to give the deputation satisfaction on that subject, as their leader Lord Melbourne is, on matters of general importance to the state. True it is that Mr. Thomson appears to have assured the deputation that the Board of Control had remonstrated with the Court of Directors on their resolution of throwing 4000,000 lbs of Tea into the market, at their quarterly sale until the complete exhaustion of their stock had

been effected but it seems he said nothing more. The Directors were, however, inexorable and persisted in pursuing their course; and we confess, we fear they will persist, with no little detriment to the Trade.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not appear to have done any thing in the way of either reduction or equalization of duties. Who ever expected he would. Is he not a Whig?

That remarkable Political character, and enemy of the Whigs, and voluminous writer, William Cobbett, late M. P. for Oldham is dead! "When shall we meet his like again." may be with great truth asked; and who can say? He cut stripp'd all his antagonists. He was, in his time, unequalled. The terror of the "Broad Sheet," even the great Gun of the Times.

The Editor of the Singapore Free Press has paid us the distinguished compliment of noticing our first editorial effort and we thank him for it. We owe him nothing either on the score of courtesy or civility—nothing for the leniency usually shewn to a novice of the press, on his first appearance in that character.

We shall be tender towards our Singapore contemporary for his comments on our first sheet: and laud him for his sagacity and penetration, in having discovered our extraordinary verbosity: not, however, forgetting to cheer him for the brevity of his own style, and for the peculiarly precise, and accurate columns which he exhibits in his third number; a style which we might have been proud to have imitated, had we not seen how little it was eulogised even in Canton.

We think that our Singapore monitor will accord with us, should his strictures on us recur to him, that they were unprecedented in the annals of the press, inasmuch as it is, we believe, the prevailing and invariable conduct of gentlemen of the profession, rather to evince their sympathy and kindness towards the

inexperienced, than by an illiberal comment on an introductory address, essay to crush their hopes, or to blighten their germs of expectation.

But our Singapore contemporary has not only been pleased to evince his hypercritical asperity towards our introductory address, but he has, forsooth! even visited one of our "notes to correspondents" with his critical acumen; and has honored us with the reputation of a Tyro, for having been induced, by an indecent, illiberal, and wanton, anonymous epistle, sent to us for insertion, (in language too gross for our columns, or it would have been exhibited) to threaten its writer "Snarl" with an annihilation on the one hand, and of a promise of immortality, on the other. Now, really, although we do not mean to wage war with the Singapore contemporary, we are not going to attempt to dispute our right, either to annihilate or to immortalize any one, who may have the temerity to insult us, or to rouse our indignation, we cannot abstain from remarking that whether we have justly earned the cognomen of a Tyro or not, we have had ample demonstration that our Brother of the Broad Sheet, will never be in danger of being eulogised as a Colton.

"By the bye" we borrow his own phrase, we had nearly forgotten the modest puff of his own merits and perfections, when he recommends our contemporary of the Canton Register, and ourselves, "to publish a weekly list of Imports and Exports, corresponding with that contained in our paper which we feel assured could not fail to be accounted &c." We do not know what our Canton Brother may feel upon this subject, but we feel, first, that there is a difference in the positions of Singapore and Canton; secondly, Singapore has an English Custom House, and Canton has not; thirdly, the Collector of Customs, at Singapore, and the Hoppo of Canton, are, we believe, rather distinct personages, for while the former is quite accessible, the latter is not "comeatible" at all; fifthly, that any accounts of imports or exports from the Linguists are not worth a straw; sixthly, that were we to walk into any of the merchants counting houses to ask them for the list of their Cargoes, we should expect that they would, with their accustomed courtesy, and very properly too, order us to walk out again. Now as we have given our zealous puffing contemporary of the

Singapore Free Press six reasons why we cannot gratify him with the Imports and Exports of Canton, he will be pleased to chew the cud of disappointment for a while, until the Emperor of China issues one of his kind Edicts, permitting us free ingress to the office of the Hoppo, for the especial object of acquiring the indispensable information so ardently wished for by one of the "best public instructors" of Singapore.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

I have been attracted by the Statement of British Trade promulgated by His Majesty's Superintendents on your last paper, and I essay to offer a few remarks upon the present columns, should you publish them for their insertion.

At the latter years of the East India Company's Factory they took a great deal of pains to draw up their annual Statement of British Trade correctly, and they succeeded perhaps, in making as near an approximation to the truth as such documents admit of. They went at considerable pains to get manifests from the consignees of all the British Ships, and they designed, although necessarily, to connect their statements both as to the quantities and the prices of the goods, by comparing them with the Prices Current and Weight lists of the Free Traders. The result was a document of great utility, and worthy of as much confidence as similar documents can be. The Company's Factory have been displaced by a very expensive corporation of Superintendents of Trade, who having to preside over a small body purely commercial, have been constituted, whether by design or chance, we do not pretend to say, with, as far our means of judging goes, the least possible quantum of Commercial knowledge. Having failed in every object for which we are told, they were sent here, and quitted the place appointed for their residence, their seemed to be but one possible chance for them to make themselves still of some utility to the commerce of Canton, which was, to devote a small portion of the leisure time which they possess at Macao, to compiling a good statement of the first years' experience of British Free Trade in China, from the manifests lodged in their hands—the only part of their original duty besides, in which they could count, almost certainly, upon the co-operation and assistance of nearly every foreigner in China. A Statement, however, of the British Trade has at length been given by them, which proves to be faulty in almost every item, and totally unworthy of confidence.

Before noticing some of its errors, we must observe that it is made up for the year ending the 31st of March, as the Factory's statement of Trade used to be. The only possible reason that I can imagine for having, at any time made the commercial season and with March was, that, in former days, the new Opium never arrived before April, and as Opium was always its largest item in the British List, this drug was entitled perhaps to have an eye of its own; but since the

Opium (I suppose) have sailed from this place and Calcutta, the Hong Kong Opium has come into this market by the 1st of March; therefore he may reason that to fix the era by the arrival of the Hong Kong Opium, it should be the 1st of March instead of the 31st April. However, that the Tea Trade is thrown open to the Free British Trader, the Export of that article, is of at least as much moment to him, as the Import of Opium, and much more so to the mercantile community in England. The power of Exporting Tea is never likely to be over-borne, May they can not so in the last year; there could not therefore, be more fortunate moment chosen for the alteration in the commercial era, than the year of the opening of the Free Trade, nor more unfortunate subject of limitation of the E. I. Company's servants by the Superintendents, than almost any only one which they have condescended to adopt.

Additional cause for mistaking the reason, and with the 31st of March, that the American statement is made up at that date, and thus, most, if not all British Merchants on this side of the Cape, will believe close their books and annual accounts on that day.

In examining the statement of the Superintendents, I will first look at the general result which they give of the year's operation of the Free Trade, as compared with former years under the monopoly. Stripping all the statements of the three of charges, we find that the average of the three years ending on the 31st of March 1834 was,

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Merchandise	£ 72,091,101	12,820,734
Bullion	16,733	5,161,780
	72,107,834	10,978,514

The Statement of the Superintendents for the year ending the 31st March 1834 gives,		
Merchandise	£ 30,387,929	12,949,194
Bullion	40,000	2,349,643
	30,387,929	12,908,877

This result was perhaps as unsatisfactory to the Superintendents, as it will be to the advocates for Free Trade.

They have endeavored therefore to near the Statement into somewhat of a monopoly shape, by clapping the E. I. Company's advance amounting to 2,331,431 dollars to the Imports, (balanced by some 700,000 dollars for Ships Disbursements looked out of the Exports).

The latest charges, which the Factory, as well as the Americans, have always added to one side or other of their Statements is, only incorrect inasmuch as it perverts the statements, without comprising the whole of the circumstances necessary in addition for the balance of payments, which should be given, as far as possible, if any one part of it be adopted. These disbursements are, in the majority of cases, deducted from the returns to be made in Opium, the same as Commission, Insurance &c., although not included in the invoice; or if they be drawn against, why are any of the goods, and they are, supposed for the purpose for a part of the

balance of payments, like any other bills. The Company's advances on the other hand, are, as far as the Company are concerned in China, a mere banking deposit, in which the Importer lodges the proceeds of his imports, until he has an opportunity of investing them again in merchandise for export, the same as in depositing in any private treasury. The attempt to fasten this sum upon the Imports, partitions unreasonably of the logic in the Canton and Manchester positions, against the Company's agency. This item of charge is, at the same time, valuable, and so in that of Bills of Exchange negotiated in our market, and other species of mercantile information; but all such items should be placed a part in the margin, and not be mixed up with the simple quantities (by far the most valuable part of the Statements) and value of the merchandise.

As to the accuracy of this kind I can easily show the Superintendents of Trade, how they might have raised the Imports without any detriment to the accuracy of the statements.

In looking over the list of Imports, the first article that attracted my attention was, naturally, the largest item of foreign Import—Opium, which is stated by the Superintendents at 16,516 chests although it is familiar to a very much larger class of merchants on this side of the Cape of Good Hope, than ever heard of the existence of the Superintendents themselves,—that upwards of 21,000 chests were imported into China last year. I give the imports of this Drug as extracted from the Canton general Price Current of the 31st April, and contrast it with the Superintendents' statement, observing that the former account is the result of much care and of great experience, compared beyond a doubt, by the annual importations for several years with which it is accompanied, and by the public sales of the E. I. Company in Calcutta.

Prices. American. Native. Total.

Price Current—Chests—7,500—2,500—11,075—\$1 643

Superintendents—do—6,940—1,587—8,527—16 318

Difference—Chests—8,197

I thought that the Superintendents might have taken the years consumption in China, which is known to a chest, but on reference to the Price Current I find that to have been 30,000 chests. The average sale price varies again in the two statements, that of the Superintendents being the lowest. Here I might have been inclined to have put faith in their approximation, it being a matter of guess more or less, had they been correct in known facts. The value of the whole Opium imported being according to them £2,349,643, while the price current states the value of the consumption alone, at £11,738,179, the difference being very little short of the E. I. Company's advances, which have been employed to meet up the consumption of imports.

As it is impossible to go through every item of this blundering statement, I will proceed to point out one or two errors as the Imports of British manufactures which may serve with the foregoing as specimens of the whole.

Canton Piece Goods, Hong Kien, Canton, Chinamen, Coats

Brown &c. are all placed one after the other in the order here enumerated, the writer of the statement, doubtless, intended that they very likely to be all correct.

The imports of Cotton Piece Goods are very large at the end, in virtue of the first beginning with B and the last with W—which are no doubt successful seasons.

The Import of Cotton Piece Goods is stated at 11,300 pieces only. By the Customs House manifests at Liverpool now before me, I find the Exports of plain Cottons for the same as follows:

Cordeles	210,900 yards.
Jamas	123,700
Habs	966,560
1,210,960 which, divided	

by 60, the largest number of yards of which each gown is ever composed, given 16,367 Pieces for three Ships. Now, but a portion of those goods generally consists of pieces of 60 and 40 yards each, which would increase the amount of the imports materially, when stated in pieces. Broad Cloth is stated at 24,038 pieces, I cannot refer immediately to the manifests of vessels to show the amount which they brought last season, but the market is, at this moment, depressed in consequence of the unusually heavy imports of this article, which much have considerably exceeded the Company's import of 40,000 in 1833-4.

The Import of Long Hills on the contrary, falls short of the Company's import of the former season, which was 150,000 pieces, and private imports in that year gave 30,000 more. The Import for last season was estimated at about 140,000 pieces, altogether. The Superintendents state it at 66,180. With metals again, the Imports were short, but not quite so bad as the Superintendents have made them.

The Imports for 1833-4 Iron—Lead—Lard—Tin, according to the statement of 99,937—22,512—1,474—3163 that year were Peculs....

They were in 1833-4 accord- Iron—Lead—Lard—Tin, according to the statement of 99,937—22,512—1,474—3163 that year were Peculs....

The Tin is valued in the former at \$16 per picul, which is something below its present price, whereas the Superintendents value there at \$11-75 at which I should be delighted to buy it from them, were it only for the love of dealing. Zepper on the contrary is valued at \$22-31 at which price I should also be happy to take a contrast to supply His Majesty's Superintendents for the next ten years, though war should be waged against the Chinese, for their inextinguishable hostility to a "barbarian age." The price in the same interval of past years never having exceeded I believe \$26 and being now a heavy article at \$19. The Superintendents export the same Copper indeed, at 18-25 according to their valuation. They are probably unaware, that Copper is invariably sold at Lintin, for re-exportation.

The same blunders pervade nearly every item in the statement, not the least serious part of them being the affectation of accuracy with which the valuations are made, being nearly all calculated with odd cents of a dollar.

The Report on...

...in a little more correct; the order then having been taken from Mr. Boyd's corrected statement, which is, however, brought down to the 1st of June!! By the Silver another large item is put down without the price, a rate of premium at which it is valued being stated which makes it impossible to judge of its correctness, and nearly useless therefore as a record.

I must not forget to advert to the circumstance that the Company's statement was always issued, in June, the first effect of the Superintendents has been to withhold the statement, and has been brought forth unavailingly at last.

November, 18th 1835.

JARDINE'S STEAMER.

...by Imperial appointment, Hoppe of Canton, &c. &c. &c. sends order to the Hong merchants for their full information.

It is authenticated from the report of the *Weyman* of Macao and his colleagues, that on the 6th day of the 5th month of this year (27th October) that the pilot *Wetlung* reported that the fast country ship *Koehk* (Grig), on the 3rd of the month removed from the Kinsingmoo to Lintin anchorage; this having been already reported in a former notice. Now the said ship, on the 6th instant, removed from Lintin and anchored in the south offing of Macao; I (the pilot) happen to report these circumstances. Besides ordering the pilot to increase the number of his guard boats, and of the sailors, and ordering them to be strictly vigilant, and prevent the fishing and *Yankin* boats from approaching her, and meeting low and illegal proceedings; and further send a petition stating these circumstances, that the facts may be investigated. This coming before me, the Hoppe, I have examined and find that the fast country ship *Grig*, removed from the Kinsingmoo to Macao, and that the *Weyman* and his colleagues, have petitioned to report the same time—and their report has been received. Already the Hong merchants have been ordered urgently to request her to sail and return to her own country. It is again proved from the report of the said *Weyman* that the said vessel has removed from Kinsingmoo to Lintin.—The governor and myself have united in consultation, and have issued orders to the district civil and military officers to give her urgent orders to spread her sails and return to her country; all this is on record. Now it is proved that the said ship has removed from Lintin to her former station at Macao, and still has not sailed away to her own country; it is not expedient that she should lurk about and occasion disturbance; it is strictly right to proceed to expel her. When the Hong merchants receive the orders, let them be respectfully obeyed accordingly. Immediately transmit them to the subordination's foreign handsman to imperatively order the said vessel to fix a day for her departure and return to her own country; she is not allowed to make protests, linger about and cause a disturbance. It is proper that the edict be respectfully obeyed and the orders transmitted according to the circumstances, and a report be

returned; she must not trifle and get involved in crime. A Special Edict. Taku-kung, 1840, 22nd day, 14th day. (November 4th 1835.)

CRITO.

returned; she must not trifle and get involved in crime. A Special Edict. Taku-kung, 1840, 22nd day, 14th day. (November 4th 1835.)

We give the above extract from the Canton Register, and we can easily conceive the effect it will have on the respected owners of the Steamer; we can fancy the Pang it will give them, and the readiness they will evince to comply with Pang's Imperial command; we shall rather be looking out to see her come smoking up to Whampoa, than crouching away from Macao under the above mandate. That she may go away is far from being improbable, and that she may not commit any crime is among the possibilities of Canton, but it appears to us absurd in Pang the Hoppe, to expect that she is going to lay off until her owners please to direct her proceeding. We should like greatly to see this Pang the Hoppe, if it were only to put a word or two into his ear, in the way of a salutary admonition; and a little wholesome advice in the way of warning him against too free an application of his commands, and his Imperial master's Edicts; for there are rational lines of demarcation drawn, in matters of this nature, to be broken through which is often, and too imperiously, may ruin the sleeping Lion, that, from having borne the brim of the Am long enough, may find it time to shake the "dew drops off his mane" and begin to growl. We are enabled to give the particulars of a removed practical attack upon a native vessel coming from Malacca to the port, having had personal communication with the Nacodah of the vessel which came in here last night. It appears that when a little way off the Carrum, four prows put off from the shore, and advancing toward the tops, came sufficiently near to hold verbal communication with those on board; the pirates, observing a practice very frequent among them, asked, in the first place, for a supply of tobacco and rice; but being told to keep off and come no nearer, three of the prows, each of which contained not less than 20 men, forthwith commenced firing upon the tops, while a fourth kept a little back, apparently for the purpose of being on the lookout. The tops continued to resist the attack, which commenced at about 2 A. M. until one o'clock in the afternoon, when a breeze springing up, she made all sail and escaped from the pirates who, without such a providential occurrence, would no doubt have succeeded in capturing the prow and slaughtering all on board. The tops were well armed and had, in all, twenty hands, several of whom have received slight splinter wounds, but no life has been lost. The pirates prows were of the class called *keap* among the Malays, and had the usual defences erected on board. They used small fire-arms as well as large guns, of which each prow mounted one. During nearly the whole of the engagement they saw an En-

lish ship in the distance, which was prevented from coming to their assistance by a dead calm that prevailed at the time. This vessel was the *Emily Jane* from Calcutta, the Captain of which mentioned the circumstance of the attack, on his arrival here. (Singapore Paper.)

EUROPE.

TOM DUNCOMBE'S NEW COMMISSION.

(From the Age.)

In consequence of the awkward affair that occurred in Canton on the other day—where a lady's maid turned out to be a lady's man, and was convicted of being a refractory convict—the whole of the fashionable world of petticoats are in a desperate hurry to know how they are to make more in future that is engaging a lady's maid they do not intimate into the mystery of the boudoir a beautiful youth, Tom Duncome, we hear, with that consideration for the fair sex which is his unfeeling characteristic, has given the subject his deep attention, and will shortly move, in his place in the House of Commons, for a Commission to be forthwith for the examination of ladies' maids. Tom swears the subject is very serious; for it would be monstrous to allow striplings the opportunity of the boudoir.

We hear, however, that certain ladies have declared that the idea, induced by the recent discovery, is any thing but disagreeable. Tom judiciously observes, that the Commissioners to be appointed ought to be men who have some experience in petticoat affairs; and he has therefore prepared the following list—Chairman, T. B. Duncome; Lord Segrave, Lord Melbourne, Lord Wm. Lennox, Lord Tullamore, J. Phillips, George Cigaret, the Hon. Mr. Manservant, &c., with power to add to their number; a facility which Tom candidly remarks can be without much difficulty obtained during the investigation. The friends of the fair sex are everywhere on the qui vive on this most vital and interesting subject—consequently pervade the whole hazy of boudoir subordination. Indeed, we hear that the Member for Finsbury, with an virtuous magnanimity that redeems to his exclusive immortal honour, has rejected the enticing supplications of a phalanx of false and abandoned to withdraw his proposition.

Lord Manservant and Mr. O'Connell.—When Sir Robert, then Mr. Peel, was waiting at Calais for the arrival of Mr. O'Connell, with whom he had an affair of business, the latter, it is said, exhibited no great haste to join him, but spent some days in London, where he appeared so openly about his intended duel, that it became the duty of the late Sir Richard Bland to take notice of it, and he was accordingly apprehended, and consequently bound over to keep the peace. Instead, therefore, of crossing St. George's Channel to court a hostile meeting, he generously crossed

the Irish Channel to keep the peace in Ireland, where he has certainly done his best to break it over once. In Dublin it was generally reported and believed that his apprehension had been wished for, if not caused, by himself, and everybody knew that such a circumstance is considered a flagrant crime in the eyes of the fro-eating Irish gentry. A short time afterwards Mr. O'Connell was arguing a case before Lord Norbury, who, disliking the demagogue, generally shut his eyes and leaned back in his chair whenever he was speaking. On the present occasion he appeared to be so soundly asleep, that Mr. O'Connell stopped in the midst of his oration, and said in a sotto-voce voice—"My Lord, my Lord, I'm afraid you do not apprehend my argument!" Open your Lord, Norbury's eyes; up went his rubicund face—"Nobody can easily apprehend as Mr. O'Connell—when he wishes to be," exclaimed his Lordship, with one of those puffs with which he always accompanied any effort of his wit. The whole Court felt the application.—*Adieu.*

Two men, named James Williams and John Smith were charged with causing a great mob by hallooing forth an harangue, entitled "The Political Fram of Mairimony between the Whigs and the People."

A police sergeant said that an immense mob assembled round the defendants on Saturday night, in consequence of their acting as above stated. They refused to go away, and he took them to the station-house.

The following was one of the passages of the paper alluded to:

"Now, there was a man in the House of Jacobites whose name was Melbourne, and that man was perfect and upright. There was a day when the Reformers came to present themselves before the King, and Bobby came also among them, and Billy said unto Bobby, 'Whence comest thou?'—And Bobby answered, 'From going to and fro from St. Stephen's.'—And Billy said, 'My servant Melbourne is perfect and upright, and one that fearth the King and supporteth the rights of the people.'—And Bobby said, 'Do they serve the people for sought? Put forth thine hand and touch his office, and he will wash the people to their face, place for place, pension for pension—ye, all that the Whigs have, will they give for their pensions.' And Billy then said to Bobby 'His office is in thy power; and a messenger came unto Melbourne and said, 'Thy Ministry is dissolved, and Bobby is chosen in thy stead, and I alone am left to tell thee.' Then Melbourne arose and root his wig, and shaved his head, and fasted three days in sackcloth and ashes. 'Pardonless came I into office; and pensionless shall I go out. Billy gave, and Billy hath taken away, and blessed be the name of Billy.'"

The defendants were ordered to find bail.

GOOD OLD TIMES.

I do respect the times of old—the times of bones and pork, When our old clever honest dads went whistling to their work,

When old cocked hats and breeches were the fashion of the day, And good thick bottomed shoes were worn with buckles shining gay.

The times of old—the times of old; when our good mothers were Good housewife duffs, and kept their maids and tuppens overboard!

When good stout waistcoats were all the rage, and cheeks were or painted were, And borrowed curls were decked the girls with beauty debonaire!

The times of old, the good old times, when home-brew'd beer was round.

The merry hearth, where histerous myth and apples did abound;

When giggling maids would hang their heads in bashful modesty,

And sprightly lads would eye their dads, and nudge them comely!

The good old times, when our old dads were fat and hearty, too, With hair com'd back most gracefully, and done up in a queue.

I do respect those golden days, when fashion was inclin'd, To make her votaries wear their coats with pocket holes behind!

Alas! they're past'd with time away—those halcyon days are o'er.

And now we don on green flock coats, with pocket holes before!

The women, too, have taken the cue, and wear their chains of gold.

Oh for the lads, like our old dads, who lived in times of old!

EXTRACTS.

IN THE PRESS.

COBBETT'S LEGACY TO PARSONS;

OR,

Have the Clergy of the Established Church an equitable right to the Tithes, or to any other thing called Church Property, greater than the Dissenters have to the same; And ought there, or ought there not, to be a separation of the Church from the State?

IN SIXTEEN LETTERS.

Addressed to the Church-Parsons in general, including the Cathedral and College Clergy and the Bishops;

WITH

A Dedication to Blomfield, Bishop of London.

By WILLIAM COBBETT, M. P. FOR OLDHAM.

Price 1s. 6d. handsomely bound in leather.

CONTENTS.

LETTERS.

1. How came there to be an Established Church?
2. How came there to be people called Dissenters?
3. What is the foundation of the domination of the former over the latter?
4. Does the Establishment conduce to religious instruction?
5. What is state of the Establishment? and, is it possible to reform it?
6. What is that compound thing, called Church and State? and what would be the effects of a separation of them?

DEDICATION.

To JAMES BAOURVING, Bishop of London.

Normandy Farm, 21st March 1835.

Bowser—About six and twenty years, ago you drank Tea at my house at Boley when you were a curate of some place in Norfolk; or a teacher to the offspring of some hereditary legislator. How rugged has my path been since that time; how thickly has my path been strewn with thorns! How smooth, how flowery, how pleasant, your career! Yet, here we are, you with a mitre on your head, indeed, and a transfer in your holy hands; I, at the end of my rugged and thorny path, in a situation to have a right, in the name of the millions of this nation, to inquire, not only into your conduct, but into the utility of the very office that you fill.

It is now become a question, seriously, publicly, and practically submitted, whether you and your brethren of the established Church should be legally deprived of all your enormous temporal possessions; and also, whether your whole order should not, as a thing supported by the law, be put an end to for ever. These questions must now be discussed. They are not to be shuffled off by commissions of inquiry, or any other commissions, the people demand a discussion of these questions and a decision upon them, the Parliament must discuss them, and this Bill does, which I now dedicate to you, as written for the purpose of aiding us all in the discussion; so that we may come to a just decision.

I now dedicate my book to you, first, because you were a valiant defender of the Dissenters' rights, and were a valiant defender of the most unfortunate of the poor to be sent up by surplice, instead of being consigned, with double and treble solicitude, to the care of a really Christian clergy, and provided with all the means and circumstances of the most respectful Christian burial.

Another reason is, that you were a poor-law commissioner; one of the authors of that book, which was slily laid upon the table of the House of Commons, by the Whigs, in 1833; and one of the authors of that voluminous report and appendix, laid upon the table of the same House last year; on which report and appendix, the *coarsest-fact* bill was passed; and in which report and appendix, you have communicated to the House of Commons the most infamous libels against me by name.

Another reason is, that you are a church reform commissioner, under the present set of Ministers; and that I find, that, while you were Bishop of Chester, you made a G. B. Blomfield, a prebendary of Chester, and that he now has, in addition to that prebend, two great church livings; namely, the rectory of Caddington, and the rectory of Tarnhall, each worth, probably, from a thousand to fifteen hundred pounds a year. Now, Bishop, this is a very solid reason for addressing my little book to you; for, if you can wish of "church reform," and about seeking for the means of providing for the cure of souls, while this Blomfield has a prebend and two great rectories, it is pretty clear that you want a great deal of enlightening on the subject. If you do

it, however, many other people do; and therefore it is, that I write and publish this little book, which is my Legacy to Parson, and which I earnestly hope will very soon be amongst the most valuable of their remaining temporal possessions. You will find the little book go to the very bottom of the matter; that it will unveil all the mystery that has been about this church for so many years; that it will leave the people nothing more to ask about the matter; and put them in a situation to determine reasonably, whether they will submit to the mob crying abuses that are pointed out to the face of the earth; or to put themselves in motion for the purpose of legally, but rashly, rashly, and for ever putting an end to this abuse.

Wm. Coombes.

CONVERSION.—A young lady in the last stage of consumption was lately restored to her health by the following extraordinary and accidental remedy. She had long been attended by the faculty, but derived no benefit from their prescriptions, and considered herself verging to the end of her existence, when she retired during the summer to a vale in the country, with the intention to walk in solitude the hour of her dismission. While in that situation, it was her custom to rise as early as the morning would permit, and contemplate the beauties of nature and the wonderful works of God from her chamber window, from which she observed a dog belonging to the house, with solemnly any flock on his back, occasionally go and lick the dew of a cucumber bed in the garden, in doing which the animal was noticed to show in appearance, to recover strength, and, finally, to look plump and well. The singularity induced her to try what effect might be produced by following the dog's example. She accordingly procured the dew from the same bed of cucumber, drank a small quantity each morning, and after continuing it some time experienced some relief; her appetite became regular, and she found a return of spirits, and in the end was completely cured.

POLY IN COURT.

(From the Monthly Magazine for March.)

A case which occurred the other day in the Insolvent Debtor's Court has attracted us. We will quote it precisely as it appeared in the papers:—

"George Polly, a serious-looking personage, dressed in the old style, whose eye was upwards of seventy, applied upon his petition to be discharged. His appearance occasioned some laughter, he was, in appearance, imprisoned for a sum of £1. 10s. due for rent; he owed but a few shillings besides.

Mr. Commissioner Harris.—Well, what is your name Polly or Poly? (He gave resembling the contour of the charactering bird.)

Isolvent.—Why, Polly, to be sure. (Laughter.)

Mr. Commissioner Harris.—I see you have paid your tradesmen well, you only owe a few shillings besides your rent. You have never been used to read or write, have you?

Folly said he had not; when he was a child people did not send their children to school.

The insolvent was discharged.—He had on a pair of buckskin breeches, he had actually worn for upwards of twenty years."

We have him before us—

"The manners and the pomp of older days" become a shadow, or a thing to laugh at! Folly we will not laugh at you. You represent the past, and are a thing respectable, though now, finding yourself six pounds minus if the balance of the great wordly ledger, you have found yourself therefore shut up next door to a felon. When this is so, shall we not ask with you, why the world has not gone to school since your youth? Wherefore do they pique themselves on being better for their knowledge? Truly they have meddled with its "business," only to scorch themselves and others. History is a mere matter of dry dates and dead intrigues, till we see it illustrated in this way. Folly is a living page of the past, and, let us add, a living reproach to the present.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—MR. Coleridge, in his *Table Talk*, has the following apposite quotation respecting the Sabbath from Luther:—"Keep it holy, for its use sake, both to body and soul! But if any, when the day is made holy for the mere day's sake—if any one sets up in observance upon a Jewish foundation, then I order you to work on it, to ride on it, to dance on it, to feast on it—to do anything that shall reprove this encroachment on the Christian spirit and liberty."

QUALIFICATION FOR A CHAPLAINCY.—The *Liverpool Times*, in announcing that the Rev. Henry Berry, of that town, has been appointed Chaplain to Earl Spencer, adds the following comment, in compliment to them:—"His Lordship and his chaplain resemble each other in their passionate love of agricultural pursuits, to which they have, both of them, devoted a very large portion of their lives. We believe they are two of the best breeders of horned cattle living at the present day." (1)

Mr. Hood's pen essays "WALTON REDIVIVUS: A New River Eclogue."

"[Piscator is fishing—near the air Hugh Middleton's Head, without either basket or can. Vistor cometh up to him, with an angling-rod and a bottle.]"

It is prefaced by a citation "From a Letter of C. Lamb," in these words:—"My old New River has presented me extraordinary novelties lately. But there Hope sits, day after day, speculating on traditional gudgeons. I think she hath taken the fisheries. I now know the reasons why our forefathers were denominated East and West Angles. Yet is there no lack of spawn, for I wash my hands in fishets that come through the pump, every morning, thick as motelings—little things that perish untimely, and never taste the brook."

To face this "Eclogue" there is a motto, "My banks they are furnished," beneath a whole length figure, so like "poor Jammy Whittle!"—only not looking so good natured.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea or Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shilling and eight pence (4. 8.) per Dollar, the goods to be Shipped on or before the 31st December, 1835. Twenty five (25) per Cent of such advances will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at Two Hundred and Ten (210) Sicca Rupees, per One Hundred (100) Spanish Dollars.

J. N. DANIELL.

T. C. SMITH.

J. H. ASTELL.

Canton, 4th September 1835.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves here as **MERCHANTS and AGENTS** under the firm of **EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.** No. 5 British Factory.

Canton, 2d November, 1835.

NOTICE.—The interests in our firm of Mr. RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM SMITHSON having ceased, the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, THOMAS FOX, THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, and WILLIAM BLENKIN. **FOX, RAWSON & Co.** Canton, 2d November 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves at Canton and Macao, as Commission Agents only, under the firm of **PEREIRA & Co.**

M. PEREIRA

F. J. de PAIVA

J. S. MENDES.

Canton, 2d November 1835.

ALL PRIZES & NO BLANKS!!!
LOTTERY ON
100 Tickets in the 2nd Macao Government
LOTTERY,

DIVIDED INTO 150 CHANCES AND 300 PRIZES,

(Two Prizes to each Number!)

At Spanish Dollars 5 each.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	8 whole Tickets.
1 do.	4 do.
4 do.	4 do.
42 do. half tickets	21 do.
252 do. quarter do.	63 do.

300 Prizes.

100 whole Tickets.

The 300 prizes in this Lottery will be drawn on or about the 15th of December next. The place of drawing will be duly notified. Apply to
No. 3, or to F. H. AZAVEDO, No. 1, Danish Hoag.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance.
For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto - - - " 3 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 30 Cents.

The rates for advertising in either the *Canton Press* or the *Commercial Price Current* will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 5.

Advertisements of not more than } 1.

Seven lines—for each appearance }

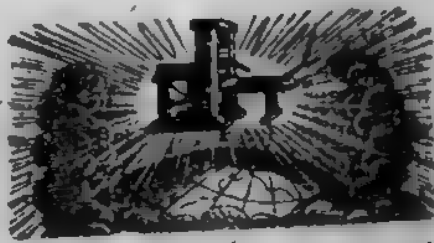
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Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

(P) Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hoag.

CANTON THE PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1835.

No. 12

BIRTH.

At Macao on the 23th November the lady of William Dent Esq. of the Bengal Civil service of a daughter.

The only arrivals we have to notice this week are the *Oberlin*, *Hovv*; and *General Palmer*, Down, from London. Their sailing was anterior to the *Camden* and bring no later dates that we know of. Also the Danish Ship *Syden*, Buno, from Manila.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

▼ *SYDEN*.—Gordon Thompson Esq. —from Manila.

PASSENGER SAILED.

▼ *LORD CASTLEBROUGH* last week.—W. F. Gray
 Furdoonjee Hormurjee
 Murrehjee Bapoorjee
 Nemvanjee Nuncherjee
 Nowrojee Etaljee
 Prestonjee Manndjee

Esqrs.
for Bombay.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CANTON!

ABOUT
 ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED HOUSES.
 AND A
 PRODIGIOUS VALUE IN OTHER PROPERTY
 CONSUMED!

On Sunday evening last about the hour of seven, the inhabitants of the Celestial city of Canton were throw into a state of inconceivable alarm and consternation, from a most destructive Fire having broken out in that part of it, in which are situated all the Trading establishments of their community. It ravaged with irresistible fury; its devouring influence rendering the weak, ignorant, and ill-applied efforts of the Chipamen, to arrest its impetuous advance, quite abortive; and it was not until it had consumed every thing within its course, and had reached the city walls, which presented an impenetrable barrier to its devastating power, and impeded its progress to the suburbs, that, at about 8 the following morning, it became extinguished.

The destruction of property by this lamentable occurrence is reported to be prodigious, and although much depends on conjecture, as to the real extent of the loss, yet from the rapidity with which the devouring element spread over a wide expanse of the city, and from its having been tolerably ascertained, that recently, the Chinese Traders had been speculating to some extent, in particular descriptions of merchandize, all or most of which had been cleared from the Warehouses, and taken to their own depositories, it may be fairly inferred that conjecture is not put to the stretch, when it states, that by this devastation, property to an incalculable value, in goods, houses, and chattels, has been consumed and swept away in the dreadful conflagration, leaving innumerable individuals bereft of a home, and reduced to most unhappy circumstances. We do not hear of any loss of life, though it is said many individuals have sustained personal injury.

From the Terraces of the several Foreign merchants and others the whole of the melancholy occurrence could be perceived, and the spectacle was awful. About the hour of twelve when the Fire had attained its greatest ascendancy, and when midnight had shed its dark influence around, the scene was truly imposing. The columns of flame ascending—the occasional sudden coruscations of light bursting through the dense columns of smoke which now and then partly enveloped the scene from the spectator, together with the distant view of edifices involved amidst the devouring element, and demolishing into nothing, gave the whole spectacle an appearance of awful sublimity, and called forth feelings of no ordinary sensi-

bility and commiseration. It conveyed to the mind some devoted city given up to pillage and the flames, to state the merciless revenge of some modern Nero! or like unto a mighty caldron throwing up its flames and smoke, from the consuming materials with which it was charged. These suburbs escaped destruction, and it has been, so far, a most fortunate event for the Foreign merchants and the Hoogs, for had the Fire spread beyond the city walls, the result might have been still more lamentable.

The extraordinary adverse feelings that pervade the Chinese authorities and the people against Europeans, on this occasion was strongly exemplified in their grossly ungrateful conduct to several European Gentlemen who obtained access into the city, and were active in pointing out the way for the ignorant people to act. No sooner had the Fire ceased to rage, than these shameful and most diabolical wretches, sought to show their sense of gratitude, by besting the very persons who had rendered them such essential services. This speaks enough for China!

We were struck, indeed, with the precautionary measures adopted by the Foreign merchants, whose zeal to protect the property of their constituents was admirably displayed on the occasion; and had the extension of the disaster needed any thing like a removal being resorted to, we believe the whole or most of it would have been saved from destruction. We must take this opportunity of bearing testimony to what we deem most meritorious conduct; because we think it will show the people who repose confidence in our merchants of Canton, that they do not repose it in individuals who are regardless of the sacred trust.

TRANSLATION.

It is clearly ascertained, that some time ago, an English Barbarian Ship arrived in the District of Sin-ning. Outside the Tang-fan Rock she met with a Tai-fung and carried away her mast, and was driven by the waves into shallow water—Several Fishing Boats were engaged to assist in putting her to rights. How could these Fishing Boats be known? Seeing wealth, their thoughts arose; they took the Cargo, removed it to their Boats and fled—

The said Barbarians prepared a Petition, stating the Robbery.

H. E. the Governor immediately despatched letters, by land to the Tai-keen, Ching, who having proceeded to Taping, Yen-shue, and every other place (in the city) and having searched for and acquired, he seized more than Ten of the Criminals. He also sent the Show-pai, Loo-poo-ung with the arrow and orders, who went to Sin-ning, and on the surface of the Ocean searched for, pursued, and captured two Boats—and in conjunction with the naval officer Ta-pang, and with the Huen of Yung-kang, civil and military, he captured Four or Five Boats, and recovered silver and goods; altogether, more than Twenty thousand Dollars.

The preceding is a translation from a Chinese newspaper, or whatever it may be denominated, and although the substance of it has already been before the public, and the subject not one of immediate, general interest, yet we are induced to give it a place in our columns to day, because it is the *coup d'essai* of a *Tyro*, (as our eulidite, critical Brother of the Singapore Free Press would, in the moments of his strictures on style, doubtless have designated the youthful novice) in the Chinese language, and because we have a strange leaning towards inciting and emboldening the youthful aspirant in his literary course; and not by an unkind and an ungenerous comment, endeavour to nip his genius and talent in the bud. It is, we say, the first effort of a youth, and such a youth ought to be commended, and encouraged to pursue, with zeal and assiduity, his labours as a translator of a language, so difficult of interpretation, and so little comprehended.

Gathering events too render it exceedingly probable, that our relations with China, will create a demand, before many years have passed away, for every species of knowledge on matters appertaining to this country, and especially for that which is acquired through an acquaintance with its language; we hail then, with our warmest laudations, every addition to the number of those students, who evince a resolution to aid in the cause of opening the way to a perfect insight into the localities of the Chinese Empire, and the mysteries of its government.

We have a presentiment that there is a vast crop of fame to be reaped in the scarcely broken soil of Chinese literature; and we please ourselves with the idea, that we may now be essentially promoting the budding promise of a young student, which may on some future day, enable him to garner a rich harvest of celebrity. We are, besides, interested in a study which is likely to afford the British merchants a more certain, and felicitous means of communication with the Chinese authorities, (with Pang the Hoppo and his tail for instance) than they now possess. During the existence of the East India Company's Factory, Dr. Morrison, their interpreter, was in the habit of supplying translations of Edicts, & Notices, from the Peking Gazette, and from other sources of Chinese information, to the only newspaper which we then possessed, whilst his son

was engaged with a liberal Salary as interpreter to the private merchants. After Dr. Morrison's lamented death, his son succeeded to his situation, which had been changed into that of Interpreter to His Majesty's Superintendents of Trade in China. By this event the information to the news paper was discontinued, and at a period too, when its importance was excellent and almost indispensable; and the Free Trade merchants were most illiberal left to get their own documents translated, in the best way they could possibly devise. We have heard of their having had recourse, in one instance, to a former member of the ungenerously abused East India Company's Factory; and in another, to an American gentleman; one of that body of Foreigners, who, we have been told over and over again in the evidence before the British Parliament, upon the Chinese Trade, owed their prosperity here, to trading under the wing of the British East India Company!!

It may be some consolation to the British merchants and to the public in Great Britain to hear, that one of the two Interpreters attached to the Superintendents of British Trade at Macao, is reported to have transmitted several investments of knowledge (we must for our lives give it the commercial phraseology) upon Chinese affairs, to His Majesty's minister, in which he has been, it is said, very materially aided by the Chief Superintendent! It will probably be published in the shape of a continuation of Gutzlaff's History of China, which has contributed so much to the fame of its author, and of the contributors to his "Emporiums."

The people in England will be convinced by their works, that we have nothing more to learn here, about China, but on the contrary, have much superfluous knowledge to dispense, and diffuse for their use, which would never have been transmitted for their edification, but through the zeal, the ability, and intelligence of our present costly Superintendents, with the addition to their establishment of a second interpreter!

Before we close this subject we may state that the hiatus, which we had necessarily left in our researches, to ascertain the utility of H. M. Establishment of Superintendents, we have been enabled to fill up, by the communications made to us on the subject of the necessity of obtaining translations of Chinese

edicts, reports, commands, mandates, and so forth; and we have no doubt at all, of the distinguished individuals who fill the appointments, concurring with us, that they have been placed in China, it is true, by that keen active and unusually industrious man Charles Grant alias Lord Glenelg, as protectors or guardians of British Commerce, but that they have nothing to do, and are neither protectors of British Commerce, nor are they of any essential importance to the commercial interests of Great Britain, whatever. We repeat, that we have not the least doubt, that the respected individuals, filling the offices, will accord with us; but as they are placed there, like the faithful soldier, they must not desert their posts without orders. They are right—there is nothing like a good sleeping post, under the fostering care of the British Government.

STATEMENT OF OPIUM AND COTTON REPORTED FROM HONGKAY TO CHINA FROM THE 1ST OCTOBER 1834 UP TO THE 14TH JULY 1835.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	QUANTITY OF OPIUM.	QUANTITY OF COTTON.
Ship	Anna Robertson	5	2261
"	Good Success	10034	1943
"	Lewis Family	220	6702
"	Lord Grant	274	—
"	Corwallis	18104	1006
"	Columbia	274	1300
"	Seyd Khan	274	—
"	Schooner Bby	274	2708
"	Charlotte	160	3100
"	Edinburgh	240	20724
"	Helen	215	2001
"	Caledonia	165	2300
"	Good Success	2274	2730
"	Hormuzee Bomanjee	121	1223
"	Arab	205	2817
"	Urmia	—	—
		71234	249434
Exported to Malay Coast from the 1st February up to the 1st June 1835		127	—
Exported from Denmark to China in 1835 viz:		—	—
Per Regt St Antonio Chm. 1841		—	—
"	Camden	13332	—
"	Ship Anna	12902	—
"	Sydney	15016	—
Leather Coats-Cm. No. 6000		—	—
Thomas Coats		5000	—
Passenger Bomanjee		2300	—
Total		13007	491254

The above specification having been sent into us by one of that highly respectable class

of us *Foreigners*—the *Parsee* merchants, we give it insertion, as much for evincing towards our communicant how much we appreciate this mark of his attention, as for its utility as a commercial minute, deserving the notice of those who are importers, speculators, or dealers in Cotton and Opium, not forgetting, however, at the same time, that it may possibly be essentially useful to His M: Superintendents, as being likely to contribute a good deal to lighten their labour in any revision of their statement of British Trade, with which they may contemplate obliging the Foreign merchants of Canton; and as a document by which that enlightened and profound minister of Trade Mr. Poulett Thompson, may not be bewildered—not be confounded and perplexed—not be put into a state of confusion, worse than confused, (as he generally is) when he has an occasion to advert to the commercial greatness of China; and to adduce our *progressing and rising* prosperity, as a signal proof of whig wisdom and aptness for wielding the commercial destinies of the British Empire.

If, we say, we had no other cause for thanking our *Parsee* communicant, this very fact alone, that it may serve to demonstrate to the people of Great Britain, the workings of whig commercial systems, and their wonderful political intrigue and sagacity—a quite enough for us; and we recult in having had this opportunity afforded us, even in this remote part of the world, of recording the inefficiency and absurdity of their measures relating to our Trade with the Chinese government alone: measures which ought to make them the laughing stock of Europe, and the ridicule of every commercial man in the British dominions.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AMERICA.

'Home, sweet Home!'

There's no place like home.

A Modern Ballad.

There are periods in the world, who always grince an insupportable aversion to every thing that does not favour, very strongly indeed, of home. To have had their activity at the home of their forefathers, to have been indulged in boyish gambols at home, and to have grown up to manhood under the sympathies of maternal fondness at home, are so many perpetual themes of their homely loquacity and exaltation. To dissent from these abstract partialities, and to railing against that is not of homely growth would subject one to derision, or to an innumerable portion of their

animosity and reproach. With them every thing exotic, whether of the animal, mineral, or vegetable species; whether it be man, beast, gem, or flower, are alike the objects of their fastidious, and homely antipathy. Their bias for home productions is irrevocably fixed in their nature, and any effort to remove so inordinate a feeling, is invariably rendered abortive by a liberal dividend from their stock of homely common sense with no moderate sprinkling of ill temper and asperity. With these very homely people no country on the face of the globe, except their own, can escape that predisposition for detraction which generally possesses them; and so much does the force of habit prevail with them, that they are led to fancy it not only highly becoming, but demonstrative of a correct taste, and of a discriminating judgment, if they do but depreciate that which is foreign, and laud that which is indigenous. In truth, so blindly addicted are they to upsets rejecting every production of nature, every work of art, and every effort of skill and genius, not of their own country, that their prepossessions become puerile, and their censures unjust. In fact they condemn without knowing why, and affect to ridicule without showing an adequate reason for their derision; and there cannot be adduced a more powerful illustration of this propensity in individuals, than the unmeaning, and often-times, illiberal, and sarcastic descriptions given of the United States of America. Every thing that is in the least degree tinged with American peculiarity of character or manner, or is of American origin or production, from the high minded, but liberal and enlightened citizen, down to his domestic dog, his pigeon or his pinery, all are occasionally subjected to the ungenerous sarcasms of inflated tourists, or to the senseless sneers of disappointed adventurers.

For my part I have long come to quite a different conclusion, with regard to the States of the American Union, from any that I have seen set forth by modern tourists; on by individuals, who have thought it becoming them to publish exaggerated descriptions, and often-times not very creditable details; and as intercourse with them, of twenty-five years, during which period I paid them several visits and have traversed them to their extremities, and through their most capital positions, from the district of Maine to New Orleans, and from the Missouri to the Chesapeake, has given me opportunities of judging of the American character; and although I am far from asserting that they have many peculiarities, many defects, and are infected with a share of national pride and prejudice, yet, on the other hand, they are far above being objects of derision and reproach: for most of their faults lean to the side of virtue; and they are kind and hospitable. If among the very lower class of their citizens there should be some, and those, no doubt, are a great many, who have not arrived at that elevated condition of good breeding or polished manners, such as our tourists would have wished to have found in them, it is in no way singular, for Europe produces in every state similar instances of an untutored, and an unpol-

tered people among her population. England, with all her acquisitions for learning, and her national institutions for teaching the young ideas how to shoot, and notwithstanding her boasted 'march of intellect,' has little to be proud of in the way of refinement of manners among her inferior classes; but she is now parting, and has been for some time, with a tolerable number of this class of her people, who are destined, doubtless, to improve the ignorant of the United States in their new capacity of adopted citizens.

I have had occasion to remark during one or two of my recent visits to America, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people in some of those western states through which I had not passed since the year 1810, in so far as relates to their having wrought their country into a high state of agricultural importance (which is certainly illustrative of their desire of improving); and from perceiving an evident change, from a condition of some ignorance, to one of a good deal of moral and religious knowledge. But they still retain all their national peculiarities of character: they 'grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength'; they are apparently more and more difficult to eradicate primitive legends; and it will be just as difficult to eradicate primitive and settled national habits among them, so it would be to root out of our own countrymen, their attachment to rustic amusements, and rural pastimes. I always found, however, my own countrymen in America to be just as singular a being as the American himself, and of the two, for whims and caprices, I think, the former invariably born off the palm.

There are, certainly, a great many amusing occurrences, and ludicrous scenes, with which a traveller, in the United States, occasionally meets; and many of them move our risible faculties, whilst others excite our admiration. There is a sort of curious variability of character in the Americans which I have not perceived in my own countrymen, who are settled among them; and it is not difficult, therefore, to distinguish them from the latter, from their manner alone, and from their not exhibiting the effervescence so peculiar to the working classes of British subjects, who are landed among them.

But the traveller is better enabled to estimate the American character, should it ever have fallen to his lot, to have preceded in any of the parties who travel in concert, from the southern states to the Capital; or to Philadelphia and New York; for a journey of at least eight or nine hundred miles, in pursuit with many adventures that are, at times, intricate, and frequently quite entertaining. In the year 1818, just after the unfortunate failure at New Orleans (whether I had gone in an official capacity in that ill timed, or rather ill-conducted expedition; and into which place I engaged, by good means, the morning after the birth of the British force) I had a little adventure with an American newspaper, which is illustrative of the confidence one may place in a man, when his interest is to be promoted by his hospitality and protection. I arrived in the Town

the morning after the Battle, in a vessel passing up from the Havana, and, was conversant, proceeded to the house of my friend Mr. Lawrence, at a moment of no great an excitement, notwithstanding the man of commerce prodigiously; and it apparently affected his speech for it required some efforts before he could utter his compliments to me on my appearance, or condemn me for my tardiness; at last, however, his organ of speech became unstrung, and he commenced to mutter something; at first it was rather unintelligible, but on a second attempt, and after he had become a little more quiescent, I was enabled to comprehend that I was in a somewhat critical position, for that he was an editor of the New Orleans Minutia, and that he would be obliged to report me to be a 'Britisher.' He had just thrown off his military array, and had carelessly thrown himself in his undress surcoat, made, apparently, out of a faded green machine-made blanket. 'My gods,' said he 'this is certainly inconvenient, and entirely wrong. Sit down if you please, and with a shrug of his shoulders continued—'but I must do something in this here matter because we have had business together some time which makes it another guess at a thing, or else by gods to give you over would remove me—I should be mounted, and have better pistols, polished leggings, and spurs: but as I say, thinking of what we have done in our way, I shall be so much as a Hussar.' Finding his feeling a little on an equilibrium, between surrender and security, I thought it a favorable moment to make an effort to turn the balance in my favor: so, without any preface, I told him that I had certainly arrived at a moment of strange confusion, and doubtless of great irritation, but to a commercial man, ready to meet the most favorable change of operations, and knowing his anxiety to profit as by any of those fortunate ebullitions which now and then are raised in the commercial world, I thought that it could not pass offence, if I got into the schooner in which I had arrived in New Orleans, and call on him to ascertain if it were not possible to 'make a hit,' as I was prepared for any thing that he could suggest; and that I had the authority of . . . to go to any extent which caution and prudence might suggest. My address had the same effect on my cold and somewhat apathetic friend, as electricity has on a dead frog; it made him writhe, and then move, and then, as if struggling to conceal his joy at the thought of 'making a hit,' he burst forth, mapping his two fingers; that for General Jackson, he had mounted his officers and polished legions, I didn't care a fig for the 'son,' 'give us your hand—Euse N—so your friend; but you ran terrible wrong by gods. Come in a Spanish Clipper I give you—I see, it, a nation night of mosquitoes and crocodiles in them Vents. Why certainly my friend, I, although my passage has been but a short one, it has been far from affording me those pleasing associations which often accompany water excursions, and there I have been to periods of either refreshment or repose since I left below, so that, in fact, what with other things, hunger and mosquitoes, I have not had an evenable

trip here. 'Not entirely, no,' quoth Enos 'you have had a precious night don't I calculate, rather rough for body and mind—you won't forget the day of it' month. But come we mustn't debate, you have got into a fix, and must keep in being as a squirrel, or you'll be eyed, and I shall be pretty considerably rated by my *Glacé*. Rush, you know, I, of consequence and most be minded, as well as trade, through I don't get a cent by it. But you are hungry, and hunger is a bad companion, so let us part with him. What do you say to an antiseptic this raw morning to split the phlegm—a glass of sling will renovate you I know, it cured me of the *asthma*, and will not you right? and then with a stentorian voice he called for refreshment in a whisper. Here Cato, Brutus, Hannibal, Lucretia, and others, his servants, were summoned to prepare the repast, to which, nothing loath, I sat down and did ample justice, for the assurance of my friend had removed the terror which his first announcement had created.

The summoning of the servants had not been attended with that willing and prompt compliance which my friend Enos usually expected, he therefore again broke out, "you G—D—N Niggers you, don't you know my friend the *Easterner* (for I had been announced to them as from Boston, where my name being one familiar among the covenanted, and held in some esteem, from the memory of the patriot who once bore it, contributed greatly to prevent enquiries, of who I was, and from whence I had come) "has not broke his fast to day, and yet all you with your blown out chops, move as slow as a sloth. Cato, (the man) said Blackee "if you are not as nimble as a squirrel in a week, Jupiter you'll get some striking proofs of my wrath, I reckon." The placid Cato, with a rotundity of body illustrative of his having, at all events, been well fed, and that "pork and molasses, those contributaries to obesity, had not failed in their effects on their rotundity, replied, with the accustomed shrug of the body, "ma-a, me as help him; him no my fault, Hannibal da drunk man; him as too much spirit, too much mint and *leaves* for make sling; and Brutus and *Cereals* da go to sleep, but dem soon come wid jam for *Easterner*, ob-ma-a." My friend Enos, soothed by this assurance, observed, that although he was proverbially good to his "Niggers," yet they gave him more trouble, to manage them, than could be possibly conceived, and that one domestic would do more labour than the whole of his black establishment, but that he was so accustomed to their ways, that a change might not be so pleasing to him as might be anticipated.

During my sojourn under the hospitable roof of my friend, we not only transacted a great deal in the way of business, and which Enos said was "entirely pleasant and engaging," but we never failed in our daily libations to drink to the success of the cause that brought us in contact on the occasion. Preliminaries of peace having been signed, giving me liberty, and enabling me to sail forth, my friend Enos and myself mixed in the gaieties and festivities of the place, where I received

the congratulations of some old friends with whom I had been acquainted on a previous visit a few years antecedently, and partook of the hospitable attentions of others who were ever ready to manifest towards a stranger, those civilities which are not only gratifying, but leave impressions and associations which it is difficult to obliterate.

(To be Continued.)

MEDITATION ON A NEWSPAPER.

(From the Liverpool Advertiser.)

We see books and pills, catkins and lapdogs, perfumery and charity-sermons, crowded together by one of those accidents by which we may suppose chaos would be produced. Here a disconsolate widow advertises that she carries on business as usual, for the benefit of her orphan family; and there a lady of quality offers five guineas for the recovery of a lap-dog that answers to the name of "Chloe." A parson wants to borrow five thousand pounds upon a moderate security; and a stable-keeper offers to sell a horse for a hundred guineas, upon his bare word. Servants want places, in which "wages are no object;" and a place upon government may be heard of, where wages are the only object. But of all people, the sick find the greatest relief in a newspaper. How it is that diseases should prevail in spite of all the infallible medicines that we, in a manner, thrust down the throats of the sick, is astonishing. It would appear that the only disorder patients are troubled with is an incurable obstinacy, which prevents them from taking medicines that have "cured thousands that have been dispirited from the hospitals in a most deplorable state?" Do we not find that, in some cases, a single box of pills will effect a cure, and others that the patient may be relieved by the smell only? Why, then do we hear of the sick and dying? Nor is our information respecting the preservation of health less important than that for the cure of diseases. If we turn our eyes to the sales of houses and estates, we shall find they are all situated in countries remarkably healthy—with plenty of fine soft water, charmingly sheltered, richly wooded, hill and dale, meadow and grove—where the east wind is not permitted to chill, nor the thunder to roll. The clergy, I must observe, are particularly interested in these advertisements. The rectories are all situated "in remarkably healthy spots," and "the present incumbent is nearly eighty years old." What greater encouragement to a man who wishes to do good extensively, and to do it long, especially where it lies in the vicinity of a pack of hounds? In short, our eloquent fashionable auctioneers are a race of men to whose inventive genius we owe the conversion of horse-pools into beautiful sheets of water, ditches into canals, and gibbets into hanging woods! Now, when all these subjects are introduced at the breakfast table, what a copious source of conversation for the rest of the day, especially if any of them should create a desire to be a bidder or a purchaser! What hopes, what fears, what inquiries, what consultations! But this is not necessary to the pleasure a newspaper affords. A man may give a very

able account of an estate, without the least desire of purchasing it, and a whole family may dispute on the merits of an entertainment, which not one of the party means to partake of. It is possible to compassionate the distresses of an orphan, family, without contributing expense to their relief; and even to read of the cure performed by a famous syrup, without desiring to taste a drop of it. Conversation and action are two different things, and if a newspaper furnishes the former, it is doing much. Before quitting the advertisement, it may be necessary to mention two descriptions of persons who never appear to meet, and yet who never ought to be separate: namely, those who are "desirous to lend money," and those who are equally desirous "to borrow it." Why people that might be so mutually serviceable should not stand in opposite columns in a newspaper is very extraordinary! There must be some secret in this, which we, who neither want to borrow nor lend, are unacquainted with. That the party wishing to borrow should conceal his name, is easily accounted for—prudential reasons require that a man's temporary embarrassments should be concealed as much as possible; but that he who "would be happy to lend," or, as it is sometimes called, so "accommodate, should court obscurity, is not so easily explained. If it be from a motive of modesty, it is highly praiseworthy, as modesty always is; but it prevents us from handing down the names of these benevolent persons to future ages, as they deserve. Poverty can only know that all the letters of the alphabet, from A B to X Y, have been diligent for their benevolence in accommodating distressed persons with sums of money lying at their bankers, from £500 to £250,000.

THAMES POLICE.

OUTRAGE AT SEA.—Yesterday Henry Jones, a seaman, was brought before Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Broderick, charged with mutinous conduct at sea, and threatening the life of Captain George Johnson, the Commander of the *Wellfleet*, East Indiaman, from Ceylon, now lying in the London-dock. Captain Johnson stated that on the 24th of last February, on the homeward-bound voyage, the prisoner, who was standing on the fore-castle, was ordered by the second officer to go aloft and reef the fore top gallant studding sail. He grumbled to do so, and while going up the rigging said, "Why don't you order the boys up?" He got upon the cross trees and began abusing him, and said he would not come down until he had heard the noise, came out of the cabin, and asked the prisoner what he meant, but he only came in for a share of the abuse. The chief officer repeated the order for him to reef the sail, but he refused, and said he was not able, and called out to him, "You lower the yard down, that's all you have to do." Witness told him to go aloft, and he said, "he would be damned if he would." He then directed him to haul in another sail and come down, on which he swore with a blasphemy with that he would not, and called him and his officers a— of —. He again ordered him down, and he was descending the main rig-

ging he made use of the most infamous language. On reaching the deck, he called the carpenter, and ordered him to put the prisoner in irons. After this was done he was sent forward, and directed to remain there. Soon afterwards he came aft, and put himself in a fighting attitude, and resumed his abuse, offering to fight him, and telling him he was no sailor, and offering to conduct a ship. He was sent back, but while he was in the cuddy, the prisoner had the impudence to intrude himself among them, and said "What are you going to do with me?" and used the most disgusting language to us with him. Some of the passengers were compelled to leave the cuddy. The prisoner was subsequently flogged coming a't. He with a brace of pistols, and threatened to have his life. He knocked down the steward and otherwise ill-used him, and chased one of the boys round the deck for refusing to remove the plank after they were taken from him. He had kept under the necessity of keeping him in irons ever since, but the prisoner had repeatedly threatened his life.

Mr. Ballantine asked if the parties were loaded? Captain Johnson said they were not. He declared that Captain Johnson was of a ship for 10 years, and had never been met with so much abuse before. The prisoner got at his brandy can on Tinsley, and drank so much that he almost killed himself.

Mr. John Stamp, the chief officer of the *Wellfleet* confirmed the evidence of Captain Johnson in every particular, and said he was most grossly abused.

Mr. Ballantine—Was he able to do what he was set about? Witness—He was not Sir, another man did it. Mr. Ballantine—I will ask you for the collection of Captain Johnson, if the prosecutor was a good seaman? Witness—Most undoubtedly he is, and well able to take the command of any ship.

Bleby, a Thames police constable, said that on proceeding to the ship he found the prisoner almost suffocated with liquor. He had two pints of brandy on.

The prisoner expressed the greatest conviction for what he had done, and said he was intoxicated at the time he knew not what he was about. He had been in some ship weeks, and submitted that he had been sufficiently punished.

Mr. Ballantine said that drunkenness was an offence on board ship, and asked if the prisoner had ever been guilty of such conduct before.

The chief magistrate said he had been on several occasions very violent, and on the 24th of December he was found fault with for bad steering.

Captain Johnson said he had overlooked that, for on the same day he had given him port and fresh provisions.

Mr. Ballantine said the prisoner had been guilty of conduct which very few British seamen would have pursued. He had forfeited his wages by his madman's behaviour, and had acted in such a way as to justify the Captain in putting him off duty. The authority of the master of a ship, when exercised temperately must be respected. He ordered the prisoner to find two good and sufficient sureties to keep the peace towards the Captain and all the Ship's Company, and to appear at the next Admiralty Sessions to answer any charge of mutiny that may be preferred. He was committed in default.

MAGPIES.

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpie hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately worthless animal,
That piles the tongue and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk.

SWISS.

A magpie, chattering bird of pray,
Sat wistfully upon a spray,
With quick revolving glistening eye
Attracted by a butterfly;
Or by the Cherry's crimson tint.
Or that which was so luscious in't;
On either did it fix intent,
So merciless on plunder bent;
For nought is safe that may be nigh
A peeping, prying, prating, Pie.

The fly forewarn'd of danger near,
Thought it were wise to disappear,
While the cherry ah! direful fate!
Seem'd doom'd the greedy Pie to eat;
But lo! and happily to tell,
As the fly flew the cherry fell:
The wily thief in croaking plight,
Sought to prepare himself for flight,
But first he cur'd his luckless fate,
That made him peep, and pry, and prate.

He perch'd upon an apple tree,
To scan around, and pause, and see;
Not willing to forego the prize
That drew his eager, seeking, eye.
But some truants gambolling near,
Perplex'd him sore with grief and fear,
From their approaching to the spot,
Where the long'd prize the cherry dropt.
He gave a mournful sorry cry,
Just like a peeping, prating, pie.

The munching urchins saw the fruit,
And heard the Pie's sad croaking note.
To grasp it as it tempting lay
With out stretch'd arm, each did essay,
But a thorn fence defiance bade
To youthful art by courage led.
The chattering hopping busy thief
Chid their attempts, and cheer'd their grief,
Then snatch'd the fruit and flew away,
Like to that, prating bird of prey.

But unlike chattering pies are some,
Who never prate, but oft become
Officious, peeping, busy things,
Of thoughtless pranks, and meddlings;
Who steal about from door to door,
In search of daily provender,
The gifted one's whose fertile sounce
Beft them ever for the nonce:
Those wily wits whose searching eye,
Can, pry, and peep like prating pie.

O! would that all the winking tribe,
Who o'er and snarl, and snub and gibe,
Who lean and shallow get of wit,
Did they but know the force of it,
They'd spin the cobwebs of their brain,
To try if they could force a strain
That might to wit have some pretense,
Though wide it were from common sense,
And never more be seen to pry,
Like to the peeping, prating, pie.

Peter Pedrigo Pipkin.

Macao 16th September 1835.

We have to apologise to Mr. Peter Pedrigo Pipkin for having incautiously mislaid the above effort of his muse. We know not how it could have happened; and we apprehended that we had inadvertently swept it away amidst the rubbish that we were in the habit of receiving from other correspondents; to our great satisfaction, however, a day or two ago, we discovered the lost relic in our pigeon hole, crept in to the inner recess as though it had been by design, and to avoid our introducing it to the world.

"KAIROA."

NOTICE.—In Order to obviate the inconvenience and delay at present entailed upon the Commanders of British Ships and others, by the necessity of repairing to Macao for the purpose of obtaining a Port Clearance, or the transaction of other business. The Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China hereby give Notice, that from the 25th Instant a Member of His Majesty's Commission duly authorized will reside at Lintin to whom reference may be made on board His Majesty's Cutter "Lioness."

By Order of the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Acting Secretary.

Macao 21st November 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive applications for advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea or Raw Silk, to the extent of two thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shilling and eight pence (4s. 8d.) per Dollar, the goods to be shipped on or before the 31st December, 1835. Twenty five (25) per Cent of such advances will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at Two Hundred and Ten (210) Rupees, per One Hundred (100) Spanish Dollars.

J. N. DANIELL.

T. C. SMITH.

J. H. ASTELL.

Canton, 4th September 1835.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves here as **MERCHANTS and AGENTS** under the firm of **EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.**

Canton, 9d November, 1835.

No. 5 British Factory.

NOTICE.—The interests in our firm of Mr. RICHARD HOLDWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM SMITHSON having ceased, the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, THOMAS FOX, THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, and WILLIAM BLENKIN.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, 2nd November 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves at Canton and Macao, as Commission Agents only, under the Firm of **PEREIRA & Co.**

M. PEREIRA.

F. J. de PAIVA.

J. S. MENDES.

Canton, 2d November 1835.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum --- \$ 12 --- payable in advance.
For 6 Months --- " 7 --- ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. --- " 3 --- ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 50 Cents.

The rates for advertising in either the *Canton Press* or the *Commercial Price Current* will be as follows:

Weeks for Freight --- \$ 4.

Advertisements of not more than }
Seven lines—for each appearance } 3.

When required to be inserted three months 6.

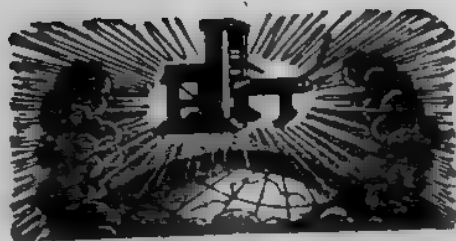
Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 2nd British Hong.

THE CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law; and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1835.

No. 13

As we are of a nervous temperament even in the most tranquil times, and as any sudden ebullition always greatly excites and discomposes us, it will not appear strange, if we have not at this protracted time, recovered from the consternation into which we were so suddenly thrown by the late conflagration in the City; nor have entirely escaped from the appalling effects a Fire is wont to produce on sensitive minds like ours.

This event has made us thoughtful; it has given us a zest for reflection; it has brought us to take a sober view of things in general; and by doing so, we have begun to feel what every body seems to think we ought to have known long ago, and before we had become such a noodle as to commence our present avocation; that is to say, that it is more difficult to please people, than it is to fill up a newspaper with any thing like intelligible matter; that human nature in these modern times has become so capricious, that what may be palatable one day, may be in want of seasoning, to make it savoury, another; and that it is expedient that we should be so skilled in the mental culinary art, as to be able to cook up something congenial to every one's season of taste—Something piquant, for instance, for those whose acerbity needs a sprinkling of the condiments of good nature to make them bearable; while the splenetic, should be provided with an occasional dish or two of emollients, prepared rather *spicely*, so that their asperities may not only be softened into suppleness and amenity, but that they may retain their chyle, though we neutralise their acids. In fact that we ought, like the great Caterers of

the London Tavern, to have a well furnished mental *larder*, in which every thing may be found in season, from a simple stanza, to four pages and a half of verbosity, (as the Editor of the *Singapore Free Press* would good naturedly term it) taking care always, however, to have a liberal quantum of indigenous viands on shew amidst our exotics, for nothing can be more greedily sought for, by our Foreign recipients, than to indulge in the luxuriant repast, which the Governor of the two *Kwang* occasionally furnishes, in the shape of an Edict; or our friend Pang the Hoppo, now and then serves up as a mandate for their eager eyes to sparkle at.

We shall do all this; but "Rome was not built in a day," the erection of that City was a work of time, so must be our editorial *fame*. We are training to acquire celebrity; for since we have been frightened into a fit of thinking, we have found out that it is indispensable that we should acquire a proficiency in the language of the country in which we reside. It never struck us before in our gayer moments; but a grave sort of sensibility coming over us, we saw it in an instant—perceived at once, that a knowledge of the language is the thing to enable us to mount the pinnacle,

"The gilded *pinnacle of fate*"

as Cowley calls it, (for we find it is our fate to be kick'd about) and that without this, we shall never be accomplish'd in our new profession—never be able to make a figure among the editorial *Cuissinés* until we can furnish a good substantial course of Chinese viands; rare, pure, unsophisticated materials; not a

sprinkling of foreign stuffs in the whole display.

That we may be able to cater to please all our readers, therefore, who partake weekly of our bill of fare; that we may do all this; and as our friends assure us that learning the language will do all this, we have commenced the herculean work, under a *pedagogue* of great skill and proficiency: and we have the infinite pleasure of announcing to our readers, that from the extraordinary progress we have already made, and from our peculiar aptness, and readiness in conceiving and comprehending all the complexities in the Chinese character, our preceptor is of opinion that we shall arrive at our goal of perfection, so as to be competent to transcribe a chop, translate one of Pang the Hoppo's mandates, or serve up a *Chowchow* in the true celestial style, in about—*five years!*

Now as we know that our readers entertain a very kind, and generous sympathy for our imperfections and diffidence, we have to hope that they will continue to bear with our defects for the short space only of—five years, about which time, from the assurances of our learned preceptor, we may confidently expect to arrive at the acme of our art; mount the pinnacle of our profession; issue our hebdomadal bill of fare with all fear of reproach; and receive the congratulations of our readers, for having accomplished what no one before ever thought of trying to attain, namely, to render the crabbed and sour, sweet and good natured; laugh at our enemies, and be pleased with ourselves; for one of the best reasons that can be adduced—because so body else will be good natured enough to be pleased with us. What an achievement it will be for one to reflect upon in one's moments of solitude and retirement! How felicitous will be one's reminiscences when enjoying one's *otium cum dignitate*, by an English Fire side! It is the "*summa bonum*"—about which philosophers have been in endless disputation for ages gone by. What bliss in the prospective!

"Condition circumstance is not the thing,
Bliss is the same in sw' feet or in King!"

We have had it communicated to us that the Hong Merchant, Howqua, who seems to have squeezed a pretty large fortune out of something, or in some way, had a little of it—(to the tune, they say, of about £75 000 sterling) melt away in the late conflagrations. This is getting rid of the *incumberance* of wealth in a *blaze*, to say the least of it.

We are not often blessed with a sight of an English Newspaper, we cannot therefore pretend to account for the non-arrival of our expected Comail, nor say aught about the probable period of his leaving England.

This concerns us exceedingly; and our solicitude for his appearance just now is inconceivable, but we are also equally disappointed at not being able to get a glimpse even, at what is going on at the Foreign office in England, respecting us good and faithful subjects of His Majesty King William the 4th of blessed name. We forgotten, neglected, and compromised objects, of these remote, but Celestial regions. Ah! we see how it is—we see the cause of this thoughtlessness—it is all to be attributed to Lord Palmerston; and the matter is more strange and astounding, for that his Lordship has recently, taken a strange predilection for exhibiting himself in the Tea Trade Circles. A cupid for a Foreign minister!

Impromptu on hearing of the proposed marriage between
Cupid and Mrs. Farnham—
Our modern Cupid, God of War,
A captive has become—
He's taken in a grocer's jar,
Attracted by a plum. PALMER'S WORD.

Some of our readers tell us that they are desirous of having greater variety than our paper usually furnishes. They want scraps they tell us. We think we shall be able to accommodate them shortly, for we have given a commission, or rather astronomic injunction to our principal compositor, who is gone to Macao, to collect all the scraps of intelligence he can possibly fall in with; while we ourselves shall make application to all our fair friends of that place, for the loan of their albums, so that we may glean a few scraps from them, as a *bonne bouche* for those of our friends who are so anxious for a change of food.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO PEKING.

It will be perceived by the French Papers that the Ambassador of Russia, Nicolas de St. is about to send an Embassy to his Imperial brother, the celestial Emperor of these dominions. The Ambassador named for this important mission, is stated to be, General Count Gropolevich, who has been recalled from his military command in Poland to St. Petersburg. He is to be accompanied by a large retinue of distinguished personages, among whom the celebrated philosopher of Moscow—Stanislofitch proceeds as Secretary to His Excellency.

The object of this Embassy one cannot exactly divine, it is said to have only, that of the promoting of sciences, but the Emperor Nicolas is a wily monarch, and scarcely would connect a mission of so much pomp and parade, from the mere object of science exclusively. They had better look sharp at Peking, they may have too many barbarians eyes in this Embassy.

SAINT ANDREWS DAY.

We understood that the anniversary of this Saint was on Monday last, at the residence of a British Merchant, celebrated with unusual splendour and generous hospitality.

A more harmonious display, we are told, for we had not the honour of being a guest, of the social frolic of the clans, could not have been presented, and the lovers of *Kail Beer* and *Haggis* were said to have been said, to the utmost limits of longing, for those admirable proofs of Scotland's preeminent skill, and proficiency in these abstract culinary productions. It was a night of nights, one above all others, on which the—

"Feast of reason and flow of soul"

was finely illustrated, in seventy individuals, personal friends of the munificent host, from the "Land O' Cakes" and elsewhere, pouring out their joys and copious libations, in flowing bumpers of Hock and Champagne, to the founder of the Feast: and consecrating the night to conviviality and mirth, rather than in sombre adjutatory offerings to Scotland's rustic Saint, or any of their *Saintships* in the calendar.

We like to hear of these benign and social meetings, if they be unalloyed with national prejudice, and unspiced by ignoble commercial rancour and asperity. They are so many demonstrations of nobleness of mind—so many indications of that friendly intercourse and civility, which ought always to prevail in the mercantile circle. We cannot perceive any thing that exalts the merchant more in the estimation of his fellow men, than when he declares on shutting his Counting House door for the day,—"Here ends my daily avocation, and here ends also, all the emulation and scrimony which commercial rivalry is too apt to generate; stay thou there within the confines of thy counting room, and dare not to cross my threshold, to invade the sacred apartments dedicated to friendship, nor enter that circle which I have devoted to concord and harmony." This is what we like to hear fall from the lips of a British Merchant; they are sentiments which awaken the soul to the warmest expressions of its veneration and esteem, and ought to be engraven on the recollections of every generous heart.

COMMUNICATED.

Amongst the Deaths recorded in the English Papers recently received is the following. "On the 13th June, in Fleet Street, Edward Troughton Esq. P. R. S. & L. & E. F. R. A. S. &c. aged 81."

Thus briefly is notified, the loss which the Scientific world has sustained of one of its most practically useful and philosophic members! Future Nos. of its Journals will, no doubt, publish eulogies worthy of him—whose life was devoted—not to the mere accumulation of wealth—for which was Optician of universal celebrity his opportunities were ample—but to the perfecting of those instruments, by means of which, the Navigator confidently and fearlessly traverses the trackless Ocean—the Astronomer makes known the wonders of the Heavens.

Troughton is gone! but there remains still amongst us another, to whom the Navigators, the Astronomers, the Philosophers of the world may be equally grateful—Herschel. Such men—in modest retirement—abounding in ability to their fellow men—lavish of their labors for the good of others—live, and their praises are heard out, yet their names will be known when the spontaneously granted into notoriety by the voices of posterity—pass from the scene and are forgotten.

White-goblets and silvers are lavished on these—truly indicative of their petty greatness amidst the few—Justice should erect statues of gold to them who have so long, and usefully labored and proved themselves great indeed amongst the many.

DECEMBER 4th 1838.

The arrival this week have been the *Dromo*, Dorothea from Hongkong; the *Bombay*, Routh, from London; the *Isabella Robinson*, from Leith; the Portuguese Ship *Erigena* from Lisbon left there 12 July; the *Pionda*, from the Straits; and the *Concordia*, (Spanish)—from Manila.

We learn that the Hamburg Ship, *Aufgahender Sonne*, Capt. J. Van Jule had put back to Manila, having sustained some injury in a gale.

We know not if either the *Bombay* or the *Isabella* bring any papers, or if there be any thing new by them. English Newspapers, appear to be too great a relic to be trusted out of the hands of the recipient; like the crucifix they were destined to be adored, but not touched, lest they be defiled.

FROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY FOR NOVEMBER.

Walks about Canton: European landing-place; women gambling; a last child; horse-flesh; nest of opium smokers; bambooning.

Extracts from a private journal

Lert Macao at evening twilight yesterday in the Union, and at noon to-day slept on shore in front of the factories. On landing here, trunks are usually opened, and luggage of every description examined, and sometimes fees are demanded by the boppo's domestics.

who act as tideswaiters: to-day, however, none of them made their appearance: I suppose, therefore, that it is left with them to examine or not, as they choose: what the law is in this respect I do not know. But respecting the landing-place, I have understood that the laws forbid native boats to anchor in front of the factories: were these observed, foreigners would have a good view of the river, and a convenient place to come on shore: but now the whole landing-place is crowded with boats, and the poor *fan hwei* must land in any way they can, which is sometimes done with no small inconvenience.

Tuesday, September 1st, 1895

Gambling is known to prevail extensively among the Chinese: but never, before to-day, have I seen women engaged in it. Walking through the streets in the western part of the suburbs, I came across two old dames quietly seated by the wayside, gambling for a pair of cloth shoes. A few words to them, attracted a crowd; and a few words more made them objects of derision, but did not deter them from their game. Wednesday, 2d.

A lost child. Children are often stolen in the streets of Canton, and carried off and sold. To-day I met two criers in pursuit of a lost child, a little girl eleven years old. The men carried a heavy gong and a flag: the first to attract attention, and the latter to announce their object, which was done by broad characters written on the flag. Sometimes rewards are offered for the lost children; but nothing was offered in the present instance. Tuesday, 15th.

Horseflesh must be poor food, if what I saw this afternoon was a fair specimen of it. A man passed me in a crowd, carrying on his shoulder something like a slab of oak, and I was surprised to notice, by the hoof which formed a part of it, that it was the hind quarter of a horse. The people who can relish such food must be hardy indeed. Thursday, 17th.

Nest of opium smokers. Happening to be at the side of the river to-day when a large theatrical boat had just arrived, its proprietor, or some one else in his stead, invited me on board—more for their amusement than mine. A short visit satisfied my curiosity. The boat was crowded with people, and they were civil and polite, in their way. Most of them had been making large drafts on the 'black com-

modity,' and four were then at their pipes. The company of players was engaged to perform on one of the public theatres tomorrow morning, and the manager was preparing a scheme of the contemplated performance. Friday, 25th.

Bambooing seems to be a favorite amusement, as well as a heavy punishment, among the Chinese: I was passing one of the theatres this evening, just when a comic piece closed. One of the principal actors, who represented an officer in disguise, had been detected, tried, and sentenced to the bamboo. He was quickly disrobed and thrown prostrate with his face to the ground: four police-men held him fast, and a sturdy licitor applied the bamboo—to the bitter pain of the culprit and the great amusement of the multitude. Tuesday, Oct. 6th.

Reform of morals. One of the censors, appointed to watch over the morals of the country, has recently memorialized the emperor, requesting that the great rulers in the several provinces may be directed to reform the abuses which are now everywhere so common. Robberies, thefts, and such like, are the evils of which he complains. The censor names several provinces, and among them Shanling and Kwangtung, in which illegalities are most common: but he suggests no measures by which the desired reform may be effected: and under the present order of things, we fear there are, in the possession of the government, neither the means nor disposition to effect any change for the better. If the censor or some of the other guardians of the peace of the empire, would recommend to his majesty the free circulation of good books, then there would be some prospect of improvement: and it is possible that such means may be employed successfully, even without imperial sanction.

Tombs of the empresses. It appears by a late gazette that the remains of two of the emperor's consorts have been removed during the present season. The 2d day of the 9th moon, (the 24th ultimo,) was the day fixed for conveying them to Lungtuenke, the place where they were to be finally deposited; and December 30th is appointed for the emperor to offer the appropriate sacrifices. The preparations for these were to be made in due order, and by the appropriate officers.

Remission of taxes. His majesty Taoukwang has issued a decree, directing all the chief officers of the empire to make speedy returns of all the sums which were due to the imperial treasury previous to the tenth year of his reign, 1830; this is done that all such debts may be remitted in order to show forth throughout the empire his boundless goodness and joy, occasioned by the completion of the sixtieth year in the age of "his holy mother, her imperial highness the empress."

Palae coin. Yuen Whangfag, one of the emperor's censors, had addressed a memorial to the throne respecting

these coins which is made in various parts of the empire. None are allowed to engage in manufacturing coin, except those employed in the service of the government. Vast quantities of coin, however, are made by others, and the censor requests that these interlopers may be apprehended and punished. We understand that there are several private establishments for coining in Canton, known to all who choose to know them.

A new *tsongshan* has been appointed for Canton, in place of Sootangah, who a few months since died on his way thither from Peking. Sooleihfangah is said to be the new officer.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AMERICA.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Having "done the thing," as Boon with peculiar pride and emphasis, expressed it, and what was equally palatable to him, helped to put a few thousand dollars in his way, I began to turn my attention towards the east, but was some days undetermined whether to proceed by water to New York, or to "Journey in," through the Alabama State to north and south Carolina; or to take the course of the Mississippi by way of Natchez, (for steam boats had not then been established on that river) and afterwards through the Chickasaw and the Chickasaw territories, and the Tennessee country, into Virginia. A party of five individuals however, to whom I had been introduced, being about to proceed to Washington, I at once determined on accompanying them, and accordingly made the requisite preparations for the journey. It consisted of two cotton planters of Louisiana; an Irish gentleman proceeding to Norfolk; a commercial agent from New York returning to that city; and myself. We fixed on taking the route of Mobile and sought a vessel to take us to the bay of that name, avoiding thereby the tedium of a journey by way of Lake Pontchartrain and the Pearl and Pascoula Rivers. We crossed Lake Borgne and arrived at Mobile, which place had been taken by the British forces, but as the preliminaries of peace had been previously signed, we were permitted to land, and our little bark, (only forty tons) to return to New Orleans. Here we procured horses to pursue our journey, and implements necessary for our defence, on passing through the Indian territories, as the Creek nation were sometimes disposed to be uncourteous; and where also, our New York friend withdrew from us, and proceeded in "Uncle Sam's Mail." Having obtained horses and a guide, and being fully equipped for the journey, with canteens and haversacks for the conveyance of a little of that "comfort I guess," with which travellers often stand greatly in need, when pursuing their course in the midst of the American wilds, we set off resolutely determined to be pleased with each other; and we realised our hopes of good fellowship on the way, in the fullest extent; for there existed a manifest desire in all to contribute towards each others comfort and amusement. Our Irish companion was the soul of our little convoy, who enlivened the occasional tedium and monotony of forest routes, by his happy and diverting jests,

his inexhaustible tales, and inimitable good humour; the little sallies of which were irresistibly pleasing to our American friends, although they were the objects of them. Fortunate therefore, on this occasion, was suspicious, having procured for me individuals, as companions for my journey, whose congeniality of feelings were so manifest, and whose kindness and cordiality were not the less gratifying, from their being unexpected.

The early part of our journey from Mobile produced no novelty, nothing particularly interesting or worthy of being recorded, with the exception of a practical illustration or two, of what, in America, is called "Bussing," a singular, and not very engaging, but an accustomed method of being "fired for the night," (for such is the Vernacular term) in the several temporarily constructed houses of accommodation, that are to be met with on the roads, or passes, through some of the partially (only) settled districts of the southern states. We had designed, if practicable, to have reached Fort Decatur, situated on the confines of the Creek nation, in the evening of our third day: but at noon we were overtaken by one of these violent storms that are so frequent in the American interior: a sort of hurricane, which rend and uproot the largest trees, accompanied by awful peals of thunder, and incessant and vivid flashes of terrific lightning. The sound of the thunder reverberating through the thick and impenetrable forests by which we were surrounded—the gloom occasioned by the densely clouded sky—and the continued glare of the lightning, together with the rapid rushing down in torrents, gave us no bad idea of the poet:

"Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain I never
Remember to have heard, man's nature cannot carry
The affliction nor the fear."

We felt our appalling situation; they were rendered the more painful from the apprehension that prevailed, of being struck by the lightning, from the body of objects (the pine trees) round us attracting the electric fluid. To move on was almost impracticable, from the lightning discomfiting our horses, and making them nearly unmanageable, and we were at least ten miles from any habitation into which we could go for shelter, save, occasionally, the wig-wam of the Indian, into which, it were discreet and judicious not, at times, to enter. A momentary abatement of the electrical fury enabled us, however, now and then to move on a little, whilst its power returned with almost irresistible impetuosity, until near the going down of the sun, when it finally dissipated. Our progress was, therefore, as may be supposed, during the continuance of the storm, but slow, silent, and far from being agreeable; for our Irish friend from apprehension, or terror, or something else, had become mute, our Americans had been thrown into a "terrible fright," and which, on the abating of the storm, they frantically confessed. The evening having become clear, and our apprehensions had subsided, we felt that fear had created both thirst and hunger, and as we had found that we were on the verge of a small stream, Mr. O'Hara (that was our Irish friend's cognomen)

The *Westminster Review* of April last in an article on *Tea and Tea Trade*, and we believe that subject could not have fallen into better hands, thus remarks on the outcry raised at home about the importation of a small quantity of spurious Tea from this place, viz. "The second case refers to some spurious Teas imported from Singapore, and which, on their being found to be so, were re-exported to the place from whence they came. The whole quantity amounted to about eighty packages of about thirty pounds weight each and the whole value might be about £50 or £60 sterling, supposing it to have been genuine Tea. The Public press rang for whole month together with the clamours of the London Tea trade on the subject of these eighty packages. The Tea trade, according to their statement, was about to be disgraced, and twenty five millions of people were upon the very point of being poisoned. The whole quantity of Tea imported from Singapore has amounted to about 90,000 lbs. weight; of which the spurious article amounted to something like one-fortieth part. The Tea imported from Singapore had all been brought to that place by Chinese Junks, and was of a description wholly new to the English market. Part of it, including the spurious Tea and which consisted of other leaves than Tea intermixed with real Tea, had been carelessly purchased by the Exporters, inexperienced, as might be expected, in this new branch of trade."

Those who raised the senseless clamour here referred to were no doubt as well aware as any people could be of the miserable pretext they had for doing so; but trifling as was the occasion, it was too good by far to be thrown aside by the interested abettors of the old *Corporation* method of supplying Tea to the nation, always eager to throw obloquy on the *Free Trade system*. It will have the benefit, however, of supplying a lesson of caution to those here who engage in the exportation of Teas to Britain; and there can be little doubt that with an ordinary degree of care and attention we shall soon be able to secure ourselves against the mistakes of inexperience, and to remit to Europe, what we shall have abundant means of doing, a large supply of very good black Teas. There appears in fact no reason whatever to lead to a contrary opinion; a considerable class of such Junks as annually visit this place come from ports in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills where the Anko Teas are grown. From one port alone, Chong-liem, there is annually exported in Junks 20,000 quarter-chests to the neighbouring countries, principally to Cochin-China and Manila, and remainder (about 6000 quarter-chests) which is brought here was formerly again exported to Java and other neighbouring ports and places. Being intended for the consumption of the more wealthy and respectable classes of Chinese Colonists in these countries, there can be no doubt entertained as to the goodness of its quality and that when known they will prove equally acceptable to European palates as to those of the native tea-drinker. But at any rate, the Junk importers of Tea at this place will have no difficulty in ascertaining what Teas are most in repute amongst us, and, if the information

of such Chinese Merchants here as are best acquainted with the subject is to be relied on, as little difficulty in bringing such supplies as are conformable to our present tastes. On another occasion we shall renew our observations on this subject, and enter somewhat more in detail into the interesting question of the Tea trade of this port with China.

(Singapore Paper.)

NOTICE.—In Order to obviate the inconvenience and delay at present entailed upon the Commanders of British Ships and others, by the necessity of repairing to Macao for the purpose of obtaining a Port Clearance, or the transaction of other business. The Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China hereby give Notice, that from the 25th Instant a Member of His Majesty's Commission duly authorized will reside at Lintin to whom reference may be made on board His Majesty's Cutter "Louisa."

By Order of the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Acting Secretary.

Macao 21st November 1835.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves here as **MERCHANTS and AGENTS** under the firm of **EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.**
Canton, 2d November, 1835. No. 5 British Factory.

NOTICE.—The interests in our firm of Mr. RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM SMITHSON having ceased, the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, THOMAS FOX, THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, and WILLIAM BLEWKN.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, 2nd November 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves at Canton and Macao, as Commission Agents only, under the Firm of **PEREIRA & Co.**

M. PEREIRA.
F. J. de PAIVA.
J. S. MENDES.

Canton, 2d November 1835.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

SECRETARIES.

TERMS.

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For 3. ditto. - - - " 4 - - ditto. ditto.
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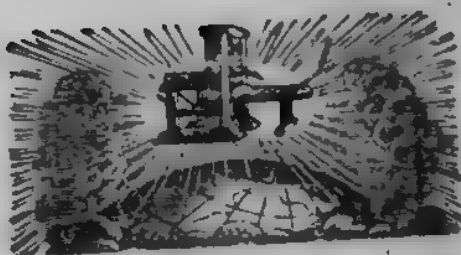
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Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1835.

No. 14.

We have before given pretty ample demonstration of our antipathy to a whig government, or to any measure emanating from a whig ministry. We think we have evinced this aversion on several occasions when advertent to their acts and administration in India; and we have now to submit another instance of their total disregard, when in power, of the pledges and principles they are so liberal in bestowing, when seeking to attain it. Our hostility does not arise from any partiality towards ultra Tory doctrines; but were we to have the choice of two evils in governing we should certainly select the gradually reforming system of the latter, to the absurd, unjust, and unprincipled measures of the former, whose high sounding assurances of retrenchment and economy, in every department of the state, have ended in the shameful fact of an increase of the public contingencies in an almost unprecedented degree.

Of part of this whig principle of *retrenchment*, (which one is led to think has been concocted in Ireland, perhaps by little Mr. Spring Rice) which seems always to be illustrated by an addition to the public burthens of the country, we have given a pretty good, and fair sample, in the Agra Government affair, a job of that peculiarly gifted, and most sedulous man Charles Grant, who aiming at the Governor Generalship of India, presumed on relieving himself from the onerous duties which devolve on the Indian executive, from those distant parts of our Asiatic empire. It was a deep scheme of the expelled Inverness member; and a well-meant design of the now noble Lord, for insuring to himself, should he win the golden prize, the high emoluments of the Indian Governorship, unclipped of any of its ornaments, and unshorn of aught of its lucrative trappings; and by which his Scotch patrimony was to be taken from its nurse's arms. We have, we say, adverted to this Agra job of the noble Lord, and have denounced it an unprincipled instance of whig robbery of the Indian community; and as a shameful piece of whig hypocrisy and economical humbug.

We have now to comment a little on another act of the Noble Lord and his frugal and economizing associates; which

appertains somewhat to us in China, and which we must characterize as a sort of twin Brother to the Agra affair, making them in twain, the Castor and Pollux of the noble Lord's inventive faculty, in furnishing new objects for whig Patronage. Our readers will see that we allude to the Establishment of British Superintendents, a useless measure of whig profusion, and one from which no earthly advantage is derived, either by the Commerce of China, or the people of Great Britain. Let us see what it is, and if we can, find out if there be any plausible, or even the most remote utility in its being continued.

In the first place then, we shall detail the number of recipients on the establishment, and their salaries as they have been reported to us.

1st. SUPERINTENDENT	— Sterling & Ann. £ 4,000
2nd. Ditto.	..... Ditto. 2,000
3rd. Ditto.	..... Ditto. 2,000
SECRETARY.	..... Ditto. 1,200
1st. SURGEON.	..... Ditto. 1,200
2nd. Ditto.!!	..... Ditto. 800
CHAPLAIN.	..... Ditto. 1,000
1st. INTERPRETER.	..... Ditto. 1,200
2nd. Ditto!!!	..... Ditto. 800

For assistants in the Secretary's office; Charge for a Cutter, or Yacht, for the occasional aquatic enjoyments of the establishment; and for entertainments in honor of the Crown Sec, or called as we believe. Ditto. 4,000

—————
Sterling & Ann. £ 24,500.

Twenty two thousand five hundred pounds British money & Annum, (we know of—how much more, we do not attempt a conjecture) applied on a useless Establishment in China, for which it would require more than usual penetration, discrimination, and investigation, to find out what is its object;

what it has accomplished; or what it designs to effect! We ourselves confess our inability to discover one not emanating from this establishment, that has been of any essential aid in promoting the good of our commercial intercourse with China; or that it had evinced any desire, or made any efforts for removing the occasional impediments with which the British Trade with the country is visited.

It is true, a demonstration has been recently sent forth, of the official personages designing to do something, but whether it be of utility, or of that importance, to call for the profuse expenditure of between £20 to £30,000 per annum is another, but a most material subject for deliberation. For our part, we cannot abstain from declaring that it is our firm conviction, that the Establishment of British Superintendents is a *vanishing instance of whig-protection and prodigality*; and that although it may be, at times expedient to have the aid of some authority in matters of public moment with the Chinese, yet the present unparalleled Carriage of the Chief Superintendent, of two assistants, two Surgeons, two interpreters &c. seems to us not to have been called for by any measure of expediency within our knowledge, and as such we cannot abstain from denouncing it as an admirable imitation of the Agawjob, and a fine illustration of whig-cogerness for retrenchment.

It is known to most of our readers that this is, in every sense of the term, a free port, that vessels from every nation in the world may resort hither and land and take on board any description of goods on produce without let or hindrance. No flag or merchandise is prohibited, and no fees or dues are demanded. All that the port Regulations require is that the commander of each vessel shall make a true and faithful report of his inward and outward cargo at the Import and Export office, and no compulsory measures are adopted in order to secure this end. Every thing is left to the honor of the commander, or his agent, who is in many cases allowed to act for him.

Under such regulations it is scarcely to be expected that correct reports should on all occasions be given, and more especially where natives are concerned, who it is well known, partly from carelessness, and partly from a wish to conceal the real nature of their transactions, cannot generally be relied upon. As the prosperity of the place however, depends, in a great measure, on our native trade, and as nearly all classes of natives have such a rooted dislike to port regulations of a compulsory nature, it is found to be for the interest of the settlement, that no such measures should be enforced, and that more correctness in this respect should be effected, in order to encourage and extend this important branch of our commerce. However anxious we may be that a faithful record of the trade should be kept, yet we would much rather that no such office as that of Imports and Exports existed, than that restrictive measures should be adapted for this purpose, being convinced that such would have the effect of driving a great part of this valuable trade into other channels.

The above extract is taken from that very *clever and intelligent* paper the Singapore Free Press; one of the "broad sheet" productions of the east, the sage but accomplished Editor of which is now obtaining such well merited encomiums, for the brevity of his remarks, the perspicuity of his style, the depth of his reasoning, the *profundity* of his knowledge, and for his conception of things in general; of which the extract before us is an admirable illustration, and carries with it prima facie evidence of the great powers of his mind, and the acuteness of his understanding.

The Commercial residents in the eastern hemisphere, must feel themselves under singular obligations to our learned Singapore monitor, for the extraordinary piece of information which the above extract is intended to convey: but when he announces it, that Singapore is in every sense of the word a Free port, and that the vessels from every nation in the world may resort there, we are desired by some of our American friends, but with great deference for our surdite brother's broad and unqualified declaration, to ask him upon what authority he sets forth that *no flag or merchandise is prohibited* from entering that port?

Though, not wishing to question declarations emanating from so pure a source, our friends are disposed to impugn his motives for promulgating them, without, at the same time, shewing at what period the restrictions on the American Flag were rescinded. They are inclined to give the learned Editor credit for knowing the distinction between the legal right of ingress and departure, and an admission upon sufferance, but they cannot abstain from commenting upon an unsupported assurance being held out, that Singapore is free for every Flag in the world, without shewing upon what authority it is given. No announcement of the restrictions which operated against the American Flag, having been removed by an act, or order in Council of the British Government, has reached Canton; it is therefore, not a very modest effort of the Singapore "broad sheet" gentleman thus to impose on the credulity of the Americans by enticing them into that port under his emblazoning assurances of Free Flags and Free goods. We ourselves, are at a loss to discriminate, whether the Editor had just awakened from a trance in which Free Flags had

been waving before him or not, when he set forth his flaming assumption of Singapore being free; or whether he had been actuated with a desire to serve his Commercial friends, by holding out a sort of lure, or bait, to catch Jonathan with his "notions" as he appeared off the port on his speculative voyages: it must be something of this nature no doubt, and we cannot but admire the Editor's ingenious medium of serving his patrons.

We find also by the extract, that the Editor, who was so exceedingly kind as to suggest to our friend of the Canton Register, and ourselves, the propriety of publishing a statement of Imports and Exports of Canton occasionally, 'corresponding with that contained in our paper,' said the modest journalist, — blows hot and cold with the same breath, or nearly so, for in his first number he is warm with the weight of his own importance in sending forth his Fables, while in his second number, he represents them to be imperfect, stating.

From these remarks it will be observed that the Tables we have already published and that will also apply to some of those that are to follow, cannot be considered as affording a correct, but merely a general view of the trade of the place; but as the materials within our reach will not admit of our being more exact we hope, with all its imperfections, that this outline will prove generally acceptable.

From what has been said respecting the imperfect manner in which the Imports and Exports are registered, it is plain that these imperfections must originate in a great measure with the parties giving in the reports; and Government, anxious to afford every facility and to give the least possible annoyance; grant the necessary permits without insisting on the particulars being more explicitly detailed in the applications. As the design of the office is to register a correct account of the trade, and as this end cannot be obtained while such irregularities are allowed to exist, we shall, on a future occasion, endeavor to point out in what manner a more exact registry may be secured without infringing upon the present Regulations, and without causing additional trouble on any party.

If our sagacious 'broad sheet' friend has found that to obtain a faithful and accurate detail of Exports and Imports is a labour of doubt and difficulty in Singapore, with the British Custom House records for his guide, how could he have the plausibility to suggest to us to make an attempt here, without the aid of any Custom House authorities whatever? We gave the Editor credit for some acuteness, we now fear that he is either obtuse by design, or instinctively so.

We perceive, however, he is pregnant with some great project by which the fallacies he has already set forth, are in future to be avoided; and we shall wait the annunciation of his delivery, with no ordinary solicitude, from the conviction that the event will produce to the commercial world, something brilliant and astounding.

Before we conclude we may ask our contemporary of Singapore, when they design getting some stup to the Piracies in their quarter. In China the people have the credit of committing piratical acts, but the Government, had as it is, does manifest some eagerness to bring the offenders to justice, and what is more, make some restitution of property, but the Government and authorities of Singapore seem tranquil, and unconcerned at Piracies committed nearly in their harbour: and as to the restitution of property, or any expiation for offences we never hear of such a measure.

He will oblige us also, if, during his lucubrations, he should stumble upon the question of 'Spurious Tans,' he would enlighten us upon a point requiring elucidation, and upon which, from his comprehensive knowledge, he must be highly competent to decant, with brevity and precision.

TRANSLATION.

TADU-KWANG, 18TH YEAR, 9TH MOON, 30TH DAY; ON NOVEMBER 18th. 1882.

The director of Examinations, Ke, holding temporarily the Keys of Office of the Fuh-hien or Governor, conjointly with (those of) the Foo-yeh, left the Palace and repaired to the Eastern Parade Ground outside the Great East Gate, to the "Military review Pavilion."

He reviewed the Exercises commencing with Kwan-chung-fung a Military Student of Kwang-chow department, who exercised with the Bow and Arrow on Horseback, and ending with Ho-to-hang a Military Student of Hoong-shan district who performed the same Exercise.

The Review finished, he returned to the Palace, and issued and received, Official documents.

Le, a newly appointed, Hoo Hien arrived on a visit of ceremony.

Shenou, a Tung-chu for Superintending Affairs, and Chang-chong-ku, Tonic of the district of Nam-hoy, both respectfully requested his Excellency to repair to the East arena to inspect the "Horse Arrow" Exercise.

Wang acting Magistrate of Mao-meng-yuen—made a report, and received orders respecting the distribution of appointments.

Kwo-keun-wa, a Candidate for a Hien Magistracy, sent a messenger to report his arrival, and present his respects. Ho-ke-ke, principal of the Yu-eh Seminary, Tan-tao-hoon, principal of the Yeh-wa Seminary, Wang-sho-wa, Kwan-ya of Nam-hoy, Tsoo-n, Hoon-

admirable Crichton down to those of George the Fourth.

"I am sure there is no town in Europe where my father could fix his residence for a week, without being immediately found out by most of the residents of any literary acquirements, or knowledge of matters relating to art. I am sure that neither in France, Italy, or Germany, could he take up his abode in any city, without immediately being sought by those best worth knowing in it. His name alone is a passport into every refined and cultivated society in Europe." 232.

"My father, stepped up to him with an air like the Duke of—." Vol. 2. p. 4.

"After the play, *Katherine and Petruchio*. I played that better—my father was admirable." 13.

"My father's *Hamlet* is very beautiful. 'Tis curious, that when I see him act, I have none of the absolute feeling of contempt for the profession that I have while acting myself. What he does appears indeed like the work of an artist; and though I always lament that he loves it, as he does, and has devoted so much care and labour to it as he has, yet I certainly respect acting more while I am seeing him act, than at any other time. At the time when the stage was in its highest perfection, its members thought acting capable of elevation, of refinement, of utility; and faith in it invested it with dignity. Of this class were all my father's family." 177, 178.

"Discussing Milton, many passages of which my father recited most beautifully." 271.

NO. 3. MY OPINION OF MYSELF.

"The play was the *School for Scandal*. I played pretty fairly, and looked very nice." Vol. 1. p. 122.

"Played *Bizarro*—acted so—so—looked very pretty." 145.

"I will never expect so much usefulness again as to sit for my picture. Lawrence alone could do it—there is no other that could see my spirit through my face." 192.

"The play was the *Hunchback*. I played very well." 216.

"Not one out of a hundred understand what they are talking about; and why, therefore, am I to alter my work at their suggestion, when each particular scene has cost me more consideration than they ever bestowed upon any whole play in all their lives." 245.

"Play, the *Gambler*. I played pretty well." 207.

"Song, 'Ah no, ben mio.' Pretty well." Vol. 2. p. 10.

"Certainly the resemblance between myself and Mrs. Siddons must be very strong." 44.

"I played like a very clever girl, as I am." 44.

"I cannot say that in general I had any great gratitude towards my audience." 156.

NO. 4. MY OPINION OF OTHER PERSONAGES.

"Went to see Wallace act the *Brigand*—he is perfection in this sort of thing—yet there were one or two blunders even in his melo-dramatic acting of this piece. However, he looks very like the thing; and it is very nice to see—once." Vol. 2. p. 103.

"That washed-out man (Mr. Keppell) who failed in London when he acted *Romeo* with me, is to be my *Fate*." 111.

"My own opinion of poor Mr. Keppell is, that no power on earth, or in heaven, can make him act decently." 141.

"What a mess I do make of *Bizarro*. Ellen Tree and Mrs. Chatterley were angels to what I shall be—yet I remember thinking them both bad enough." 146.

"The engravings are from things of Stamford." 203.

"If I had the casting of *Macbeth*, I would give the witch to such men as T. P. Cooke and G. Smith." Vol. 2. 148.

"I am far from advocating that most imperfect conception and embodying of a part which Keen allows himself. Vol. 1. p. 182.

NO. 5. MY OPINION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.

[by whose capricious and feeling for my then bankrupt family, I was called into public notice, and, I may say, existence.]

"I came into the room, and found a man sitting with my father, who presented him to me by some inaudible name. This was enough for me—I jumped up and ran out of the room—because a newspaper-writer is my aversion." Vol. 1. p. 114.

"Except where they have been made political tools, newspaper writers and editors have never been admitted into good society in England." 104.

"And here I do solemnly swear, never again, with my own good will, to become acquainted with any man in any way connected with the public press. They are utterly unrefusable people—their vocation requires that they should be so. And the very few exceptions, I must forego; for however I might like them, I can neither respect nor approve of their vocation—for vices, it is, in the vulgar sense of the word." Vol. 2. p. 2.

"Dr. ——— asked if I would allow him to introduce me to one Mr. ———, a very delightful man, full of abilities, and writer in such and such a paper. I immediately called to mind my resolution, and refused. As he is an agreeable man, and ———'s brother, I esteem and reverence him; but as he belongs to the press save, I will not know him." 10.

"Mr. ——— told me the man was a newspaper editor; but I think he looked too fat and fresh, and good-tempered, for that." 240.

NO. 6. MY OPINION OF DR. JOHNSON.

Of the author of that sublime poem, *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, and of the tragedy of *Irene*—of the greatest essayist, lexicographer, and scholar, in this or any other country—of the sage and moralist, Dr. Johnson—"my daughter Fanny" thus delivers herself:—

"What a dense fool that fat old Johnson must have been, in matters of poetry! His notes upon *Shakespeare* make one swear; and his scolding up of the *Winter's Tale* is worthy of a newspaper critic of the present day—in spirit, I mean, not language—Dr. Johnson always wrote good English. What dry, and sapless, and dusty earth, his soul must have been made of, poor fat man!" 106.

We, knew the worthy Grand sire of Mrs. Butler's husband, the late Pierce Butler Esq. of Georgia. He was one of the earliest successful Cotton Planters of the American Union; and, perhaps, we should not be exaggerating, if we were to say, the most experienced practical, as well as theoretical planter, of his day, in the western world. America is indebted largely to him for the celebrity she has attained for the production of her long staple Cotton, better known in the European markets as 'Sea Island Cotton,' from the part of the States in which it is cultivated, namely, in the Several small Islands, among others Amelia Island, in the vicinity of the River St. Mary's, the Sea Coast of Georgia, and on the Florida shores.

The great superiority in the Sea Island over the upland Cottons of Alabama, and Louisiana, and Georgia, as well as the Carolinas, is exemplified, in the length of its fibres, its peculiar tenacity, and its slightest of all possible remove from white, to a cream coloured tinge, in the whole of which it exceeds all other productions of the globe in a manifold degree. The descendants of that venerable, and hospitable man, who was often accosted by his associates (at least we have some faint recollection of having heard so) under the familiar soubriquet of 'Long-pod,' from the peculiar length of the capsules in which the Cotton of his plantations, grew,—have not added much to the fame of their family, by one of the branch having married a person, who seems to have no other regard for the Country of her adoption, than in attempting the grossest ridicule and insult of its people; and in the face too, of having sought that Country, and appealed to the generous sympathies of that very people whom she slanders, to aid her in her efforts to restore the broken fortunes of an extravagant, and an improvident family. Whatever may be the amount of Mrs. Butler's attachments, or the extent of her virtues, it is evident that gratitude, is a non-enumerated article in her tariff of duties. We rather think that the lady must have been bereft of those finer feelings of our natures & of those soft endearments of her sex, when she resolved on giving publicity to a species of ribaldry in her Journal, that would disgrace even the most degraded of modern scribblers.

"In gratitude! thou marble hearted fiend, More hideous, when thou show'st thee in a woman, Than the Sea monster.

The fair voracious journalist had forgotten, no doubt, the language of the immortal bard, some of whose characters she had personified with so much pathos and sensibility, or she never would have sullied a name that had been respectable until her alliance brought it into notoriety, by an illiberal slander of the people, among whom she had sought an asylum, who had sheltered her in the hour of dependence, and had lauded her with epithets, which could not have been mistaken, for they lifted her from poverty to pecuniary comfort. But we forgive Mrs. Butler all her slander of America, for the love she evinces for the gentlemen of the press; or for we poor devils its conductors. The good natured, indignant, discriminating soul, no doubt expresses, in the fulness of her acrimony, the warmth of her inward feelings—her kind regard, and in superable aversion, for the professors of the 'Broad sheet,' trade, 'for' to use her own language, we accord with her sympathetically. Her antipathies, however, are not novel, nor singular; we have daily illustrations how little editorial avocations command respect, even in these more liberal and social, regions of the east, where the warmth of the heart seems more generally to be illustrated by a frigidity of countenance. But as Mrs. Butler in the west may be brought to repentance, so we in the east may change our notions and opinions of each other, and put on more benign aspects, in our daily intercourse.

FROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY FOR NOVEMBER.

"Rest for thee in heaven,"—an ode in five stanzas, with remarks respecting forgetfulness of that rest, and a picture of human life.

From a friend in Macao the following stanzas have been sent to us, with a request that they may appear in the Repository. We have much pleasure in giving them a place in our pages, not only for their intrinsic value, but because they point us—poor travellers on life's pilgrimage dross—to that glorious rest, of which all are so forgetful, so neglectful. Our readers will not expect us to pause here to write for them a lecture, yet surely we may exhort, give expression to the most ardent desire that, when the trials of life are ended and these busy, bustling scenes are closed, they may enter into that rest which remaineth for the people of God: nay, far more than this should every heart desire; because, though 'firm and evil are our days—

on earth, it is only in this 'inch or two of time,' that the spirit can be prepared for the rest above. Thanks be to God that he has given us the means and abundant opportunity for making this preparation. Everlasting thanks to our heavenly Father, that for our example 'he rested on the seventh day from all his works,' and bade his people 'remember it and keep it holy,' and in apocalyptic vision sealed it with the appellation of the 'Lord's day,' that to the end of time it might stand a perpetual memorial of his goodness, and an emblem of that heavenly rest which he has promised to all his faithful children. Beyond all controversy, these earthly Sabbaths are designed by our Maker to fit us for rest in heaven: the former are an antepast of the latter; and our preparation for the one will be according to our improvement of the other. Reader, let but these earthly Sabbaths be rightly improve and become thy delight, and then with emphasis may be addressed to thee the words of the following stanzas.

"Should sorrow o'er thy brow
Its darkened shadows fling,
And hopes that cheer thee now
Die in their early spring;
Should pleasure at its birth
Fade like the hues of even,
Then turn away from earth,
There's rest for thee in heaven.
"If ever life shall seem
To thee a toilsome way,
And gladness cease to beam
Upon its clouded day;
If like the weary dove
O'er boundless oceans driven,
Raise thou thine eyes above,
There's rest for thee in heaven.
"But oh! if thornless flowers.

Throughout thy pathway bloom,
And gaily fleet the hours,
Unstained by earthly gloom;
Still let not every thought
To this poor world be given,
Nor always be forgot
Thy better rest in heaven.
"When sickness pales thy cheek
And dims thy lustrous eye,
And pulses low and weak
Tell of a time to die;
Sweet hope shall whisper then,
'Though thou from earth be riven,
There's bliss beyond thy ken,
There's rest for thee in Heaven.'"

THE MORNING POST.

This paper, like the *Standard*, is too high-minded, too honourable, and too true to its love of justice, to allow itself to detract from the merits of his colossal political and literary talents.

DEATH OF MR. COBBETT.

This celebrated writer died yesterday at ten minutes past one p. m., at his farm, in Surrey, aged 71. He retained his faculties to the last moment, and died with perfect composure. It is not at the present that we wish to recollect the political opinions and conduct of Mr. Cobbett. We feel as strongly, perhaps more strongly than those who have thought and acted in unison with the deceased, that his death creates a chasm in the politics and the literature of Great Britain which will not soon be filled up. His language, his thoughts, his peculiarities, his errors, in all the mazes and variations of a course the most devious and eccentric, were peculiarly and distinctively English. We are proud of the name of Cobbett as that of a writer and a man whom it is impossible that any other country than England could have produced; and we deem the present a fit opportunity to express our belief that an adequate estimate of his talents was never formed except by those who differed from his opinions.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves here as **MERCHANTS** and **AGENTS** under the firm of **EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.** Canton, 2d November, 1835. No. 5 British Factory.

NOTICE.—The interests in our firm of Mr. RICHARD HOLDWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM SKIDMORE having ceased, the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, **THOMAS FOX, THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, and WILLIAM BLENKIN.**

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, 2nd November 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves at Canton and Macao, as Commission Agents only, under the Firm of **PEREIRA & Co.**

**M. PEREIRA.
F. J. de PAIVA.
J. S. MENDES.**

Canton, 2d November 1835.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

SECRETARIES.

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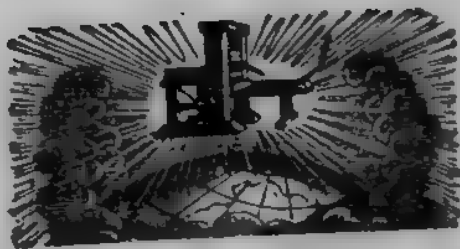
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At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19th. 1835.

No. 15.

We have had sent to us, by a kindly disposed friend, a *Times* newspaper of the 14th of July. It is the first we have seen these two months, or thereabouts. It is such a rarity, and so invaluable, that we must make the most of it; we must husband it; we must be frugal; rather thrifty with the richness of the gift; we must fondle it a little; and as children do with their *lollypops* before they eat them; play with it for a time, ere we lay hands upon it, in the way of mutilation, for extracts as etchings to adorn the columns of our humble Journal.

We perceive that a motion is about to be submitted relative to the Island of Mauritius, the internal condition of which, from the shameful mal-administration of the late Governors, and the late Colonial Secretaries, calls for some immediate redress. The *Times* says, "the internal condition of the Mauritius is horrible, and we are afraid that when matters come to be inquired into, as must be the case if Mr. C. BULLER does justice to his motion, it will appear that the mal-administration of the Colony by successive Governors, no less than the grossly defective superintendence bestowed upon it by successive Secretaries of the Colonial Department, since the resignation of Sir Geo. MURRAY, between four and five years ago, has mainly contributed to confirm and prolong the evils which pervade that Island."

When it is recollected however, that that general propagator and stirrer up of strife and disunion in the Colonies, Mr. JEREMIE of St. Lucia notoriety, and, we may say, shame and

disgrace, was sent to the Mauritius in a high Judicial capacity, by that milk and water Colonial Secretary GOODRY GODERICH, our readers may not be surprised if the Island of Mauritius be in that "horrible" state to which the *Times* alludes. So flagitious was the conduct of that individual in St. Lucia that it seems to have astounded the people (we mean the properly thinking and discreet part of the people) of Great Britain, that Lord Goderich should have entrusted to him the execution of a Judicial duty, in any other part of the British Dominions. None but a block head, and a whig Colonial minister, would ever have thought of offering such an insult to a respectable and a highly honorable body of colonists: but there is a fatality attending all the whig measures, and disgrace accompanies their undertakings, while corruption strife and discord, are the results of all their absurd designs.

There is a report of the death of the Duke of Bordeaux, which in Paris seems to have obtained some belief; and the King of the French is exulting in the hope of becoming King of France.

We perceive that Mr. Villiers the British Representative at the Court of Spain has concluded a Treaty with that Crown by which she engages to put an end to the iniquitous Slave Trade, which she has been carrying on to an extent that had become alarming; and inhuman beyond description. The article is too long for our columns this week, but we shall give it at length in our next Journal:

the treaty however appears of that effective character that the abominable traffick can no longer find a stronghold and encouragement under the Spanish Flag.

It appears that **DONNA MARIA** of PORTUGAL, who had some time before thrown off her sombre weeds of widowhood, in search for a second husband, and who had not been successful in her design on the Duke of Nemours, was soliciting the hand of a Wirtemberg Prince. We do not see however, if she have any hopes of attracting an alliance with the house of Wirtemberg, the reigning prince of which, we rather conjecture, designs strengthening his germanic connection, and alliances.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to be in a quandary. The provision for the West India Loan of twenty millions is a stickler for his limited financial genius to combat with: he is at his ne plus ultra, and the Jews and Jobbers in the alley are bothering him prodigiously. The little creature must call in the aid of that wise and profoundly deep calculator—that pound shillings and pence man of the Board of Trade, **Pullet Thompson**, to get him out of his dilemma. The sage pair of imitables by setting their wits to work, may make confusion more confused; or like the cunning Tinker who while he patches one hole takes especial care to make two; but that they have, even conjointly, *sabe* enough, as the negroes say, to get the little Chancellor out of the vortex in which he is engulfed, we must say we are sceptical enough to think negatively. The object of the unprincipled whig imbeciles is, if possible, to cheat the west Indians; and to swindle them out of their rights now they have accomplished their end of ruining the Colonies. But the nasty wretches will be stopped in their career of patronage and plunder, and, before long, be driven into that state of nothingness for which alone they are fit.

The Debate on the Tea question we have inserted; the equalization takes effect we perceive on the 1st. instead of the 5th. of July, as we had previously reported it.

We were exceedingly happy to learn that the officer of the Fairy Queen, who had been

taken out of the Chinese Fast Boat had been set at liberty through, as some report, the intercession of **Sir George Robinson**, and by others, from the officer having pledged to the Mandarin who released him, the payment of one Hundred dollars. If the officer did give this pledge to the mandarin to obtain his release from durance vile, he did a very wise thing; he acted like a sensible man; but he will excuse us, when we observe, that, should he ever redeem his pledge to the said mandarin by paying the money, he will do a very silly thing. In cases of this kind we cannot think there is any discredit in the declaration, or plea of *non assumptum*. We should advise him to protest against the demand, should the celestial fellow have the presumption to make it, for it is one of those things that are more 'honoured in the breach, than in the observance' according to our notion of 'things in general.'

MR. ABERCROMBY.—The present Speaker of the House of Commons was once a pupil under Mr. Molinex, at Macclesfield school, where he was entered at a boarder in July, 1784. He was known at the school as **Abercromby minor**. His elder brothers, George and John, entered in January, 1780, the first being called **Abercromby major**, and the second **Abercromby minor**. Their father, Colonel Abercromby, afterwards General Abercromby, brought them to Macclesfield from Scotland. Of him it may be truly said his life was illustrious and his death glorious. There were once five brothers at the same school at the same time, the sons of a Colonel Tucker, who lived at Chester. They were thus designated, according to their ages:—**Tucker maximus**, **Tucker major**, **Tucker minor**, **Tucker minimus**, and **Tucker quintus**.—*Mirror*.

A WONDERFUL WONDER!!

"EUROPEAN AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY."—**First AERIAL SHIP**, the **MAGLE**, 160 feet long, 50 feet high, 40 feet wide, manned by a crew of 27; constructed for establishing direct communications between the several capitals of Europe. The first experiment of this new system of aerial navigation will be made from London to Paris, and back again. May be viewed from 6 in the morning till dusk, in the dock-yard of the Society, at the entrance of Kensington, Victoria-road, facing Kensington-gardens, near the first turnpike from Hyde-park-corner. Admittance every day of the week, 1s; children half-price.

The Times.

Our readers must admit we think, and without availing with us, that we have given them a scrap that is worth something, although it has never found its way into an album, that we know of. What an extraordinary invention! The

surprising and stupendous genius of man is fully exemplified in the above work of his hands. Who knows but that we may have it here; that some of the learned gentlemen wishing to travel with the rapidity, of the winds, may engage it for a voyage of science and speculation in the aerial regions. For instance suppose they were to set out from London, and float majestically to Paris, Vienna, Petersburg, and Constantinople, and pay their devotion to the respective monarchs in tinopole, and then return to the moon and enjoin a few days in that Place, skim over India, and drop suddenly upon the Celestial Emperor in his Terrestrial abode, and, finally, appear amongst us in this secluded City, to partake of the civilities of Canton. It would be sublime!

Canton 12th December, 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

The "Ponta" on her Passage from Singapore to China Discovered a Rock in Lat. 9-47 N. Long. 110-19 about 23 Leagues East from Polo Sapara; this Rock was Discovered some years ago, Capt. Ross went to look for it, he not finding it, thought it had no real existence; I am of opinion it is only in a heavy Sea that it is seen, the Ship lying too at the time in a heavy Gale.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,
J. H. LANDAS,
Commander said Ship.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

TEA DUTIES.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the Tea duties.

Mr. R. RICE said, that notwithstanding the lateness of the hour (12 o'clock), it was of such peculiar importance to communicate to the public the intentions of His Majesty's Government relative to the duties on Tea, that he must trespass for a short time on the attention of the House. It would be in its recollection, that prior to the alteration of the East India charter, the duty on Tea was regulated by a simple, and perhaps the justest, mode, an ad valorem scale. The value of the article regulating the rate of duty. It must be obvious, that as soon as the opening of the trade with China took place, the ad valorem mode of assessment, by sale by auction, could have no effect. The Government accordingly were induced to adopt a scale of three rates of duty, their object being, if it were practicable without inconvenience to the trade, to give low-classed Teas the benefit of a low rate of duty. The experiment was tried, a committee had been appointed to consider the subject, and a great weight of evidence taken before that committee went to prove that the discriminating scale of duties of 1s. 6d. per lb., 2s. 2d. per lb., and 3s. per lb., ought to be abandoned. The committee, however, decided otherwise,

though there was considerable doubt and a strong division on the question. The final recommendation of the committee was, that the experiment of a scale of duties should be tried, and if not found to answer practically, another plan should be considered. A year had passed, and the House had now to ask itself whether it was disposed to adhere to the three rates of duty, or to the simple plan of one duty. He would state the conclusion to which the Government had arrived, and their reasons. He thought the time had come when the principle of one uniform rate of duty ought to be applied to this great branch of trade. (Hear.) In the first place, did the present mode answer the purpose for which it had been introduced? If it possessed any of the advantages of an ad valorem duty, or the rate, was in proportion to the value of Tea, he should be unwilling to depart for the present mode; but it was clear that it did not contain the elements of an ad valorem duty, for the Tea chargeable with the duty of 3s. 6d. comprehended so many different modifications of value, that the principle of a value duty must be abandoned if the 3s. 6d. rate was applied upon that description of Tea. It was not an ad valorem but a discriminatory duty; it did not refer to value, but to denomination, so that it was attended with this inconvenience, that Teas of different value paid the same rate of duty. There were other inconveniences of a serious character. The qualities of the Teas overlapped each other, and approached each other so closely, that the effect of these discriminatory duties was that high-priced Teas paid in fact a low rate of duty. On account of this approximation and overlapping of the qualities of Teas, a tremendous power was placed in the hands of the officers of the customs, who, by deciding as the qualities had in effect the power of determining the rate of duty on Teas. Without imputing anything to these officers, who had done their duty with propriety, it was certain that a great discretion was confided to persons who, with salaries of 3000. or 3000/- a year, had the power of varying the duties on a cargo of Tea to the amount of as many thousands as their salaries were hundreds. This was too great a power to be lodged in their hands; it offered a temptation from which they ought to be relieved. Another objection was, that as it was wished to extend East India commerce, there would be a difficulty in levying the discriminatory duties in the outports, where the objections he had mentioned applied with greater force than in London. For all these reasons, he thought the time was come when we should resort to one uniform rate of duty. (Hear.) The principle upon which the Government had introduced the present system was a desire to give the lowest Teas the benefit of the lower rate of duty. There now two questions to be considered—the amount of the duty, and the conditions under which the alteration of duty should take place. He held a document, containing a calculation of the produce of the duty from the 3rd of April, 1831, to the 5th of April, 1834, whence it appeared that there had been brought to charge 5,300,000lb. at the 1s. 6d. rate,

27,000,000lb at the 2s. 3d. rate 1,350,000lb at the 2s. 6d. rate. The amount of revenue received had been 3,021,000l. If the cutting amount of Tea had been rated at 2s. 3d. it would have produced 119,000l. more than by the discriminatory scale. If it had paid 2s. 3d., it would have yielded 1,400l. less than the discriminatory scale; and if it had been charged with 2s., the produce would have been 172,200l. less. The Government and resolved to take the middle rate of 2s. 3d. Now with respect to the period of time at which the new duty should be substituted, nothing would be more unjust than to carry the alteration into immediate effect. Persons who had bought Bohea Tea in this country on the faith of paying only 2s. 6d. duty, would have a just right to complain if they were subjected to 7d. per lb. more. The same principle applied to orders sent to China for the purchase of Teas. He proposed therefore to give ample notice to all parties engaged in the trade, and to make the alteration of the duty take effect on the 1st of July, 1833, leaving the present scale of duties to operate on Teas on hand, and for which orders had been sent out to China. All persons would then have full notice of the intentions of the Government. The advantages which had been expected to result from the scale of duties on the low Teas had been defeated by the action of the discriminatory duties on the Chinese market. The right hon. gentleman here read a Chinese price current, showing that the demand of prices in China counteracted the effect of the discriminatory duties. He regretted that the experiment, which was with a view of benefiting lower classes of consumers, had not succeeded, and therefore, though he had been sanguine in favour of a scale of duties, he thought it no disgrace to state these facts, and to propose a more beneficial substitute. He proved that "it is the opinion of this committee that the duties on Tea should cease and determine from and after the 1st of July, 1833, and that, in lieu thereof, there be levied and paid on all Teas taken for home consumption 2s. 3d. per lb."

Mr. Crawford said that the right hon. gentleman must admit that every point in his statement was not new; even the rise of prices in China had been foretold by him (Mr. Crawford). No fiscal arrangement could have been more opposed to mercantile principles. He was not disposed to admit the premises which the right hon. gentleman assumed, by measuring the amount of duty by the quantity in the market. He had taken the amount at 28,000,000lb. But in 1832-33 the quantity of Tea taken for consumption was 33,000,000lb. The consumption had since considerably increased, and if he stated the consumption at present at 36,000,000lb., he believed he should be under the truth. If the object of the right hon. gentleman was to increase the amount of duty, this was certainly a way to obtain it; but a rate of 2s. would be more than sufficient on a consumption of 36,000,000lb. The duty might be immediately reduced on all Teas, except Bohea, 2s. 3d.; and if the quantity of Tea consumed remained the same, and the duty on Bohea remained at 1s. 6d., the aggregate amount of duty would exceed that

collected on 28,000,000lb. in 1832-33—namely, 2,800,000l. (The hon. member here read a variety of figures for the purpose of making out his position.) He would ask the right hon. gentleman whether it was his intention to raise the duty on Tea.

Mr. S. RICE said he had a paper showing the rate per lb. paid on Tea, calculating the *ad valorem* duty on the quantity, between the years 1830 and 1833, and the result was that 2s. 3d. was the lowest rate. The proposition of the hon. member was impracticable. To suspend the operation of the bill as to low-priced, and to reduce the duty on the high-priced Teas, would be most unjust; it would be giving a bonus to those who held high-priced Teas, and inflicting an injury on the holders of low-priced Teas.

Mr. HORN regretted the experiment of a scale of duties had not succeeded. He had been convinced of its propriety by the evidence before the committee. He thought the experiment had not had a fair trial, and that it might be continued another year.

Sir J. RICE said he had never entertained a doubt of the failure of the experiment. The Government had now come back to the course they ought to have adopted at first. Mean time, large sums had been lost in consequence of the experiment.

Mr. GOSWAM said that the proposed change was better than continuing the experiment another year. It was very agreeable to him to hear the very arguments which had been urged on his side of the house against a scale of duties, now urged by his right hon. friend. He regretted that the Government had not earlier returned to this course. He thought 2s. per lb. would be a sufficient duty.

Mr. PEARCE expressed his satisfaction at the new arrangement.

Mr. YOUNG considered the principles of the present plan unjust, and wished for an *ad valorem* duty.

Mr. S. RICE said there was one objection to an *ad valorem* duty—namely, that it was wholly impracticable.

After a few words from Mr. ATTWOOD, Mr. M. PEARCE, and Mr. SWARTZ, the motion was agreed to.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A doubt has been started to-day as to the expediency of contracting for the whole of the West India loan, or the greater portion of it, at this time, on a ground altogether new, which is, that the Bank of England, having a smaller stock of bullion than usual, will not be able, with safety to itself, as on former occasions of the kind, to make good the instalments on the scrip as they become due. This is a species of support on which our capitalists, who have engaged formerly in large contracts for loan, have mainly relied, and unless they are assured of it, it is to be expected that they will evince great unwillingness to engage in the West India Loan. Means may probably be found to overcome this difficulty, but this has been the prevalent impression of the day in the best city circles and until it is removed, the Chan-

Friday evening, June 19.

We have to announce, to-day, the death of one of the most remarkable men whom England, fertile as our country has happily been in intellectual excellence, ever produced. William Cobbett, Esq., Member of Parliament for Oldham, expired yesterday, at Normandy Farm, in the county of Surrey, in the 74th year of his age. The disease which has deprived the country of Mr. Cobbett, was an intestinal inflammation of but a few days' continuance, and we are gratified to learn accompanied with little pain to distract a change made in a calm and resigned temper.

We but repeat upon his death what we have again and again confirmed during his life-time, when we say that Mr. Cobbett was by far the first political writer of his age. No man has written so much upon public affairs, and we think no man has written as well. In the attributes of a severely correct and unaffected, a clear and a vigorous style, Mr. Cobbett was wholly without a rival, we venture to affirm, since the day of Swift; nor did this necessary staple of good writing want the ornaments of copious and striking illustration, or strong and well-connected argument. From the immense magazine of Mr. Cobbett's voluminous compositions may, without difficulty, be collected samples of the highest eloquence to be found in our language, while it would be nearly impossible for the most malignant jealousy to misnomer from the man a single dull or doubtful article! And, let it be remembered, that nearly all was improvisation, the labour of a mind constantly employed in pouring forth its thoughts, without, during forty years, a day's, perhaps an hour's opportunity for preliminary rumination, or subsequent review! This must have been a great mind; and undoubtedly Mr. Cobbett was a great man.

That the efforts of his genius were, during the last twenty-five years, too generally directed to evil purposes, we must be the last to dispute; but we deny that this misdirection is any impediment to the eternal and universal truth of the proposition, that without moral there can be no intellectual grandeur. In our imperfect nature, all is mixed good and evil; and we cannot expect in man those qualities which we most love and admire, without their associate defects of corresponding magnitude. Men of limited powers may be, and commonly are, also men of limited defects; but, beside, the natural tendency of all power to abuse the construction of mind, from which extraordinary vigour arises, has an original tendency to error. Great energy is ever, more or less, connected with a more or less impetuous violence; and the tendency of the imaginative faculty to reduce men into moral extravagance, and often into a practical extravagance of conduct, is a thousand times common-place.

Of these unhappy failings of our mixed nature, Mr. Cobbett's history affords a remarkable example. Gifted with the most extraordinary powers of intellect, and the clearest original views of what is right and profitable to mankind—instinctively imbued, too, with generous and manly sympathies, more than half of the deceased gentleman's life has been engaged in a course of at least questionable hostility to

either of the Exchequer must be prepared to expect more opposition than he at first contemplated, when he comes to proposed his views to the moulted interest of the city. In other respects, and looking to the state of the market generally, circumstances are favourable to the operation; but it has not happened before that large loans have been made with a facility on the part of the Bank of England to pay in specie, which must therefore manage its issues with extreme caution, and it becomes a most important consideration how far that circumstance may influence the transaction in which the Government is about to engage. Those parties to whom the plan has been mentioned up to this time have, we understand, expressed much unwillingness to engage in it. Much, however, will depend upon the amount to be raised in the first instance. Among the West India interest it is calculated that not less than 10,000,000l., or perhaps 12,000,000l., will be wanted before the end of the year, but this is an extreme calculation, and probably very much beyond the truth.

DECEMBER 18th, 1832.

THE only arrivals we have had announced are the *Clyde*, Kerr from Samarang; *Esmer*, Swinnow, Straits de Madras; *Longer Family*, Johnson, Madras; and the *Vanguard*, Welber.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

George the 4th—Reynall and—Nicholson Esq.
and Lieut. Riggs, Bengal army.

PASSENGER SAILED.

Zamstroom for Batavia. H. J. Notcher Esq.

We have inserted a letter received from Capt. Landon of the Ship *Forth* relating to a Book he discovered on his Voyage hither from Singapore. It is said to have been some years ago, but that when Capt. Ross went in search for it he failed in seeking it. Mariners should keep a look out when in the parallel described or they may be brought up in a somewhat awkward manner.

THE LATE WILLIAM COBBETT Esq. M. P.

We cannot resist the desire we have to record the following splendid eulogy on the memory of this extraordinarily gifted man—this by far the most powerful of all Political disputants, that have figured in the arena of politics, since that period when Swift, Bolingbroke, Burnett, and others emblazoned the world with the wonderful powers of their minds, and when their wit and capacity for keeping even a corrupt ministry in awe, were set forth in all the brilliancy which language could command. It is from the able pen of the Editor of the *Standard*, one of the deceased's, greatest opponents, but one who never met him, but with the highest estimation for the incomparable powers of his gigantic mind.

the institutions of his country, and in a bitter warfare with all around, of all parties, about which there can be no dispute. There was much in the circumstances of Mr. Cobbett's early life, and in the state of society in our age, to account for, and therefore to excuse, this seeming paradox. Born a peasant, in a day of wealth-idolatry, uneducated and plain in his tastes and attainments, amongst a people of such fallacious and artificial refinement, the son of the Farnham cottager would originally feel his own intellectual superiority a perpetual prompter to dispute the system in which he moved. Through life, a laborious man—unhindered with any expensive tastes or passions—and still, we fear, struggling to the close in narrow circumstances—he would find new reason, in his own experience, to condemn a state of society that awarded as chance should direct, or supplemen, the very brand of inferior intellect, should lead the golden prize of affluence and attendant consideration, that ought to have been the meed of genius and industry.

The pride of purse persecuted him in America, and persecuted him no less in England, as it persecutes us all, and will continue to persecute, until, in the fulness of its cup, it shall be laid low. The purse-proud Americans were a democracy, and therefore in America Mr. Cobbett was a royalist. In England the vice is impartially distributed amongst all classes of the wealthy, and therefore in England Mr. Cobbett's resentment took a more definite, perhaps a more just direction, associating himself, successively, with whatever party most unequivocally propounded the war against wealth. This, we believe, to be the solution of whatever seems inconsistent in the career of the deceased gentleman.

In his early education, too, and in the circumstances of his after-life, will be found enough to explain the temper, as they explain the direction of his political course. There is, undoubtedly, a discipline which strengthens the genius, while it polishes the manners, but this is a reasoning discipline; it is the regimen which, from childhood, teaches to control our passions and dispositions, not under the influence of fear, but from a sense of what is virtuous and becoming. Men trained in this discipline acquire an art of self-government, which qualifies them to exercise any power which they may possess over others, with a gentleness and consideration for human weakness, which no teacher but the early liberalised self-love can impart. There is, however, a discipline of another kind, which often breaks, though not always, intellectual power, but which is sure to unfit him who has been subject to it for the exercise of any power; this is the discipline of force. To this last discipline Mr. Cobbett was unfortunately subjected, during that whole period in which the formation of character is completed. There is no reasoning in the obedience of the farmyard; there is no reasoning in the discipline of the barracks, and up to his thirtieth year, we believe, Mr. Cobbett suffered one or other of these forms of slavery. The very same cause which renders the harshly-reared orphan, a domestic tyrant—the foremost man, or the late private, a harsh officer—the military man of any class, a functionary almost too severe

for civil life—the emancipated slave, the crooked of wheel-driven, this same cause would naturally give to the polemic of a powerful disputant, all the intolerant capacity with which Mr. Cobbett's writings have been charged.

We think that, in most cases, the charge has been exaggerated. We have no recollection of any instance in which Mr. Cobbett has dealt much too severely with an individual; and, in his position, it was impossible that he could deal too severely with the parties and orders with which he was from time to time engaged. His first denunciation of the Tory party has been ascribed to a gratuitous insult offered to him by Mr. Pitt, who, with a superciliousness that clouded his great qualities, affected so much of aristocratic morgue as to decline the introduction of Mr. Wyndham's protest; Mr. Wyndham being a person of higher genealogical rank than Mr. Pitt, and the person proposed to be introduced, Mr. Cobbett, being the man who, after Mr. Burke, had done incomparably the most for preserving the institutions and the honour of England, more, we do not scruple to say, than had been done by Mr. Pitt himself, from his unaided exertions. This is the common version of Mr. Cobbett's abandonment of Tory politics. We believe it is a correct one; it is, undoubtedly, confirmed by the marked and disgraceful neglect of Mr. Cobbett's services, during the interval from his return from America to the period of his change. A gentleman, placed in similar circumstances,—when we say a gentleman, we merely speak of free birth and liberal education,—would feel a moment probably have felt, as Mr. Cobbett felt under this insult, if it was offered, and this indisputable neglect; but he would have made allowances for the vulgar weakness of the great. He would have known, that all the people, great men, and particularly great statesmen, are the most timid; and that if they bestow the favour of their countenance upon fops and faddlers, players and buffoons, in preference to men of more laborious habits and more useful talent, and it may be of more moral worth, it is because they do not dare to anticipate the frowns of the vulgar public, in a case in which such anticipation might seem to commit them to sincerity and zeal in particular opinions.

A gentleman, too, even if he could not forgive Mr. Pitt, would have been too proud, were motives of conscience wanting, to allow that personal considerations should influence his political creed. This first error of his political life Mr. Cobbett owed in part, at least, to the humble circumstance of his birth and education. He was not a man, however, to do any thing by halves. Having abandoned Tory politics, because he thought he saw the fruit of these politics in Mr. Pitt's ungrateful, arrogant, and contumacious conduct, Mr. Cobbett fell to the opposite side, to which he was otherwise naturally attracted by his hostility to overgrown wealth. We should reprint a whole library of his *Register*, to show with what indefatigable vigour he warred against the manufacturing, the commercial, and the financial system of the empire; and all engaged in them. He seems to have had no original dislike of the aristocracy; or of the

VALE.

A Stranger I come to thy shores,
(Oh! land of milk Tartars and Tea!)
And I've found that the greatest of heroes
Are thy Hyman, Pombong, and Bohan!

Alas! how sincerely I pity you,
Merchants, cooks, smugglers and all;
With what joy had I seen to the city you
Dwell in, each bong, chop and stall.

Now, Heaven, and wait on to see,
Far, far from this day drinking nation;
And this city, where opium and tea
Form the "total" of each man's vocation.

Wait me hence from this quarrelsome place
Where, alas! there's scarce room to walk in,
Elvis "pianos" usurp all the space
While their "acrobats" glory in talking.

Just as did I see in a dream
That we count as once under weigh,
And the story enough each did seem
Their teeth were more story than they.

And as each in its own orbit mov'd
The "Wanderers" would fairly have sped;
But, alas! each one a tail, it was prov'd,
Was more long and more broad than it's head.

For the heads indeed how'd and how'd by,
As all well behav'd heads ought to be;
But the tails were alas! each'd on high
And each lot off a cracker or two.

This led to a grand conflagration
Which lasted a moment or two,
Stars fell—then a new constellation
Had both rival comets from view!

I awoke with a start from my nap,
And beheld on the wall, from a nail
Dependant, a print—(version nap.)
The "Sun of New York" under nail!

(Special Sentences here illegible.)
Then adieu to you gods of Canton!
May you all soon accomplish your ends
And find four to bring arrows among
Without taking shots at your friends.

A stranger I came, was receiv'd, with
Hospitality, pearl above price!
And at parting the sole thing I'm griev'd with
Is, I cannot return but—advice.

British, French, Uncle Sam, Dutch and Yankee!
I came—I was nothing to you
You treated me kindly—I thank ye—
From my soul now I bid you adieu.

Be adieu to you, each one who bartered
His opinion for machine and tea;
Adieu to you, army of martyrs
To hyman, raw silk and typha!

But should business or land one or all
To the bank of my own dear blue river,
Remember there's one within call
Will welcome you with or sans lives.

And let fate, do her duty—dear, privation
Shall ne'er be, if grog can be had,
And no Chinaman e'er have occasion
To complain of a Commerce Law.

Church; but the temples of the aristocracy with whom, as a liberal, he necessarily came in contact, early disgusted him with that order; and the Church, forty years ago, was very different from that it had been in the preceding century, and still more different from what, thank God, it now is. Indeed, the theory of right, into which Mr. Cobbett's long course of controversy had impelled him—a theory which almost limits the right of subsistence and enjoyment, to those who exercise manual labour, marks out every possessor of property beyond the necessities of life, whether that property be acquired or inherited, or its excess above bare competency, the result of merit or chance; this theory naturally marks out the aristocracy and the clergy, as well as the capitalist, for hands of usurpers. We need not say how fallacious the theory is. Next to preventing a perpetuation of augmented wealth, through restraints upon its dissipation—the fatal error of our time—the duty of the legislator is, to maintain property not merely in security, but in reverence. Mr. Cobbett saw, however, that the unfortunate disposition of the time was to promote the augmentation of wealth in few hands, and to keep it in those hands; and he directed his shafts accordingly with indiscriminate violence against the guilty cause and the innocent effect! He was, indeed, under a particular difficulty in this matter. He had originally committed himself against a paper currency by treating, as universal and permanent, in partial and temporary ill effects. He prophesied that such a currency could not be continued, and that a departure from it would necessarily lead to ruin. The first part of his prophecy was unhappily acted upon, and the acting upon it went a great way towards realising the second.

But we must not get into this controversy again; and we have already gone far beyond what we had intended. We shall, therefore, conclude with a repetition of the opinion with which we commenced—namely, that Mr. Cobbett was one of the greatest men whom England has ever produced; that, as his powers were vast, his instincts were good; and that, if he had faults, as he had many, the circumstances of his birth, education, and manner of life, and the treatment he received from those who ought to have acted a different part, must have been the cause. He has left us in his writings, some of the best models—a monument of industry unequalled, and of genius scarcely excelled.

Mr. Cobbett has left several children, among others, three sons, endowed, we believe with a full share of the hereditary genius. It may be hoped, that, as these gentlemen possess advantages of education, such as their father never enjoyed, the literary reputation of the family will be continued.

(Cobbett's Register.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir

The enclosed was picked up a few evenings ago near the Tavern on the PRAYA GRAND at this place. It seems to be the production of some recent visitor to your city, and as it appears to convey a good moral, I make no apology for transmitting it to you. Should it not suit the pages of your journal, there is no apology needed.

Your obedient Servant,
AQUILA.

Macao, Oct. 27th 1834.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

FOR
MAKING ADVANCES IN CHINA.

UPON GOODS AND MERCHANDISE OF INDIVIDUALS INTENDED FOR CONSIGNMENT TO ENGLAND, REPAYABLE TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

1st. The parties to whom Advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments be delivered into such Warehouses as the Court of Directors may appoint; and that they be subject to the management of the Court of Directors, so long as the Court shall continue to manage the goods of Individuals.

2nd. Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained authorized Agents of the East-India Company, an Advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence per Spanish Dollar.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H. C. Agents Bills of Lading of the Consignment and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name, and on behalf of the East-India Company as the parties interested.

5th. In case of default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in the mode to be subsequently stated, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due.

6th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the Bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent, or in such case, should the Consignor prefer it, the Agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency be made with the Consignor himself, by the Agents from whom he received the advance, at the rates of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing Bills upon India or China.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amount of such Bills (less Discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company thereon.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall not be less than 3 per cent. per annum.

9th. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Agents of the East-India Company, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person, whomsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either Principal or Interest; appointing the Agent in England for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the contingency referred to in the 6th Article.

10th. Parties presenting Tea or Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea, or Bales of Silk so tendered must be produced—in the event of such Tea remaining in the Hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the chests to be re-examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of tea, number of Chests in each Chop, the Chop character in Chinese, and the value of the tea tendered for Hypothecation.

J. N. DANIELL.

T. C. SMITH.

J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY
Canton, 16th September, 1835.

NOTICE.—The interests in our firm of Mr. RICHARD HOLDWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM SMITHSON having ceased, the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, THOMAS FOX, THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, and WILLIAM BLENKIN.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, 9th November 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves at Canton and Macao, as Commission Agents only, under the Firm of PEREIRA & Co.

M. PEREIRA.
F. J. de PAIVA.
J. S. MENDES.

Canton, 2d November 1835.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessel on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

SECRETARIES.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance.
For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. - - - " 5 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 50 Cents.

The rates for advertising in either the *Canton Press* or the *Commercial Price Current* will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 8.
Advertisements of not more than }
Seven lines—for each appearance } 1.

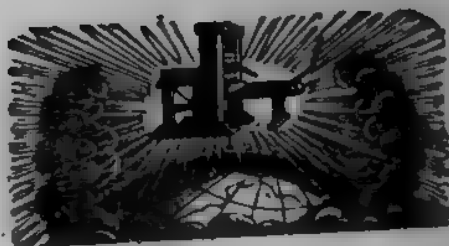
When required to be inserted three months 6.

Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

(*) Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I. CANTON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26th. 1835.

No. 16.

TRANSLATION.

FROM KE, THE FOO-YUEN AND ACTING GOVERNOR, TO THE
HONG MERCHANTS.

In this affair (of the Troughton) money has on several occasions been received from the Plunder, but because the whole sum was not transmitted to Canton, I recently directed the Sze officers to communicate my commands to Kwang-chew-foo to urge the delivery of the whole, and when it had all been delivered, to pay it over to the Foreign merchants who had sustained the loss.

According to the Petition, I have forth with issued instructions to the Kwang-chew-foo to take the several sums of money recovered from the Plunder, which are now deposited in the Government Treasury, and on an early day deliver them over to the Hong merchants, who are to communicate these commands to the Foreign merchants.

TAOU-KWANG, 15th. YEAR, 10th. MONTH, 21st. DAY, ON
DECEMBER, 10th. 1835.

We cannot but be impressed with a favorable opinion of the conduct of the Foo-yuen in this matter of the Troughton, and we think the consignee of the Vessel ought to feel, that the Government, in so far as the restitution of property goes, has made a very proper concession for the injury which its subjects had done on that Vessel. As to the offence of the Piracy, that remains still unatoned for, or at all events, we have not heard of any expiation, or of an example being made of the Villains, who so dastardly and inhumanly assaulted the Captain and the Crew, and put their lives in jeopardy. We are not advocates for the indiscriminate sacrifice of offenders even in cases of enormity like piracy; we approve of examples for example sake, to deter others from the perpetration of crimes of similar atrocity

to the one of the Troughton, but we are strongly inclined to deprecate, and to protest against the infliction of the punishment of death, but in cases where the offence has been too flagitious to admit of any milder atonement. Lord Bacon says: "examples of justice must be made, for terror to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to others." This is a wise, and at the same time, a salutary maxim, and we should like, if it were understood by the Chinese administrators of justice in Canton.

In China, we fear nothing approaching to discrimination of character among offenders ensues; and that the investigation of offences is not attended with much legal disquisition, or judicial accuracy. The youthful culprit, and the hardened, atrocious villain, who, in his career of piracy is not sated with the effects which his rapine produces, but adds murder to his crime, meet the same fate, there are no distinctions, no grades of character to avail in the criminal codes of the Chinese, if there be, we do not hear of their merciful application, for it appears that the credulous and deluded victim who may have been unconsciously lured into the midst of crime, pays the same penalty as an atonement to the offended majesty of the law, as the execrable, and diabolical miscreant, who betrays him to become a companion in guilt.

The inimitable Paley on the subject of crimes and punishment says: "In crimes, however, which are perpetrated by a multitude, or by a gang, it is proper to separate, in the punishment the ringleader from his followers, the principal from his accomplices, and even the person who struck the blow,

broke the lock, or first entered the house, from those who joined him in the felony."—Now we should like, and we think we are not singular, to hear of similar discrimination in the cases of the criminals who attacked the Troughton; but these nice shades of distinction, of guilt, in the administration of justice, in the celestial Empire, we fear, are not usual nor often recognised. In countries like China where the people are not yet emerged from their primeval barbarous and ignorant customs, nothing like a rigid search after truth, in matters of a criminal character, can hardly, however, be expected; nothing approximating to the unimpeachable and uncorrupted course of judicial examination, by which the proceedings against penal offenders in enlightened states, are so humanely conducted—must be looked for here. In such a condition of society no human being can be safe, for the innocent may be sacrificed to the moloch spirit of the administrators of the law, while the atrociously guilty may escape its visitations.

It is said in Tacitus, "*habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magni exemplum &c.*" and we are pervaded with the truth it conveys; for in China we tremble at the sound of executions, from the impression that injustice may have decreed them, and not that a convicted criminal, upon the purest evidence of guilt, has been paying the forfeiture of his criminality. In the case of the Pirates who attacked the Troughton, and who are now incarcerated, to await their trial for that offence, an indiscriminate punishment may be dreaded; and we see no means of averting so inhuman a measure. To bring the leaders of the band, the wretches who designed and led on the party to commit the deed, to condign punishment, would be an atonement to the outraged feelings of the officers and men of that Ship which they have a right to demand; but humanity shudders at the thought, that the innocent may suffer with the guilty, in a country where the greatest criminal may present an expiatory offering in money, to save his head from the block.

We have the authority of a writer on the subject of Chinese Jurisprudence in the Chinese Repository, Vol. 4th No. 6, who says.

In 1824, a native of Sze-chuen province went to Peking to complain in person against the provincial officers for neglecting to punish the murderers of his son. The son had gone to claim a debt from a neighboring farmer, and not

returning in due time, his sister and a cousin went to look for him: they found his corpse suspended on a tree, and were informed by the farmer that their relative had hanged himself. The body, however, exhibited marks of violence, and some of the teeth had been knocked out, which the sister collected and carried to the magistrate. The father also claimed justice, but received instead a flogging in order to induce him to make a confession, which was dictated to him. He appealed to the governor who sent him back to the magistrate, who then claimed him, and extorted money before releasing him. In addition to these outrages, the murderer induced the father of his victim's wife, to sell her to him. All this was stated in the appeal to the emperor, whose answer was: "record the memorial!" which is all we know about it.

A native of the province of Keang-se appealed to the Tschu-yuen or Governor at Peking in 1829, on an atrocious case of burning, rape, and murder. The most opulent of the two contending parties had bribed the local magistrate and the police, to connive at and even assist in burning upwards of seventy apartments, killing the male inhabitants, and carrying off the females. The police accused the inmates of firing upon them in the execution of their duty. The court, in laying the case before the emperor, allow its atrocity, if it be true; but we find nothing more about it. Another appeal was made in the same year by a native of the same province, in the case of a murder of which two men were at the time under sentence of death; but who were not, according to the appellant, the real murderers, but were bribed to undergo the sentence of the law instead of them. Another appeal was made by a native of Ngunghay, against two magistrates who had tortured his father to death on a false accusation of debauching another's wife and murdering her husband. The charge was in this case substantiated, and a later gazette contains the sentence upon the magistrates to transportation to Kie, and hard labor.

A man found his way to Peking the same year from the province of Fuhkeen to appeal against the magistrate and police of a district for injustice, in the case of his only son who had been shot by a hostile clan in the neighborhood. The clan being wealthy, bribed the police with 2000 dollars of foreign money, and they would not seize the offenders. His Fuhkeen dialect was unintelligible.

In this a state of society in which it can be expected that justice can be administered in mercy, and that innocence can be shielded against the wickedness of judges; we think not; and from facts like these, staring as in the face; from the records of the enormities in the Penal courts, so infamous and diabolical, it is—that makes us sicken at the thought of Chinese Justice, and Chinese Laws.

We know nothing of the administrators of Chinese jurisprudence, but it is a pretty well recorded fact, that they are a set of abandoned and corrupt wretches,—wholesale dealers

in justice, who mete it out to the highest bidder, when it is ten to one against the innocent escaping conviction, unless he can bribe higher than his accuser. In most countries justice is slow, but sure; in China it is dealt out rapidly, as Pope has it,—

"The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
"And wretches hang that justice may dine."

We have given the observation of the Times on the Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade, between Great Britain and the Court of Spain. Whether this Treaty will effectually annihilate the horrid traffick is a matter that time will show. It is a whig measure, and like all their performances, imperfect, inasmuch as it throws the whole expense attending the enforcement of it upon the former, instead of the latter, who is the offender, and against whom it is designed to operate. The Slaves captured are evidently to be supported at the expense of the British Government; and thus producing another instance of whig consistency in matters of economy and retrenchment. Why not have persisted in entailing the onerous charges of keeping up a force, and of maintaining the captured Slaves, on the power who was committing and perpetrating the inhuman act of buying the unoffending African into bondage? Had this been effected, had the whig blockheads insisted on the expenditure being borne by the Court of Spain, and had evinced, a resolution, in a treaty that could not have been understood as meaning anything but a peremptory demand, that no charge should be applicable to the British Government, it would have had the character of a sage act of diplomacy, and one that would have redounded to the honor of the country. As it is, although we are glad of the accomplishment of the measure, as an act of justice to the British Colonies, preventing as it will eventually, any rivalry on the part of the Spaniards and Portuguese in the continental markets to the extent of the present moment, yet it would have been more gratifying to us had it been attained without increasing the burthens of the people of Great Britain.

The Present state of Portugal seems to indicate no every auspicious reign to the Widowed Queen of that kingdom.

The disorganized condition of her government, the frequent changes in her ministry, and the internal squabbles of her cabinet, auger no durable stability of the reigning dynasty. The impoverished situation of the country too, is of too alarming a nature and extent, not to excite some commiseration for her penurious majesty, surrounded as she now is surrounded by parasites on the one side, and by traitors on the other. If the Queen be in the least degree of that contemplative character, and sensitive and perspicacious mind which have been said of her the throne cannot produce to her any consolatory moments, nor many days of repose and quiescence.

Her crown his one weight and cure, and she may wish great truth say of it,—

"O polish'd perturbation! golden crown!
That keeps the pores of Slumber open wide
To many a watchful night—sleep with it now!
Yet not as sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow, with homely bigger bound,
Encoms the watch of night. O Majesty!
When thou dost pinch thy brow, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day
That scolds with safety."

It is evident that Portugal is beset by a set of avaricious, ambitious, and thoughtless men, whose only aim is to stir up divisions and discontent when out of power, and to administer the Government, without regarding the rights of the people, when power is conceded to them.

MEXICO.

The accounts from Mexico which we have given in our extracts indicate a probability of Spain recognising the independence of her Colonies. It would be a wise act of her ministers as she can never expect to recover them, whilst her recognition might not only settle the countries into some sort of tranquillity; and allay the civil ferment continually breaking out; but she might mean to herself a participation in the commercial advantages accruing from them, and from which she is at the present moment, generally excluded.

The elevation of Isabella Antonia to the Imperial dignity in Mexico, however, we do not think augurs favorably. We know the people there, and they must have been greatly changed, if at this time they contemplate a Regal Government instead of a republic. The same feelings pervaded a party, at the time Iturbide was elected Emperor, it is true; but the fall of that weak and credulous tool of the Priests, gave a different tone to their opinions; and when he at the instance of Mico's entreaties, sought to regain his throne, he fell a sacrifice for his ambition.

94th. DECEMBER 1832.

Bedded I am and can do as I will.
The cold blasts of winter may blow and may chill;
While Christmas approaching—the season for cheer,
I'll merrily spend, and then bid the new year I
Derry Down &c.

With my Flask and my Bottle I care not a jot,
I envy no mortal the wealth he has got;
In jovial positions, right mellow and strong,
I quaff it with glee, though alone in my Hong.
Derry Down &c.

My table is homely, but pretty well stor'd,
A good seasoned hamch often smokes on my board;
Roast Beef and Plum Pudding too, serve me aright,
To show that I live in the old English style.

Derry Down &c.

'Tis the best way I know, an hour to beguile
It drives away sorrow, and makes winter smile;
And though blustering Boreas batter and storm,
With port and old stingo, I'll keep my self warm.

Derry Down &c.

Let stolen and misers then snarl and condemn,
No more than a fig, do I care 'em for them;
Give me but my ease—'tis the theme of my Song,
Like a bee in its hive, I'll live sung in my Song.

Derry Down &c.

A facetious neighbour knowing our habits and oddities
has sent us the preceding song for insertion wishing us, at
the same time, after the old school of breeding—"a merry
Christmas and a happy new year, when it comes." The song
being the produce of his own muse we insert it, not from
any poetical beauties we can discover in it, but because
we were the subject on which he has been, so very good natu-
rally, pleased to try his powers in lyrical composition.
Our whims have inspired him!

THE arrivals since our last are,—British—Serra, Brail-
waite, from Calcutta; Factory, Bidou, Madras; *Mercure* of
Himley, Mollion from Sourabaya; American—Commerce,
Christianson from Valparaiso; and *Louisa* Christopher, from
Manila; *Ceresindict*—Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

▼ Commerce.—Messrs. C. MICHAELIS and J. TRASK.
▼ Louisa.—Messrs. JOHN BRILLANCE, W. KISRAU, and
WHILEY.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS. FROM THE TIMES.

The treaty solemnized on the 20th of this month, and of
which the signers are M. MARIATEUX and La ROSA, whose
powers were renewed by the Queen Regent after he quit-
ted office for this purpose, and Mr. VILKINA, provides for
every case that is likely to occur in carrying on this
abominable traffic, and guarantees their execution in such
an effectual manner that we may now look forward to a
speedy destruction of its last stronghold—the Spanish flag.

Formerly none of the crew of a slave vessel were puni-
shable, though they might have been caught in the act of
committing their crime. By the new treaty, not only
are the master, pilot, and crew to be visited with severe
punishment, as in cases of piratical robbery, but also the
country vessels condemned for trafficking in slaves—a most
unjust law to the weakly citizen, who in perfect securi-

ty fattens at home on the fruits of the crime—his capital
gives birth to on the coasts of Africa and America.

The new treaty also puts an end altogether to the evil of
which mention has been made—viz. that of evading the
present law by collecting the cargo on the shore, and waiting
the opportunity to sail away when the cruiser is out of sight;
for this treaty embraces the equipment articles of which
so much has been said.

By these articles a vessel fitted up for the slave trade is
liable to be seized and condemned as if it were laden
with its cargo.

Another article meets the difficulty respecting the vessels
bought in after being condemned and again employed in
the slave trade. It is provided, that every vessel so con-
demned shall, previous to sale, be broken up and sold in
pieces—a most effectual means of ridding the seas of those
dangerous craft.

In future, all slaves captured by British cruisers are to
be made over to the British Government, so that, as Span-
ish cruisers capture none and British cruisers all, we have
the power of not only giving liberty to these unfortunate
people, but of securing it, which previously was a grand
difficulty.

In short, the new treaty puts the abolition of the slave
trade, which now almost solely flourishes under the Span-
ish flag, entirely in British hands, and the result may be
readily anticipated. It may be hoped that in very brief
time the enormous expense attendant upon keeping nume-
rous cruisers for this object in the most sickly part of the
globe will cease to be necessary, and that, in our endeav-
ours to prevent the horrors of the slave trade, we may not
be called upon to sacrifice the lives of great numbers of
our most valuable fellow-countrymen.

At present we employ a large force, which is restrained
by the regulations of the old treaty from acting with any
efficiency; under the new treaty, a very small force will
soon render the seas absolutely untenable even for vessels
designed to deal in slaves.

We have received Madrid papers to the 25th instant. The
Revista of the 3d contains a despatch, addressed by the Mi-
nister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico to M. MARTINEZ DE LA
ROSA, and received by his successor Count TORRES. It is
dated March 25th 1825, and is to the following effect:—

"Most Excellent Sir,—As soon as Senor Zavala had com-
municated to my department the conference he had had with
the Duke de Frias, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, the
powers which had been granted to the latter to negotiate
with Mexico on the basis of the recognition of her independ-
ence, this Government, not less desirous on her part of be-
ing placed in friendly relations of mutual usefulness and con-
venience as between the two nations, hastened to send full
powers to Senor Don Miguel de Santa Maria, the Minister
Plenipotentiary of Mexico in London, that he might place
himself in communication with the Minister of her Catholic
Majesty, Donna Isabella II., in order that steps might be ta-
ken as soon as possible to commence the great work of re-

conciliation between countries which, although separate and
independent by the force of time and events, ought to be
brothered by affection and interest, as they are already in kin-
dredness, in manners, and religion. I congratulate your Ex-
cellency and myself that during your Ministry you have
manifested so favourable an opinion with regard to the ac-
complishment of a measure which ought to put an end to the
state of uncertainty so prejudicial to the interests of both
parties. Nothing less than this was to be expected from the
liberal Administration by which Spain has been governed
since the time when unjust prejudices were removed, at the
same time with the power which imposed silence on the well-
founded claims of an industry which was perishing, and of a
commerce which could not prosper without the markets of
the continent, necessarily closed against it. In this state of
things both countries were suffering, and sound reason re-
quired, that as it was no longer possible to return to the
status quo, such relations should be established as self-interest
dictates, without prejudice to peculiar rights. I congratulate
myself also, that in the performance of this duty I have met
with circumstances so favourable to the strengthening of the
independence of my native country, and so the consolidation
of its institutions and of its prosperity, at the same time with
that where I passed my earliest years, where I received my
education, and to which I bear the strongest attachment.
From the frankness and good faith of the two Governments,
I hope that no difficulties may present themselves to the
adjustment of the treaties which are about to be entered into.
They are in the nature of family compacts, by which relatives
are separated from each other in a friendly manner; for their
own benefit, because necessity requires it, leaving the ties of
affection and expediency as binding and as permanent as ever.
The charges I have made of a negotiator will convince your
Excellency of the good intentions with which this Govern-
ment is animated. Senor Santa Maria enjoys a very just and
well-merited reputation for his knowledge, his talents, his
judgment, and his experience in affairs, free from the prej-
udices by which men's minds have hitherto been affected, his
conduct will at once be frank and honourable. The Govern-
ment was desirous to join with him in this business Senor
Don Lucas Alaman, my predecessor in the Ministry, and a
person in every way entitled to commendation, but having
been detained here by the proceedings which it was necessary
to institute against the members of the late Administration,
the Government has not thought it right that this circum-
stance should cause any delay in framing the treaties. If
Senor Alaman can be spared within a reasonable time, he will
immediately be sent to Europe to conclude this delicate nego-
tiation, in concert with Senor Santa Maria. When I had the
honour of making your Excellency's acquaintance in Paris a
few years ago, I was far from thinking that such events
would arise as to place us in the relative situation in which
we now find ourselves towards each other, treating of an af-
fair of so much importance calculated to produce results so
beneficial alike to Spain and to Mexico. Would to God that
it may come to a good issue, and that your Excellency may

remain at the head of the Ministry until the work of peace
and regeneration is completed. My sincere wishes are for
the realization of the hopes which are held out to the people
of Spain by the present Administration. These hopes will
be realized if they but know how to respect the institutions,
under which they are governed, and if the work of progress
be not destroyed by the spirit of exaggeration. It is this ex-
aggeration in either extreme which has hitherto been the
ruin both of parents and children.

"The motive which has induced me to address this letter
to your Excellency gives me the flattering opportunity of
offering your the assurance of my friendship, my considera-
tion, and my respect.

"With these just sentiments, I am respectfully your Ex-
cellency's most obedient servant,
"JOSE MARIA GUTIERREZ ESTRADA."

It is stated in these papers that in the treaty lately con-
cluded at Madrid for the more effectual abolition of the slave
trade, it is provided that the emancipated negroes are not, as
heretofore, to be carried to the West India, contrary to all
good discipline and subordination, but that the English Gov-
ernment is to provide for them at its own expense.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LISBON, June 27.

Things here continue much the same since my last com-
munication; great stagnation prevails throughout the
money market; and there is hardly a person of common
sense who does not now see the absolute folly of having
costed Mount Silva, Carneiro and Freire, just at the very
critical moment when, had they continued three or four
months longer in power, all the useful measures, financial,
industrial, agricultural, sales of national property, &c.,
which were in contemplation would have been realized.
In consequence of the change the last two packets which
brought us letters from London in answer to our asso-
nating the downfall of the former Administrations, have
likewise brought orders is suspected for the present par-
chase to the extent of upwards of 500,000 sterling
on English account, which some hours have had contrac-
tions to effect in certain lands about to be offered for sale.
The sales of church and national property commence on
next Wednesday, and if I am correctly informed the com-
pulsions will be, with very few exceptions, the purchasers,
not with money or with bonds purchased by them in the
market, but with their individual certificates for arrears of
pay during the time of their emigration, when Don Miguel
was in possession of the country, consequently without
the country deriving any real present advantage by those
investments (however great they may hereafter be.) Some
of the finest properties are likely to be sold for a mere
trifle, merely because from a total want of public confi-
dence in the Administration there will be no competition on
the part of the real and sound able purchasers, who were
willing but two months since, say even only five weeks

ago, to become purchasers. The bonds and certificates receivable in payment of such properties hardly find a purchaser, and every thing indicates the utmost distrust; it seems almost impossible that such a sad change can have taken place in the public mind in so short a time.

M. Mendizabal having consented to superintend the agency until he shall assume the functions of Finance Minister for Spain in London, which was hardly expected, has quieted the fears which the Ministers entertained of meeting with immediate pecuniary embarrassments: in the mean time great anxiety is evident in many quarters as to the ability of the Government to carry into effect the conversion of their 6 per Cents. of the internal debt, which comes on on the 1st of July, on which day they must pay cash, paper currency to such holders as dissent and prefer this mode of settlement to an exchange for a 4 per cent metallic stock. My own opinion is, that, in any event, the arrangement will most likely be carried through even if a trifling delay should become absolutely requisite.

Another lord of the Treasury, M. Gonzalo Lobe, has been dismissed, and that too in a most arbitrary manner, in spite of the Duke of Palmella's objections to the impolitic measure, and it is now tolerably evident that unless a change, and that no insignificant one, take place in the Administration, the noble Duke, out of respect to his own good name, must leave it, as it is quite evident that he is not sufficiently strong to counteract the efforts of the Palace Camarilla, who seem willing to plunge the country into all manner of difficulties: even the *National*, which is the great admirer of the new Ministers, has this day abandoned them.

The negotiations for a marriage between the Queen and a Prince of Wurtemberg are stated to be about being commenced, in consequence of the failure of those with the Duke of Nemours; and as to Spanish intervention, I am assured that a force of 3,000 men will be established on the Spanish frontier, and that they will not go into Spain for the present; on the other hand a foreign depot will be made at St. Ubes for such as volunteers for the Spanish service.

The packet conveys to England the Viscountess Santa-rem, wife of the notorious Minister of the Usurper, and sister of the present Prime Minister, Marshal Saldanha: Mr. Grant, the Secretary of our Legation here, is likewise one of the passengers. Count Rventon, Chargé d'Affaires from the Court of Denmark to that of Lisbon, has arrived here since my last communication. His Majesty's Hoop of war the *Tweed*, Captain Mailand, has arrived on the station from England, and His Majesty's brig the *Water Witch* has left us with despatches for Plymouth. The Government has directed a new survey of the new line of road hence to Oporto, in order to proceed to the construction of the same; but if done, it will be for its own account, because the parties who had formerly come forward with proposals to undertake the same at their own risk under certain conditions, have withdrawn them since

the change of Administration took place. Many of the British officers who were formerly in this service are receiving engagements to go into that of Spain as part of the 10,000 men now fitting out in England.

P. S. A banking company, with a nominal capital of 500,000*l.* in 10,000 shares, half of which only will be allotted at present, has just been started at Oporto under very fair auspices, the directors all being mercantile and highly respectable men. A. G.

NEW-BENGAL COINAGE.

Act No. XVII or 1835.

Passed by the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 19th August, 1835.

I. Be it enacted, that from the first day of September 1835, the undermentioned Silver Coins only shall be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company.—A Rupee, to be denominated the Company's Rupee,—a Half Rupee—a Quarter Rupee—and a Double Rupee, and the weight of the said Rupee shall be 180 Grains Troy, and the standard shall be as follows:

$\frac{1}{10}$ or 180 Grains of pure Silver.

$\frac{1}{10}$ or 18 " of Alloy.

and the other Coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

II. And be it enacted that these Coins shall bear on the obverse the head and the name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such Embellishment as shall, from time to time, be ordered by the Governor General in Council.

III. And be it enacted, that the Company's Rupee, Half Rupee, and Double Rupee, shall be a legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, provided the Coin shall not have lost more than two per Cent. in weight, and provided it shall not have been clipped, or filed, or have been defaced otherwise than by use.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said Rupee shall be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furrukhabad and Sonat Rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sica Rupee, and the Half and Double Rupees respectively, shall be received as equivalent to the Half and Double of the above-mentioned Bombay, Madras, Furrukhabad and Sonat Rupees, and to the Half and Double of fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sica Rupee.

V. And be it enacted, that the Company's Quarter Rupee shall be a Legal Tender only in payment of the fraction of a Rupee.

VI. Provided, that if in any contract for the payment of Calcutta Sica Rupees it shall have been specially stipulated that if payment be made in the Territories of the Madras, Bombay, or Agra Presidency, it shall be made in the Rupee now current in those Presidencies respectively, at a dif-

ferent rate from that above provided with reference to the Calcutta Sica Rupee, the contract shall be satisfied by payment within three Presidencies of Company's Rupees of the amount of Furrukhabad, Madras, or Bombay Rupees so specially stipulated.—Provided also, that if payment of the Principal or Interest of the Public Debt be made for the convenience of Creditors at any Public Treasury other than as stipulated in the Note and Engagement to the Government, it shall be competent to the Government to make such payments at the same exchange as heretofore.

VII. And be it enacted, that the undermentioned Gold Coins only shall henceforth be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company.

First. A Gold Mohur or Fifteen Rupee Piece of the weight of 180 Grains Troy, and of the following Standard, viz.

$\frac{1}{10}$ or 180 Grains of pure Gold.

$\frac{1}{10}$ or 18 " of Alloy.

Second. A Five Rupee Piece equal to a Third of a Gold Mohur.

Third. A Two Rupee Piece equal to two-thirds of a Gold Mohur.

Fourth. A Thirty Rupee Piece or Double Gold Mohur—and the three last mentioned Coins shall be of the same standard with the Gold Mohur and of proportionate weight.

VIII. And be it enacted, that these Gold Coins shall bear on the obverse the head and name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such Embellishment as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor General in Council, which shall always be different from that of the Silver Coinage.

IX. And be it enacted, that no Gold Coin shall henceforward be a Legal Tender of Payment in any of the Territories of the East India Company.

X. And be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council in his Executive capacity, to direct the making and issuing of all Coins authorized by this Act; to prescribe the devices and inscriptions of the Copper Coins issued from the Mints in the said Territories, and to establish, regulate, and establish Mints, and Law Mithans in force in the country notwithstanding.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 20th Nov. 1835. PROCLAMATION.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council has received, that the Devices of the New Rupee, Double Rupee, Half Rupee, and Quarter Rupee, to be issued from the Mints of India, from and after the 1st September, 1835, in conformity with Act XVII. of the same year, shall be as follows:

On the Obverse, the Head of His Majesty William the Fourth, with the words,

WILLIAM IIII. KING.

On the Reverse, the denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the centre, encircled by a laurel wreath; and around the margin the words.

EAST INDIA COMPANY. 1835.

The new Coin shall be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling.

For the information of the public, an engraving of the device adopted for the Rupee, is herewith annexed.

Obverse.

Reverse.



The Rupee shall measure in diameter one inch and two-tenths of an inch, or one-tenth of a foot. The diameter of the Double Rupee, or Eight Anna piece, shall be ninth-five hundredths of an inch; and that of the Quarter Rupee, or Four Anna piece shall be three quarters of an inch. These measures being severally the relative proportions to the Rupee provided in the Act aforesaid.

The Weight, Standard fineness and value of the New (or Company's) Rupee as defined in the Act, are here repeated for general information.

Weight, 180 grains Troy, or one tola.

Standard quality, eleven-twelfths Silver, one-twelfth Alloy.

Value, equal to the Madras, Bombay, Furrukhabad, and Sonat Rupee; and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sica Rupee.

The weights of the other Silver Coins, viz. the Double, Half, and Quarter Rupee to bear a due proportion thereto.

The Governor General of India in Council hereby directs all Magistrates, Collectors, and other public Officers, to promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective Districts, and particularly to notify to all Money Changers, Shroffs, Poulars, and others, the provision in the aforesaid Act XVII., 1835, against clipping, filing, punching, or otherwise defacing the New Coin; as all Rupees, Double, Half, or Quarter Rupees, as defaced or injured, will be receivable only as bullion, whereas by the Act aforesaid, if neither cut, clipped, marked, nor otherwise wilfully impaired they will be subject to no basis whatever, and will be receivable as a legal tender for their full value until they may, by gradual wear and circulation, have lost two per cent. of their original weight.

Published by order of the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHEY,
Secy. to Govt. of India.

NOTICE.—The Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that the period for the negotiation of Advances by the Hypothecation of Consignments to England will be extended to the 31st March 1836 on the same terms as are now in force, according to their Advertisement of the 4th September last; or by an addition in the proportion of Cash, at the option of the Agents.

The period for the clearance of Cash now in deposit, will likewise be extended to the 31st March 1836, but no further sums can be received in Deposit subsequent to the 31st of the present month.

(Signed.)

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN CHINA.
Canton, December, 24th. 1835.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

MAKING ADVANCES IN CHINA.

UPON GOODS AND MERCHANDISE OF INDIVIDUALS INTENDED FOR CONSIGNMENT TO ENGLAND, REPAYABLE TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

1st. The parties to whom Advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments be delivered into such Warehouses as the Court of Directors may appoint; and that they be subject to the management of the Court of Directors, so long as the Court shall continue to manage the goods of Individuals.

2nd. Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained authorized Agents of the East-India Company, an Advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn, in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence per Spanish Dollar.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H. C. Agents Bills of Lading of the Consignment and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name, and on behalf of the East-India Company as the parties interested.

5. In case of the default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in the mode to be subsequently stated, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due.

6th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to take over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the Bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent, or in such case, should the Consignor prefer it, the Agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency be made with the Consignor himself, by the Agents from whom he received the advance, at the rates of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing Bills upon India or China.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amount of such Bills (less Discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company thereon.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall not be less than 4 3 per cent. per annum.

9th. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Agents of the East-India Company, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person, whomsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either Principal or Interest; appointing the Agent in England for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the contingency referred to in the 6th Article.

10th. Parties presenting Tea or Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea, or Bales of Silk so tendered must be produced—in the event of such Tea remaining in the Hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the chests to be examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of Tea, number of Chests in each Chop, the Chop character in Chinese, and the value of the Tea tendered for Hypothecation.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.
Canton, 16th September, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 6th day of January 1836.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Linton, 21st December 1835.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—The interests in our firm of Mr. RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM SMITHSON having ceased, the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, THOMAS FOX, THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, and WILLIAM BLENKIN.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, 2nd November 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves at Canton and Macao, as Commission Agents only, under the Firm of PEREIRA & Co.

M. PEREIRA.
F. J. de PAIVA.
J. S. MENDES.

Canton, 2d November 1835.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

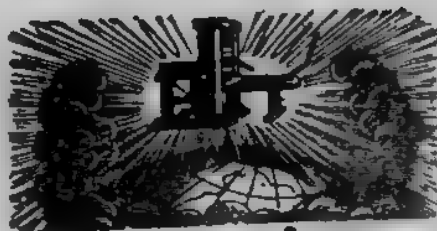
Parties, previous to applying for Insurances, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretary.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.

THE CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 2ND, 1836.

No. 17.

By the Ship Neptune, Capt. Stockley London dates to the 5th August or later have been received. A good natured friend has politely sent us some News papers from which we have taken an extract or two.

Intelligence had reached London from Paris of rather a sombre cast for the Doctrinaires of France, and for the whigs of England. The anniversary rejoicings for the Revolution of July 1830, had not been attended with those symptoms of spontaneous affection for the King of the French, which the misguided monarch of that fickle nation, was wont so fondly to expect and sanguinely to anticipate. Instead of meeting the people *en masse* and receiving the enthusiastic demonstrations of their attachment for himself and throne, on the days for celebrating the event which raised him from a subject to the Crown, he met with a reception which no doubt was designed to have put an end to the Orleans dynasty. It appears that after having reviewed his Troops on the morning of the 27th July, in the Champs Elysées to the Barrier de l' Etoile, he proceeded with his cortége towards the Bastille, and from thence to the Jardin Turc opposite to which, an explosion took place from the window of a house, by which His Majesty had nearly been blown up. His horse was wounded. Marshal Mortier Duke of Treviso, one of Buonaparte's crack Generals, fell dead by the side of the King; several other officers of the Kings suite were wounded, and some of the spectators killed. The escape of the King and his Sons seems to have been miraculous.

An event so unlooked for and so different

in its results to the celebrations of the several previous years, since the revolution of 1830, no doubt created a consternation in the minds of the people of France, which will not be easily effaced, even from a people so little likely to be affected, by these indications of hostility to their monarch and government.

It carries on the face of it, one evident mark, that Philippe is not a monarch beloved by his people; nor does it appear probable, that either himself or his government, can ever live in the hearts of the people of France, when they evince so little spirit for respecting their rights and happiness. It has been said of Charles the 10th that he was denounced from having manifested a desire to rule France regardless of the complaints of his subjects, and that his ministers were arbitrary and profligate: but what has been the change which their expulsion of one family, and the setting up of another has produced? Why they have procured for themselves a despot for a King, and a ministry who set at defiance all the principles of just governments, and laugh and deride at the complaints of the people, while they hold the Crown in abject submission to their will. This is truly the policy of the Doctrinaires—it is their maxim to govern by terror, and to oppress their country: to set at defiance principles and institutions, and to uproot all the ancient orders by which society has been for time immemorial regulated. Louis Philippe has never been a popular monarch; having been called to the throne suddenly, and at a moment when Paris was in the heat of blood and massacres, he has been allowed to remain, but his elevation has lost its charm of no-

vely, and his raiser and upholder, La Fayette his extinct de facto, while his minister Lafitte his dead de jure. He has lost both his props and popularity; he is now destined to be hord'd from his throne, and the late event ought to convince him that his tenure is far from being either durable or enviable.

The Carlist party and the Republican body of the people, are becoming too powerful, and too fierce and resolute to be opposed, and they are equally determined in their efforts to overthrow the government of Philippe, and this event of the explosion is one indication; that the monarch is in jeopardy, and that his ministry must fall. Like the whigs of England, assailed by the Tories on one side and the Radicals on the other, they must fail, though headed by such wise men as Lord John Russell, the Simon Pure of the Cabinet, —Spring Rice the little Chancellor of the exchequer—Pullet Thompson the profound; and last, though not least, that sage superfluous personage the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, the kind and generous guardian of us British subjects trading in China.

FROM THE TIMES.
HOUSES OF COMMONS IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

July 16th 1833.
An Hon. Member (name unknown) wished to know whether the same amount of salary was still to be paid for the same number of superintendents at Canton?
Lord PALMERSTON replied, that the establishment at Canton was still the same as it appeared in this estimate. It had, however, been referred to the consideration of the committee now sitting on consular fees and appointments. Perhaps some deduction might be made from the expense of the establishment at Canton, but he would by no means pledge himself to that effect.
Mr. G. F. YOUNG.—Has the appointment vacated by the death of Lord Napier yet been filled up?
Lord PALMERSTON.—The second superintendent has succeeded to the place of the first, and the third superintendent to that of the second; and (if we heard the noble Lord correctly) the two have appointed a third to assist them. There is the same number of superintendents as before—namely, three.

We could not resist the temptation which the above *morceau* offered for giving it insertion, from the conviction that its perusal will afford a delectable treat to some of our readers who turn their thoughts a little, occasionally, from commerce to politics.

We perceive by it, first—that Lord Palmerston, (who by the bye is somewhat engaged in a tea speculation which may account for it) has resumed the charge over our destinies, vice Lord Glenelg, who found that the duty

deprived him of his accustomed quantum of nap and nappy; secondly, that the whig ministers (and who could think otherwise?) do not care a dump for either our petition, or our importance as a commercial body of British subjects, and contributing to the wealth of the nation in no ordinary degree: thirdly, that we must, to use the homely phraseology, rough it a little—do the best we can for ourselves, and in the event of our getting into any squabbles or disputations, any broils or contests, with the Chinese authorities generally, or with that mighty important personage, who has no mean opinion of his post or power,—Pang the Hoppo, and we should want aid in such a dilemma, that is to say, the aid of more sage and salutary suggestions either to get us out of difficulty or to push us further into it, we must seek it of His Majesty's Superintendents at Macao, or Lintin, or Cum-sung-moon, or the devil knows where, for we do not, who are officially designed to be our guardians, to watch over us, and to shield us like lambs, against the blasts that may assail us; and this we deduce from the apathy of ministers as displayed in the tame observations of that tinselled thing—Lord Palmerston:—fourthly, that it is pretty evident, that H. M. Superintendents may count on the permanency of their official appointments, so long as the nasty whig wretches remain in power, which is a thing for them to exult at, and they do, no doubt, appear to smug themselves at the thought, that pay and power are not to be so fleeting as they were contemplating:—fifthly, that not only the establishment will remain unimpaired of a member, but what is likely to be most consoling to the official gentlemen—the £25,000 per annum, or whatever may be the sum, is likely also, to come out of the ordeal of a committee, unshorn of any of its plumage: a matter quite enough to make H. M. Superintendents chuckle, to say nothing about the chance of its durability; especially the two or three duplicate officials of the establishment, whose services must be, indeed, *onerous and imposing*.

These five deductions we think our readers will see, are not far from their conception of the state of our matters, and that it is time we should begin to put our houses in order, so as to be prepared *ex necessitate rei*, to contend with any of those events which time produces on the minds of the *coloniata*.

With regard however to the munificence of the British Government to their officers, we shall not complain, and for one plain reason—one that seems to pervade all mankind too, namely, that the £5600 per annum for contingencies may circulate in laudable ways; in rewarding services, and promoting the ends of commerce. Some of it very probably may fall to our lot, nothing more likely than to men of our avocations, who are so essentially useful, as Lord Brougham would say, as "*best public instructors*." The least, however, we ought to expect is, that Sir Geo. Robinson, will direct the yacht to be at our command now and then, we do not mean the community of Canton, no, no such thing, we mean, that the yacht be at the Command of our Brother of the Canton Register, and ourselves, individually, for an occasional excursion, for the improvement of that health, which labour and seclusion, we intended to have said, excluded, have so much impaired, and now rendered a renovation imperative: and we have so high a sense of the Superintendents tender care of us, that we should not be surprised to see, or hear, that H. M. Yacht the "*Louisa*" was majestically entering the Bocca Tigris, for the purpose of receiving on board those two important personages, the recorders of events in the celestial city of Canton.

The municipal corporations Bill stands a fair chance of being rejected by the House of Lords. The ministers were heard upon the question of hearing counsel against the measure. The speech of Lord Lyndhurst must have electrified their Lordships; and it seems to have put Lord Brougham rather at his wits end; the happy stroke of ridicule in which the former noble Lord seems to have shown up the Commissioners, and particularly the notorious Mr. Parkes of the Birmingham Radical Union, their Secretary, and honest and confidential friend of Lord Brougham, must have been a delectable treat; as well as Sir Charles Woodhouse's introduction of himself as Counsel for the corporations, which latter we partly insert as an amusing trifle for our grave readers.

The West India Loan has been contracted for. It will be seen all the Levantiers of the Stock Exchange Mr. Rothschild, and his party are the contractors. Messrs Baring Brothers & Co., Messrs. Reid Irving & Co., and Messrs. Ricardo, retained from the biddings, leaving the great Leantists without an opponent. This is all very well, a very good reel played off by them mounted Jewels, to gull such easily stupid things, as the whig Lord of the Treasury, and his deputy, the deputy Chancellor. The whole go smooth, no doubt, and the

retirement from the biddings was to get the Loan cheapened to their own terms, which they have in the aggregate, though in the details there be some little differences. It is the Cong d' equal of the modern whigs in operations of Loan, and we must be merciful to their ignorance and inexperience.

JANUARY 1st. 1833.
"Let mirth abound; let mirth abound
Levst the dawnin' o' the year,
Let blithesome innocence appear
To crown our joy,
Nor envy w' careless morn,
Our bliss destroy.
When merry Yule-day comes, I trow
You'll something find a hungry man;
Buns' are our own our stomachs fit
O' gentry gnat
An Mithras, stranger to our view
His' faire year.
Then tho' at odds w' e' the world,
Among ourselves we'll never quarrel
Though discord gie a comb'd war!
To spelt our glen,
As lang's there path into the barrel
We'll drink and greet!"
Pargament's Deft Dogs.

READERS! this is new year's day, or as the French designate it, *per occasion*, "*Le jour de l'an*." We congratulate you on its coming, and may it be an auspicious one. If we be more complimentary, you will suspect our sincerity and candour, and may conceive that we wish to flatter you, which we are not disposed to do, as it might impede our understanding, of which we are conscious and modest. We shall, however, take this opportunity of suggesting to you the perusal of the above lines, because we think they may be essentially beneficial in the community of Canton. Our friends "*fr' de Land O' morn*," will not need much prompting to read them, and we feel that all would profit by the good moral, which they convey.

From the Morning Advertiser of the 16th August
we extract the following.

MONEY MARKET.
CITY, Tuesday Evening.—Commercial advices have been received to day from Canton to 16th March. They state that the demand for British manufactured goods had fallen off considerably there, long cloths and cotton yarns only being in steady demand. Woollen goods were very dull of sale. At Lintin, combats were much inquired after, and at Whampoa, mals could be made on favourable terms, there having been no recent importations. The operations in Teas were not conducted with much activity, except in the lower qualities of black, which continued

very scarce. There were twelve British vessels at Canton, and ten at Lintin, taking in cargo for the English market. It appears that Mr. James Matheson, who first established a British press at Canton in 1837, had left that place. Through his exertions was chiefly to be attributed the establishment of Canton as a free port to the subjects of the British empire.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Thursday 29 July.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

Lord Ellenborough suggested that all the boroughs should employ the same counsel.... The Earl of Falmouth said they were engaged only to argue the principle of the bill.... The Marquis of Lansdowne could not suffer it to go abroad that their lordships gave up to counsel their exclusive right to argue, discuss, and decide on the principle of every measure brought before them.... The Earl of Mansfield said the preamble of the bill was founded on allegations against certain corporations, made in the report of a commission, and received as evidence. Counsel were to be heard against this principle; and it would remain for the House to decide whether the accusations against certain corporations ought not to be made by special evidence, for which counsel might be separately engaged.... Lord Brougham said it had been strictly agreed that counsel should make but two speeches.... The Marquis of Salisbury said he did not yet understand whether counsel was to be heard for all the corporations or not. The noble lord (Brougham) had no right to suppose that a bill so important to the people, and the rejection of which would be so dangerous to their lordships, had its supporters only in the minority. (Lord and continued cries of "Hear, hear.")

Lord Stansford then moved that counsel be heard at the bar in defence of municipal corporations.... Sir C. Wellesley and Mr. Knight were introduced, and the Speaker (Lord Shaftesbury) asked the learned knight for whom he appeared.... Sir C. Wellesley said he was *pro populo*; he spoke for the corporations of England—not for one, but for all the petitions now on the table of the House. He stood literally *pro populo*. For whom did he appear? For whom did he not appear? He was for Bristol, Gloucester, and Berwick; was known in Leicester; had friends in Oxford; Ipswich esteemed him; Grantham called him brother; he shook hands with Weymouth, and Norwich clasped him on the shoulder. He was a rose of Lancashire; with Warwick he was friendly; and he had Worcester under his wing. For Hereford he was anxious; he consorted with St. Albans, Poole, and Sandwich; Tyne and Ashton-under-Lyne, *cum multis aliis*, were arrayed in his garter. It was the third city in the empire; London, the first, was omitted from the bill, and why should not Bristol be exempted from its operation? He had only twenty-five

hours' notice to prepare for the defence of his host of citizens—to offer reason against the destruction of eighty-five corporations. Would their lordships take up this bill—(laughter)—without the protest of Sir F. Palgrave, and the posh shamoon protest of Sir. Hogg? (Laughter.) The bill began with a maiden blush, diffidently suggesting that certain corporations had certain faults, and modestly suggesting a remedy, but this modest gentleman of long and softness of speech soon gave way to the bawling of a scold at Billingsgate. It professed to be a conservative bill, and it introduced a democratic principle. With its own mendacious title, it attacked all true titles, and endangered every charter in the kingdom, while it professed to be itself a charter. It embowelled all charters, and left them mere skeletons—of names it was conservative, but it destroyed the offices which bore them. The names left were incorporated with the democratic *virtus* of the bill. Who were the electors under it? Had they 500 a year? 100? 50? No. All persons rateable (rateable?) were to possess the right of election after a residence of two years and a half. The democrats of the French revolution, in 1793, were philanthropic democrats—they were, in fact, philanthropic democrats—the march of intellect men of their period—yet they looked to property even in their lowest series of electors; but here, under this bill, electors, not worth six pence a piece might elect local governors, not worth six pence a piece, to whom would be entrusted all the property of the corporation. When a man chose his broker, he looked for an honest and stable person; but this was not allowed to those corporations. The new council had the exercise secured to them of the executive and the administrative powers, and even the right of legislation was permitted. They were empowered to make bye-laws—even a curfew law perhaps—under the sole condition of their approval by the Home Secretary. Was this the English constitution? These hitherto independent corporations were for the future to be the tools of a minister. He would leave to their lordships to calculate the millions of property in the hands of 185 corporations, and only beg to enforce on their minds the fact that it was all to be at the disposal of persons from whom the act did not require any proof that they were worth 500 in the world. All this property was to be swept within undefined bounds, as to longitude or latitude—in paying salaries, in benefiting the inhabitants, in improving the boroughs—large words these, and undefined! Further, by the 14th clause of the bill, these councillors had the power of taxation. Bristol was a borough and a county, but it never used its privilege of raising a county rate, nor did Oxford, nor had such authority ever been delegated by charter or act of Parliament to any body of men. Again, in Bristol, where there were 400 public houses, the power to license all these was to be given to the new council of unqualified members; the councillor would promise a license for a year, and it would become a matter of bargain and sale. Further, these plebeian councillors were to send up lists of

persons, from whom the King was to be at liberty to select magistrates: was not this abundant proof of the Radical, the Republican, character of the bill? A committee of nine were to be chosen to manage property, half of whom (how many were half nine he would leave it to their lordships to determine, but the bill considered three or half nine), were to be a quorum, and these three were to have power to draw money from the funds, or that India stock, or any other source of property, and yet it was not required that these persons should have amongst them property of their own worth 1000. In Bristol, which had 12,000 a year, not a penny could be laid out without the knowledge and consent of every corporation; but under the new system three persons could dispose of all the property in their hands. The King, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, was empowered to create new boroughs, but why were all the corporations of the kingdom to be destroyed? If there were defects in their constitution, could they not be remedied? No. The party in power and we don't like your corporations, but we have no objection to republican municipalities, with universal suffrage and annual Parliaments. Defects in charters, abuses of privilege granted by those charters, and change of circumstances since their date, were the grounds urged in the preamble of the bill. Could not the crown, which granted charters, rectify their errors? Abuses of privilege were matters of fact, and ought to be ascertained; and change of circumstances meant—what? Anything, nothing or everything. Any crime might be palliated, if the change of circumstances, which appeared to the criminal to require it were taken in justification. One clause of the bill deprived all the free men of England of all the honours of which themselves and their ancestors had been so proud, and all their property, which should have been handed down to their children. All were taken away, and given gratuitously to Isaac Toonies and Peter Trekin. (Laughter.) Let their lordships look to their own position. Did they desire that their estates and honours should be passed to their children? Then they would not pass this bill. He now spoke for humble men, but let this bill pass, and how soon might he be called on to defend the highest in the land from a like revolutionary and unconstitutional deprivation. If they suffered the finger of pity or gratified indignation to point out the man who was a free man, who was an alderman, how soon might it be that he was a lord, who had been noble, might be liable to the like *exigo mortis*. A change of circumstances might afford good reason for levelling or reversing rank, and placing the nobles at the pedestal instead of the capital of the commonwealth pillar. Four thousand persons were, by one clause, to be turned out of office, as if let off from the trunk-mill—(hear)—besides 145 Recorders. Look at the man of trash and rascality called the recorder, and see how the commissioners, at every opportunity, spoke of their lordships. Wherever a poor was Recorder, the distinction was invariably pointed out. Of course, then, a poor

was suit for a magistrate, and this attempt to subvert their lordships' privilege was a portion of the stuff on which this bill was founded. It was a precious document, fit for a reading-room at Heron Bay or Shornem, to while away a stupid hour, but on it was founded a bill to hand over to certain parties the interests of 9,000,000 persons! The last clause deprived the King of his power to grant charters, except on the principle of the bill. He left that out for any man who thought fit to crack it. The bill, under the pretence of a reform of corporations, created a great political engine for the democratic party. I spoke of half a million of money. The report, crude and ill-digested as it was, could not be otherwise when they recollected that the commissioners were sent hoisted and spurred through the country to do the job, not well but quickly. Yet, out of 185 boroughs 90 were declared, even by those men, blasphemous. Had ten of their lordships read the mass of inaccuracies, misstatements, and misapprehensions, on which they were called upon to legislate? Here the learned counsel was unable to proceed; and, after a brief debate on the question of adjournment, the House adjourned till five o'clock on Friday. (From the Atlas.)

MONEY MARKET.

THE NEW LOAN.

On Wednesday last a meeting took place at the Treasury, agreeable to notice, to discuss the terms for a new West Indian Compensation Loan. Lord Melbourne, as First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Spring Rice, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, were punctual in their attendance, and the following gentlemen as contractors:—Mr. Rothschild with his Son, Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild, Messrs. M. Montagu, Isaac Cohen, Robertson, &c., as one lot; Messrs. Baring & Co., Reid, Irving, & Co., and Mr. J. L. Goldsmith, as a second lot; and Messrs. Ricardo & Co., and Mr. Menborg, as a third lot; with about thirty more gentlemen, the friends of the respective lots—when, after an hour's discussion, the following terms were agreed to:—

Amount of Loan 15,000,000 sterling, and for every 1000, subscribed, the parties to have 2 1/2 Three per Cent Consols, 2 1/2 Three per Cent. Redempt, and the bidding to be in the Long Annuitant, ending 1860. Interest on the Long Annuitant and Redempt to commence from April, 1855, and on the Consols, from July, 1855, with a discount at the rate of two per Cent upon payments in full.

Deposit of 10 per Cent.	£ 1,000,000
10 — 15th October, ...	1,000,000
7 1/2 — 15th November, ...	1,115,000
7 1/2 — 11th December, ...	1,125,000
7 1/2 — 12th Jan. 1856, ...	1,200,000
10 — 9th February, ...	1,300,000
10 — 11th March, ...	1,350,000
9 — 15th April, ...	1,350,000
9 — 15th May, ...	900,000
6 — 14th June, ...	750,000
6 — 12th July, ...	1,000,000
6 — 14th August, ...	750,000
4 — 12th September, ...	800,000

£ 100

£ 15,000,000

THE CANTON PRESS.

Debutantes to be turned in part payment of claims not finally adjusted, the bidding to take place at the Treasury, on Monday next, 3d August. The first proposition on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that no dividend should become payable on the Consols until July, 1836, and no discount allowed upon the payments in full. These propositions were steadily resisted by Mr. Rothchild as objectionable to the public, who urged the necessity of following the usual plan. He was ably supported by the other gentlemen, and the Chancellor yielded to their agreement.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

FESTIVAL OF JULY—CELEBRATION OF THE REVOLUTION.

The fifth anniversary of the "three days" was celebrated at Paris, beginning with the day of mourning on the 15th, when the places of burial of those who fell in the great struggle were covered with temporary monuments, and all the churches hung with mourning, while a solemn service in honour of the dead was performed at the altar. High mass was sung at Notre Dame, where the archbishop presided; and at the Hotel de Ville a young bride for each of the arrondissements of the city was given away, with a fortune of 8,000 francs (136*l*.) paid by the public.

On Tuesday began the holiday keeping with the grand military spectacle. We grieve to find that the ceremony was interrupted by a tragedy of extraordinary character.

INTERNAL MACHINE—ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING—DEATH OF MARSHAL MORTIER.

The master of the legends was observed to be greater than at any time since August 1830, in the first flash of the revolution. In terms of the prescribed itinerary, the King left the Tuilleries at nine o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, who had returned from Switzerland expressly for the purpose of assisting in the celebration of the present anniversary, and followed by a numerous and brilliant staff, consisting of all the field-marshal and general officers at present in Paris. He had reviewed all the troops in the Champ de Mars to the Barrier de l'Étoile, and at eleven o'clock returned to the starting point at the junction of the Rue de la Paix with the boulevard du Temple, and from thence he proceeded with the inspection, still keeping to the right side of the road as far as the other extremity of the line near the Bastille, when a loud explosion was heard. It proceeded from a small window in the second story, about twenty feet from the ground, over a wine-shop of the lowest order, opposite the Jardin Turc. The Marshal Duke of Trovis (Mortier) fell dead. He was close to the King's side. The King's horse was wounded, and several officers and some of the lookers-on were killed.

The effect of this unexpected event is indescribable, and a general panic and stupor seized upon all those present. As soon as the first symptoms of surprise had ceased, the principal object of attention was to ascertain if the person of

King had escaped. His Majesty was on horseback; neither he himself nor any of the princes were wounded; but the deaths of Marshal Mortier, Col. Ronger, three grandiers of the 1st legion of the national guard, a lieutenant-colonel of the line, and two men and a woman among the crowd, showed the deadly intent of the assassin, and the narrow escape of the King and his son. The moment the mass of confusion was undressed, shouts were heard of "Vive le Roi" "A bas les assassins!" "Vive la Nation!" "Vive la garde nationale!" The police rushed into the wine-house, and arrested twelve persons, among whom was a mechanic, named Girard, who confessed that he had prepared the battery, which consisted of several mortar bombs, tied together, and fastened to a board; that he was sure of his mark; but some of the barrels burst, and shattered his face and hands dreadfully, and three barrels did not go off at all. He declared himself the author of the crime, but firmly denied that he had any accomplices. The Generals, Pellet, Kleig, Aymer, and Colbert, with a Captain of the national guards, several officers and civilians, were severely wounded. All the dead and dying were taken to the Café Turc, and received every attention. The King, whose arm was slightly grazed, and his horse wounded, rode up to the house whence the explosion of the infernal machine had been heard, and continued five hours on horseback after the event. He then paid a visit of condolence to the widow of Marshal Mortier, and at night presided at a state banquet. His courage and presence of mind were admired by every one; and the effect of the horrid attempt at assassination may be guessed from the fact that as the cortège passed on along the Rue, the King exhibiting his dress stained with blood, and pointing to his son, one of whom, the Duke of Orleans, bore on his sword the hat of the late Marshal, which was also stained with his blood, the sensation of loyalty was stronger than it had been felt in France for many years. Two white hats were found in the room of the assassin, who yet denied that he had accomplices. Each barrel (there were 24 in all) of the infernal machine was loaded with six balls, and the explosion of five of them so seriously injured the assassin himself, that his life is endangered, yet, he made vigorous efforts to escape. The Queen and Princesses were in the Place de Vendôme, and it was necessary to send express to her to relate the actual nature of the accident. The Queen was much affected. Marshal Mortier, M. Thiers, the Duke de Broglie, and a number of other distinguished persons suffered slightly from the explosion. Addresses have poured in from the foreign Ambassadors and the municipal authorities, and a proclamation was issued, ordering the fête to be discontinued, and the remaining days of July to be devoted to mourning and funeral ceremonies in honour of the victims of that day. At night in all the theatres a letter from the Prefect of Police was read relating to the occurrence of the day; it was received with cries of "Vive le Roi," and lively expressions of regret and indignation. All the theatres were closed on Wednesday, and most of the shops. Friday was fixed for the grand funeral procession of the victims. The officers of

the *Chiffre*; and the *Refracteur* were visited by the police, and the journals suppressed. M. Eugene Raspail, nephew of the Editor of the latter paper, was arrested, and all the papers placed under seal. All the journals dwell on the prodigy of the King's escape and that of his son, and on the situation of France, had he fallen. The hatred of terror and indignation which follow the word "assassin," are general among all parties; but the Editor of *La France* says, "doubtless the perpetrators of this murder were among the harem of the three days. July commences July; crime leads to crime, and the event of this day is the natural sequel of that day of which it is the anniversary."

The life of the Duke of Trovis is an object of curiosity. He was born at Cambrai in 1769; his father, a respectable merchant, placed him in a weaving-house, whence he volunteered in a regiment then raising at Dunkirk. He served under Fochegre, Lefebvre, Morlan, and Massena. In all the campaigns on the Rhine. He was Hanover for France, held Katusoff, with his respectable army, at bay, in 1804, and captured Hamburg, where he exhibited great tyranny. He was not fortunate in Spain, and in Russia he was most distinguished for blinding up the Kronin. In 1814 he fought against the allied armies, then took the oath to Louis XVIII., and kept his rank, but lost his position. He went over to his old master, but was forgiven by the King, and remained in his passage in 1816. In 1818 he was one of the many short-lived Presidents of the Council, and was in his sixty-eighth year when he was guillotined by the infernal machine.

It is strange that for the last three months the press have been aware of the existence of "mish mish," but of a murderous design on the King.

The Court of Peers is immediately to establish the trial of the parties to this new plot.

COPY, 26th December 1834.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,
We beg to hand you, for public information, the accompanying account of a danger, in the South-eastern part, of the China sea, which we consider unknown; tho' in the vicinity of the "Friendship" shoal, as laid down in Hordbrough's Charts.

Whether it be a part of this shoal (by its extension) or not, we are not qualified to judge; but are disposed, to consider it not so, from the situation, given to the said shoal; and the confidence we have, of our situation, being correctly ascertained; at the time we fell in with this danger.

We remain

Your obedient Servants,
GEORGE WAUGH,
Comm'r. George the Fourth.
ROBERT SCOTT,
Comm'r. Abt. Robinson.

The Ship's "Announcement Register," & "Greenes the Fourth," having left Singapore, 20th October (in company)

passed, Pedro Bruce, P. M. of same day; steering to ENE. for the Falkland passages; on the 1st November, made the South Anson; Flat Island, and West Island, steered to NE. with fine weather, and light winds.

On Sunday 5th November @ 10 30 A. M., (the "George" bearing N. by E. 3 miles from the "Abercrombie," wind North, steering ENE @ 3 miles an hour; fine clear weather;) both Ships nearly at the same time (from the West Heeds first) saw Rocks under water a head, and immediately afterwards, under the Ships bottoms, soundings 4, 5, 6, & 7 fms.

The "George" then were in 4, 5, & 6 fms, using the Rocks plainly on the weather beam; had a second set of 7 fms; steered SW. through what appeared the deepest water and in 4 minutes had no bottom @ 40 fms; then heeled to, the wind.

The "Abercrombie" stood up, and had 35 fms, immediately after passing over, what appeared, to be a detached patch, to the Southward of a line of shoal water, extending NNE and SSW, from Ship to Ship, and no bottom at 50 fms, afterwards. In 1/2 of an hour, tacked; steered W. by S. to appear thro' what appeared to be a channel; when in this apparent channel, the Shoal patch bearing due South, a short distance; saw a rock on the weather bow, elevated about 2 feet above water; not so much as a cable length from the Ship; passed it, at less distance, having 25 fms when it bore north; and no bottom at 50 fms as soon as past it, and the patch to the Southward; Healed to the Wind WNW.

The Rock was of a greyish white colour, sloping on one side, having a dark top, the water boiling gently round it; by the hollow of the little swell which prevailed in the screaming breadth of the rock, and two other tops about 2 feet under water, could be seen (of the same mass).

As the Water was calm, and the Rock Sec., no distinct to every one on board; besides, the apparent immensity of the Ship's situation, no boat was lowered, to inspect it.

The Shoal appeared very narrow and to consist of several patches, extending from where the "Abercrombie" passed over; NNE, a little to the N. of the "George," composed of Coral and Dark Rocks.

From the Royal yards all round, in a very clear atmosphere, no other appearance, of shoal water, or danger, could be seen.

The positions of the Ships, when on the Shoal, may be relied on, as correct, having got Lights, on 11th, 12th, 13th, also made the "Louise," shoal on the 10th, and "Royal Charlotte" on the 11th, as well as the coast at several times, and that of China, exactly by our Chronometers; the Latitude also being taken with 2 minutes, on board each ship; and use as follows:—

"George Fourth" Lat. 5° 0' N.
on Shoal. Long. 112° 20' E.

"Abt. Robinson" Lat. 5° 44' N. on Coral patch, Low 112° 23' E. Rock Lat. 5° 40' N. Long. 112° 21' E.

GEORGE WAUGH,
Comm'r. "George Fourth."

ROBERT SCOTT,
Comm'r. "Abt. Robinson."

NOTICE.—The Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that the period for the negotiation of Advances by the Hypothecation of Consignments to England will be extended to the 31st March 1836 on the same terms as are now in force, according to their Advertisement of the 4th September last; or by an addition in the proportion of Cash, at the option of the Agents.

The period for the clearance of Cash now in deposit, will likewise be extended to the 31st March 1836, but no further sums can be received in Deposit subsequent to the 31st of the present month.

(Signed.)

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY IN CHINA.
Canton, December, 24th. 1835.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

FOR

MAKING ADVANCES IN CHINA.

UPON GOODS AND MERCHANDISES OF INDIVIDUALS INTENDED FOR CONSIGNMENT TO ENGLAND, REFERRABLE TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

1st. The parties to whom Advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments be delivered into such Warehouses as the Court of Directors may appoint: and that they be subject to the management of the Court of Directors, so long as the Court shall continue to manage the goods of Individuals.

2nd. Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained authorized Agents of the East-India Company, an Advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange shall be drawn, in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence per Spanish Dollar.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H. C. Agents Bills of Lading of the Consignment and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name, and on behalf of the East-India Company as the parties interested.

5. In case of the default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in the mode to be subsequently stated, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due.

6th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to take over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the Bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent, or in such case, should the Consignor prefer it, the Agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency be made with the Consignor himself, by the Agents from whom he received the advance, at the rates of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing Bills upon India or China.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amount of such Bills (less Discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company thereon.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall not be less than 2 3/4 per cent. per annum.

9th. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Agents of the East-India Company, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person, whomsoever) at any period after default also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either Principal or Interest; appointing the Agent in England for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the contingency referred to in the 6th Article.

10th. Parties presenting Tea or Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea, or Bales of Silk so tendered must be produced—in the event of such Tea remaining in the Hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the chests to be examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a Letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of Tea, number of Chests in each Chop, the Chop character in Chinese, and the value of the Tea tendered for Hypothecation.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.
Canton, 16th September, 1835.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILKINSON DENT has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 6th day of January 1836.

EDWARD ELVALL.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Lintin, 31st December 1835.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—The interests in our firm of Mr. RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM SMITHSON having ceased, the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, THOMAS FOX, THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, and WILLIAM BLENKIN.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, 2nd November 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves at Canton and Macao, as Commission Agents only, under the Firm of PEREIRA & Co.

M. PEREIRA.
F. J. de PAIVA.
J. S. MENDES.

Canton, 2d November 1835.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessel on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st December, 1835, Secretary.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 9TH. 1836.

No. 18.

The Chinese authorities have it appears done that which is not often expected at the hands of public men—that is, they have *fulfilled their promise* of not permitting the Jardine Steamer to enter the Bocca Tigris. As far as men are right in

"Keeping the word of promise to the ear,
And not breaking it to the sense."

we go with them, and applaud their spirit, as well as admire their resolution, although, we must confess, that we think it savours a little too much of temerity; this however may be accounted for in the extraordinary *solicitude*, and unshaken *desire* of these people to redeem their pledges—*ergo*, if it be expedient, in order to avert an impending visitation.

But viewing this absurd, and perverse conduct of the Chinese politically, and adverting to the whole measure of conduct pursued by the Foo-yuen, and the Hoppo, in obstructing the entrance of the Steamer into the River, after the object had been so clearly, distinctly, and unambiguously declared in the Petition of the Foreigners generally, that she was designed exclusively for a Vessel of accommodation, to enable them to visit their families, who were compelled, under the Chinese restrictive *laws*, to remain at Macao,—it seems to us to be nothing more nor less than a wanton disregard of those common civilities, the *comitas inter gentes*, (of which however they are ignorant) which one nation ought to claim of another, as they tend to soften asperities, and not to awaken strife; and when any unmeaning hostility is shewn to these friendly offerings of polite intercourse, we do not know, if it be not within the limits of discretion to give a

salutary check to the insolence that impels them.

We are not advocates for any coercive measures against the Chinese, but we are disposed to be of an opinion, that a rational lesson or two of sound and sober policy would bring these *celestials* to become somewhat more *mortal* in their habits and character; but this is not to be effected by the remonstrances of a few unaided individuals at the City Gates, nor by any threat of blowing up Canton by pellet guns. If these people are to be changed from their primeval ignorance of the Laws which govern nations, which regulate the intercourse between countries in common and reciprocal barter dealings, and be brought to a proper sense of the value and importance of national faith and justice, it is not to be effected by any personal efforts which the foreign residents of Canton may essay to undertake. There is another, and in our opinion, the only essential mode of procedure for its accomplishment, and one which carries with it any thing like feasibility, namely, a proper demonstration in the immediate vicinity of the Imperial residence at Peking; a spirited remonstrance to the *Celestial Vicegerent* in his regal home, supported by the best of all attendants in the cortège of a British Ambassador on missions of such a nature—a British naval Force, led by a Steamer of some power, in illustration of our not only commanding the Seas, but that Rivers even submit to our prowess.

What will a British agent, whether he be called consul or superintendent, effect in Canton? Nothing, he will be received as a sort

THE CANTON PRESS.

of Tacpan, and serve as an object for the Canton authorities to pounce upon, whenever it may suit their barbarous, and ignorant purposes to do so. He will be made a sort of hostage for the due observance and submission of the foreigners, to every measure of extortion, every act or imposition, and every extension of restriction dictated by rapacity, and emanating from men, destitute of the knowledge of the simplest courtesies of civilized life.

We were disposed at one time to think, and we were anxious to give them credit for sincerity, that they were capable of performing something like common honesty towards the Foreign residents, from some instances of restitution of property that had been detailed to us, but we confess that we are, from this manifestation of their hostility to any little enjoyments which might have been derived by them from the plying of the Steamer between Canton and Macao, led to the conclusion, that nothing will bring them to submission, until they have had demonstrative proofs of the force of British argument and reasoning, at the foot of the Imperial throne at Peking.

But it so happens we apprehend, that, governed as we are in England by a set of drivellers, nothing in the least decisive, or remedial will be resorted to, or undertaken, to relieve us from the onerous impositions to which we are open, and daily driven to experience; and that although contributing as we do so largely to the collective wealth of our country, by our adventures and speculations in these remote regions, we must remain as living examples, that we are the subjects of a nation, that evinces its ingratitude, in its insensibility to the claims of its people, when they need protection, and ask for justice.

There has been something doing between the Chinese authorities and the Opium Smugglers on the north East Coast. The latter were taken *flagranti delicto*—buying opium from the Aurelia coaster, and they had summary justice administered on them, and in a way that displayed no merciful feeling for the culprit of the offender, whose decapitation followed his capture, "quick as the thunderbolt pursues the flash."

We do not like this way of sending a fellow creature out of the world: there is something excessively savage in it. If we were to have our choice and our head was destined for ex-

hibition without its fellow member, our body, we should rather it be done in the more genteel way of the French Revolutionary era—that is, by the Guillotine: it would look more respectable. The Chinese have no idea of any novel ways of punishment, as is the case with some other barbarous tribes we have met with. We recollect a district in the interior of the South American Continent, where the native Indians, (who have fine flowing black hair which they highly prize) when they commit any crime, have their heads shaved in proportion to the extent of their criminality; and it is kept so shaved for a specific period.

The Chinese do not relish this sort of punishment they prefer the Code of Abomelique (Blue Beard) who, has his slave Shacubac tell us, cut's off womens heads, poor things, as though they were nothing but hair, urging it, as the only specific for preventing the hair growing again.

"The truth is maintained by Philosophers still
"That the hair grows again but the head never will.
Colman.

and the Celestials have adopted this Code in order to inflict decapitation on men, whenever it pleases them to have a little enjoyment in such amusing pastimes.

The Chamber of Commerce has issued a specification of Exports from 1st October to 31st December inclusive. The aggregates of the three articles of Black and Green Tea, and Raw Silk appear as follows:

Black Tea.....	19,483,333 pounds weight
Green Tea.....	1,640,144 ditto
Raw Silk.....	3,318 Peculs.

These were taken off by 98 Vessels whose Tonnage amounts to 11,388 Tons - of these 11 were for London; 8 for Liverpool; 1 for Bristol; 1 for Scotland; and 8 for Ireland, with 8 for Cork for orders.

It is not possible to conjecture what may be the extent of the Exports for the Season, from the above quarterly statement, but it is thought that the aggregate will be a diminished one.

JANUARY 8th:

The only arrivals since our last have been the United States Sloop of War, Vincennes Captain Austin, from South America and the Sandwich and Fellow Islands, the 3rd Inst; the Courrier de Manila, Geoffroy, from France via Manila; and the Macclesfield, Wright from Sydney.

We do not believe that any thing of any moment, as matter of intelligence, has been brought by the Ship of War, her Voyage being one of those we believe of observation, for the protection of American Commerce, where it may be needed in her course; and the most judicious employment to which men of war can be put in time of peace, is that of the protection of the rights and property of their Country men in foreign states who are adding to the wealth of their nation.

We have understood, though we cannot vouch for the truth of the communication, that one of the most powerful causes which have tended to influence the Chinese Vice Roy against the Steamer, has been the representation of the Fishermen in the River, and the appeal made by them to prevent the working of the Steamer as being detrimental, if not totally destructive to their calling. There is certainly a good deal of reasoning in this, and a prodigious quantity of foresight, for if we recollect aught of the matter, something of a similar representation was once made to the Lord Mayor of London by the Fishermen of the Thames against the Steamers plying on that river. It was stated upon some scientific hypothesis, that the gas, and the impregnated water, were pernicious and destructive, and that they, consequently, operated as a severe drawback to the profession, as it was called. The mayor could not, however, afford any relief in the case, and therefore the professional Fishermen were not only obliged to succumb, but the "poor little fishes" as Farmer Ashfield calls them, are still doom'd to swallow the ineffectual draught, and to have their heads knock'd off by the paddles. It reminds us of the story in Joe Miller, we believe, where it is stated, that the Fish had complained of the heat of the solar beams, which that facetious individual verified, thus:

"The Sun's perpendicular beams
Illumed the depths of the Sea,
And the Fishes beginning to sweat;
Cried 'd—n it how hot we shall be!'"

The Petition of the Fishermen no doubt, has deprived us of all our anticipated joys!

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

We insert the following declaration of Sir Robert Peel on the subject of the Irish Church Bill; it is worthy of the conservation principles of that unequalled statesman.

House Commons, July 7th.

On the re-assembling of the House at 4 o'clock, several petitions were presented, after which Lord Morpeth brought in the Irish Church Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Sir R. Peel took this opportunity of stating what course he intended to pursue with reference to the measure.

"The bill," said the Right Hon. Baronet, "comprehends some enactments in the general policy of which I concur; it comprehends others to which I feel the most decided objection in point of principle. I concur in the policy of making some new arrangement with respect to the collection

of tithes in Ireland; I concur in the policy of substituting for the payment of tithes in kind, and also for the compulsion for tithes, a rent-charge, as provided by one part of the noble Lord's Bill. I disagree as to the making that rent-charge perpetual; I disagree as to the omission or conversion into land. But at the same time, in the present state of Ireland, and with my strong feeling of the policy of making some immediate arrangement in respect to the collection of tithes, I have, notwithstanding the decided objection which I feel to other parts of the Bill, a difficulty in giving a vote on the second reading, the effect of which, if successful, would probably be to preclude that arrangement with respect to the substitution of a rent-charge in lieu of tithes, in general policy of which I concur. But I have no hesitation in saying, that my objections to other parts of the Bill, particularly the appropriation of ecclesiastical property to other than ecclesiastical purposes immediately in connection with the interests of the established church, and my objection to the wholesale suppression of the cure of souls in so many parishes in Ireland, are so strong, that I cannot consent to purchase the benefit of a substitution for tithes on those conditions which have been affixed to it by the noble Lord. The course, therefore, which I mean to pursue will be, on the motion for the Bill being read a second time, to order that the Bill may go into committee to move an instruction to that committee to divide it into two Bills, I do that for the express purpose of enabling me, with the views I entertain, to concur in that part of the Bill to which I am ready to give my consent. I do it also with the express and avowed purpose of enabling me, if I can, to reject altogether those portions of it from which I entirely dissent. By taking that course I free myself from the difficulties which, by rejecting this Bill, or appealing to reject it altogether on the second reading, would arise in connection with the present condition of the Irish clergy, from the manifestation of any constructive indisposition to consider favorably some arrangement that might afford them some share of that relief to which they are fairly and justly entitled. If I should succeed in my motion—if the instruction to the committee to divide the Bill should be carried, I shall then have the opportunity of giving my consent, with any modifications which may be proposed, to that part of the Bill which I am prepared to support, and at the same time of manifesting my decided objections to those two enactments to which I have referred—namely, another appropriation of the ecclesiastical revenues, and the suppression of the cure of souls in 840 parishes in Ireland."

POLICE.

MAWSON-WOOL.—A young male, named Carter, was brought before the Lord Mayor upon two charges of robbery. The first was a charge of having stolen two great coats. The prisoner had been seen taking something from the seat of a coach and walking away, and it was stated by

a person, who however had not seen the prisoner at the moment, that the two coats were the only article on the

The prisoner, who conducted his defence with much ability, declared that the prosecutor and his witnesses had entered into a regular conspiracy to poke him into Newgate; that he had never seen any coats, except upon people's backs; and that, so far from stealing, he did not know how to go about such a thing.

The prosecutor.—I am sure that he sold the coats for 27s., and a man named Morgan offered to give a pound if I'd drop the prosecution.

Prisoner.—Cao you prove that I had anything to do with that offer? What! compromise for what I never had? Your Lordship does not think me so complete a flat.

The Lord Mayor.—Indeed I do not. But I shall send for Mr. Morgan.

When Morgan, who is a red-faced man 63 years of age, appeared.

Lord Mayor asked him whether he had offered a compromise of it in the matter of the stolen coats?

Morgan.—I might have offered a pound or two, but it was all by way of joke. I wasn't serious, upon my honour, my Lord.

The Lord Mayor.—What at such an age do you commit such jokes?

Prisoner.—Ay, there's the thing, my Lord. If the poor old man knew anything about it, he would have been afraid to say a word. Me compromise indeed for a fraud? What a regular raw covey I must be, and where would I get the money for to do it?

Morgan.—Please you, my lord, we all joke with one another; and when anything gets mixed by accident, it's our way to say you shall have it back for a pound, or I'll tip you a pound "to slow it."

Prisoner.—To be sure it is. I'd have said just the same thing myself, my lord, if Mr. Morgan was charged. (A laugh.)

The Lord Mayor.—No doubt of it, and probably with exactly the same intention. No doubt you have had the coats, and they may be still traced to you. The evidence, however, is not sufficient, and I shall discharge you. Here a man named Crook stepped forward and said that Carter had robbed of him a watch.

Carter.—Nonsense, it's as clear as case of debt as ever was heard. I owe you 4 guineas—that's all it is.

Crook, upon being sworn, stated that the prisoner, of whom he had some knowledge, walked up to him, in Bishopsgate street, about a month ago, and told him that if he had a mind to earn a pound, he might do so by taking a gold watch out of pawn and selling it. The witness, being out of place, was anxious to make a trifle, and the prisoner handed him the duplicate of a watch which was pledged for 4l. Witness paid four guineas to the pawnbroker, and received the watch. The prisoner then told him that a gentleman, who was clerk to a merchant in Basinghall-street,

would give 5l. for the watch, and witness consented to let the prisoner take the watch to the clerk, upon his promise that he would return with the money or the watch in half an hour. From that moment until the present witness had never set his eyes upon the prisoner.

The Lord Mayor.—Well, Mr. Carter, what have you to say to this?

Prisoner.—Why, my Lord, I'll soon satisfy you. Crook has made a little mistake. As I knowed that I could make a summat of the watch, I says to Crook, "If you lend me four guineas, I'll take up the thumb and we'll go weeks." So he gives me the four guineas, and he comes along with me, and I takes it out, and that's the way the thing was done.

Crook.—I swear I took out the watch and kept it, and afterwards let him have it to take to the clerk.

Prisoner.—My good man, you're wrong. Now is there anybody knows me as would suppose I'd give my duplicate away? No such a thing. Look at the reason of the thing, please you, my Lord. I'm sure you don't think I am such a spoony. (A laugh.)

The Lord Mayor.—You must find out this clerk of Basinghall-street, or you must go to Newgate.

Prisoner.—Why, my Lord, this poor man knows nothing of the watch. You must have some description of it. I'll lay my life he doesn't know a single mark upon it. Besides, nobody saw me take it. You hasn't got no evidence here at all, my Lord, to convict.

The Lord Mayor.—I shall remand this case till Friday, and let all the witnesses attend.

Prisoner.—Very well, my Lord, but really, please your Lordship, there's nothing in this hern case as can be took hold of. I know I owes Mr. Crook four guineas. I admit it, and I'm sure that's enough.

Remanded.

Lord and Lady King (late the Hon. Ada Byron) are passing the honeymoon at Ockham Park, his Lordship's seat, near Ruxley. It is said the noble Lord received with the hand of his beautiful bride a fortune of 30,000l. Lady King will also eventually inherit the extensive Westworth and Noel estates, in the counties Leicester and Warwick, which are possessed by Lady Noel Byron, as the heiress of the late Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart. By the Hon. Judith Noel, eldest daughter of Edward, first Viscount Westworth.)

INDIAN MARITIME SERVICE.

Copy of a letter Lord Glenelg in reply to the address of the officers of the East India Company's Maritime Service, lately presented by despatch to his Lordship:—

"Gentlemen,—I receive with gratitude the address you have presented to me.

"I thank you for your congratulations on the honour which His Majesty has been pleased to bestow on me.

"Well may I deem it also a matter of congratulation that

I should be thought worthy of the distinction which I this day received at your hands—a distinction the value of which is enhanced by a recollection of the quarter from which it issues, and of the circumstances to which it has relation.

"On the merits of the service of which you are members I need not dwell. Created in a time of conflict and rivalry, it has from its origin down to its latest period won for itself a double merit of renown, uniting the praise of pugnacious deeds with that of military achievement, signalized alike by the soundness of a commerce the most splendid on record, and by deeds of arms second to none in the annals of naval fame. It has identified its memory with the heroic on less than the unresolvable history of England.

"Gentlemen, in the discharge of a great national trust, it fell to my lot to carry into effect a measure to which you have alluded with a delicacy which demands my best acknowledgments.

"Among the painful necessities imposed on me by the proceedings of 1833 there was not one which I felt more deeply than that which has placed you in a new character before the East India Company. Yet to you it is that I am indebted for this testimony of approbation and confidence. Gentlemen, you have done justice to my admiration for your services, and to the public principle by which, on an occasion of singular perplexity, I endeavoured to shape my course. To you I must leave the task, to which I am unequal, of further doing justice to the feelings with which I accept the declaration of your wishes in my favour, and of your friendly interest in my future career.

"GLENELG."

Well done old supercilious Brother Bob and yourself are two mighty age men, and "stiff old politicians whose heads would make excellent nightcaps." Who the officers of the "East India Company's maritime service" are, we do not know, nor do we care; but we think they do not display any very great judgment, when they transmit a complimentary address to this new creature, the maritime stock. We see clearly their drift; they were looking for the appointment of the thing, or Tory Lord, (it is no matter which to the poor, his politics are pliable enough; a Tory under Lord Liverpool, and a wing under Lord Grey; and next a Radical sneaking beneath the frame of the Collector of the King) to the Governor-generalship of India; but his Lordship was known to be too slippery for the post; and the Directors discreetly denounced him as ineligible, from his too great propensity for port and pecuniary crimes. Had his colleagues had foreknowledge of this, the complimentary address would have had a different tenor to it.

Editor.

BOUND ADVICE TO SPRING RICE

LETTER III.

(We have observed some extracts from a pamphlet published a long time ago by Ebenezer, put into the shape of letters to Spring Rice, and bearing the above title. We have applied to the arranger and adapter of the same for something original of his own, and he has kindly handed over volumes with

the following "sound advice" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is, according to the accounts proceeding from whence the letters are issued, greatly annoyed that he should be selected out of the Ministers for such servile castigation. Let Spring Rice, however, only read the following and then tremble.)

Sir,—The national interests of this great nation are undoubtedly confided to my unworthy conduct and trust. I am acutely feel, and I am feelingly sensitive to, the critical crisis by which we are circumscribed; and I come forward spontaneously and involuntarily to resist the treating measures against our ecclesiastical Church, against our agricultural commerce, and our commercial agriculture.

You are not altogether unworthy of my notice, I have seen you once with my eyes, I have heard you seriously with my ears, in your place in the Parliamentary Legislature of the British House of Commons. Your verbal words come forth with a copious and full plenitude of easy facility; your facial countenance and visage indicate both important importances and foolish folly. For these reasons I have noticed you.

Sir, I possess funded stock in the funds; I possess property in mercantile merchandise, and I am a landholder of the English soil. Do you thinkingly opine, therefore, that I can allow your nominal name to stand first in the careful and prudent management of the general treasury of the golden people?

I am called upon to annihilate you to a necessity! I must obediently obey the vocal voice which men reverence throughout this rural country and terrestrial land. The aqueous waters around our insular islands pour forth their magnetic waters to elicit my helping assistance, and the labouring and working mechanics shall be harkened to at the very gateway of my door.

Take this sound advice then: resign and give up your office under the ministerial government. Go quickly and tardily, but I, I, I, Sir, spring like an elephantine lion upon you, and crush you in my tiger's grasp.

I am, Sir, yours,

BROOKMAN.

ISAAC TOMKINS ON THEOLOGY.

The ex-Chancellor Brougham, in order to wipe away the suspicion of infidelity, has written a book on natural Theology. It has been his Lordship's misfortune to labour under the imputation of being somewhat indifferent towards true religion; and orthodox, above all, was supposed to be a kind of dory he was by no means attached to. However, out comes a "Discourse on Natural Theology,"—certainly a valuable and curious volume, and highly characteristic of its author. The noble Lord proves as clearly as possible by an elaborate "induction of facts," as he would call it, that the Almighty must have studied optics in the formation of the eye, from which it might be profusely concluded that there are Mechanic Institutes in Heaven. In another part the pious ex-Chancellor satisfactorily shows that eggs and chlo-

lens are made according to the laws of dynamics. Thus saith his Lordship—"The egg must have been formed by some hand skilful in mechanism, and acting under the knowledge of dynamics? We confess that we were not prepared for these sublime discoveries, not imagining, in our ignorance, that scientific knowledge was so ripe in the realms above. His Lordship's method of proving the immortality of the soul is novel and ingenious. Man, he says, is continually undergoing a change—"probably no person at the age of twenty has a single particle in any part of his body which he had at ten"—ergo, the mind must be immaterial, because he knows himself to be all the while the same person. We advise our modern sceptics, if they have any regard for their "miserable souls," to study this amazing argument, which certainly does much credit to the "inventive faculty" of the learned Lord.

The following taken from the Chinese Repository from December Page 371 will give some insight into the proceedings of the criminal courts of Canton, and the executions.

Executions. The foreigners in Canton had an opportunity of seeing a public execution in 1839, the circumstances of which will serve to exemplify the procedure of criminal justice in China. A French vessel called the *Navigateur*, was wrecked in the preceding year on the coast of Cochin-China, but the crew saved. The Captain hired a Chinese junk to convey himself with his property and thirteen of the crew to Macao. When the junk arrived off the coast of China, the Chinese sailors of junk rose upon the foreigners and murdered them all except one man, Francisco Mangiapate, an Italian, who jumped into the sea, where he was shortly picked up by a Chinese boat and carried to Macao, where he arrived on the 4th of September. The Procurator of Macao, when he learned the story, applied to the tootang or Chinese magistrate, who reported it to the Hebe magistrate of Kiangnan, who gave notice to the governors of Canton and the adjoining province, and at the same time offered a reward of 300 dollars for the heads of the murderers or 25 dollars for each to any who might give information which led to their detection. A monthly allowance of three Taels was granted also to the Italian, while the proceedings should last, which he received for several months, and subsequently a present of 100 dollars to enable him to buy clothes. The junk belonged to Fukheén province, whither she proceeded after the massacre of the Frenchmen, but was wrecked on the coast. On the 37th September, the tootang gave notice that he had received a dispatch from the Judge of Canton, reporting that he had received intelligence on the 16th from a magistrate of Amoy, that eleven of the crew of the junk had been apprehended, who confessed to the murder. Others were subsequently caught and the whole were brought to Canton, tried and condemned. Notice was given to the foreigners that the government would confront the mur-

derers with Francisco to the hong merchants' hall on the 24th of January following, when the foreigners might be present. The following account of the ceremony, and the subsequent execution of the condemned prisoners is taken from the Canton Register of the 24 of February, 1839.

"The ceremony was announced for the 23d instant, but in consequence of that day being the anniversary of the birth of the Kwangchow foo's mother, the trial did not take place till the following day.

"In the morning every preparation was seemingly made for bringing out the prisoners, and at an early hour, the hall was taken possession of by a military guard, who secured the street in front of the gate from the obstruction of any mob, whilst a proclamation was affixed to the gate directing the police to use authority, should any here imprudent as to oppose its command.

"As the magistrate was expected about noon, most of the foreigners in Canton were by that time assembled at the Consol. Between 11 and 12 the prisoners began to arrive, being conveyed in bamboo cages of about three feet long, two wide, and three deep, in which the prisoner was obliged to sit in a doubled posture, and the only relief he could possibly receive was for a round hole at the top sufficient to admit of the unfortunate putting out his head—but which few of them availed of—perhaps shunning the gaze of the spectators, and ashamed of the crime they had perpetrated. They had light chains around their neck, legs, and wrists, and presented a most degrading spectacle of human misery. On each cage was written the name of its inmate and the nature of the sentence which he was doomed to suffer.

"Attention was soon attracted to one of the prisoners, an interesting looking man about fifty years of age, making an attempt to address the strangers, and by directing his finger to his mouth and ears, was evidently desirous of an interpreter. He was soon attended to by a gentleman whose knowledge of the Chinese language enabled him to interrogate as to what he was anxious to communicate, but he could only say intelligibly, that he was falsely accused, and that he did not understand those dialects which were spoken to him—he speaking in that peculiar to the Fukheén province, which those around him knew little of. Various opinions were entertained as to the condition of the man, some asserting that he was the Captain or Super-cargo of the junk, and others that he was a passenger. His countenance discovered him to be a man superior to the rest of the crew, and it is supposed he was a part owner of the vessel. The name of Tsoo Kung-chuen was on the cage, and the words *chan fen*, by interpretation 'a criminal to be decapitated.' It appeared that he had been maliciously accused by his fellow prisoners of having killed three Frenchmen, and in the extreme of torture which he had undergone, had confessed to the guilt which had been charged to him; but which he now recanted and asserted his innocence.

"The hong merchants had requested that no soldiers might be admitted into the hall, under the apprehension

that they might be led to indulge in a spirit of revenge, and in the height of indignation retaliate upon the prisoners on the spot; and it was very happily suggested, to contradict so mistaken a notion; a gentleman proposed that it should be disavowed before the magistrate, and the available quality of mercy opposed to it, as being the real disposition of foreigners, who were inclined to clemency, and would rejoice if any circumstance could be discovered whereby the fact or the unhappy culprit might be mitigated.

"About 2 o'clock, Hoo, the Kwangchow foo, and the other officers arrived, and after he had taken his seat, the gentleman already alluded to appeared before the bar, respectfully begging permission to say a few words on the part of the foreigners present, and proceeded to express the sentiments which had been before delivered. The magistrate seemed gratified with the feelings that directed this appeal, and very mildly replied that the court was proceeding in the case under the special command of his imperial majesty, and that every case would be taken that so false accusation should take effect. The opening of the court was made under the usual cries of the factors, and since this public proceeding was as much to satisfy the wishes of the foreigners, as to serve for the purposes of public justice, it is to be regretted that the intrusion of the lowest order of attendants of the Chinese should have been permitted to the great inconvenience of all, even of the magistrates themselves. The prisoners were brought up in threes and even successively and made to kneel whilst confronted with Francisco, who was attended by a Portuguese interpreter; the most of them he very readily recognized, showing only a momentary hesitation of recollection as to the persons of one or two—and as they were identified, the magistrate put a red mark against their names. One of the prisoners was described as not having taken any active part in the massacre.

"Francisco had frequently spoken of one man whom he esteemed as his deliverer, from the circumstance of his having intimated to him the design of the crew towards the French passenger, and expressed his intention of pleading for his pardon, describing him as having a mark on his face and forehead by which he should know him. Among the prisoners that were brought up was Tsoo Kung-chuen the man who had complained that he was doomed to death whilst conscious of his own innocence, and was identified by all who were present by the above marks, as the friend of Francisco. On his approaching Francisco, they immediately recognised each other, and the interview was particularly interesting and affecting even to the bystanders. The gratitude of Francisco was evident to all, and the joy of the prisoner at finding himself recognized, and likely to be acquitted by the interference of his friend was very conspicuous on a countenance previously depressed with the most anxious doubts and fears. The parties were immediately in each other's arms, and Francisco saluted the man to whom he was indebted for his life, according to the usage of his own country, and with all

the lively emotion for which his nation is famed. The judge seemed so partake of the general satisfaction, and instead of affixing a red mark to his name, which he had done in the instance of all his fellow-prisoners inserted a note, which was supposed to be in his favor, but was obliged to remove him to his cage to be returned to his cell of confinement. Francisco having satisfied the judge by the reply to his inquiries, that he was the same person whose testimony had been received at Macao, was informed that some of the property that was taken from him and his shipmates, was recovered and would be restored to him; but which the man very honestly confessed he had no claim to. This property, we believe, is still on board some boats in the river.

(To be Continued.)

NOTICE.—The Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that the period for the negotiation of Advances by the Hypothecation of Consignments to England will be extended to the 31st March 1839 on the same terms as are now in force, according to their Advertisement of the 4th September last; or by an addition in the proportion of Cash, at the option of the Agents.

The period for the clearance of Cash now in deposit, will likewise be extended to the 31st March 1839, but no further sums can be received in Deposit subsequent to the 31st of the present month.

(Signed,)

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH
J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY IN CHINA.
Canton, December, 24th 1838.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

FOR

MAKING ADVANCES IN CHINA.

FOR GOODS AND MERCHANDISE OF INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED FOR CONSIGNMENT TO ENGLAND, REPAYABLE TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

1st. The parties to whom Advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments to be delivered into each Warehouse as the Court of Directors may appoint; and that they be subject to the management of the Court of Directors, as long as the Court shall continue to manage the goods of Individuals.

2nd. Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained authorized Agents of the East-India Company, an Advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn, in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence per Spanish Dollar.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H. C. Agents Bills of Lading of the Consignment and Policies of Insurance effected thereon; both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name, and on behalf of the East-India Company as the parties interested.

8. In case of the default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in the mode to be subsequently stated, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due.

9th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to take over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the Bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent, or in such case, should the Consignor prefer it, the Agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency be made with the Consignor himself, by the Agents from whom he received the advance, at the rates of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing Bills upon India or China.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amount of such Bills (less Discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company thereon.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall not be less than £ 3 per cent. per annum.

9th. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Agents of the East-India Company, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person, whomsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either Principal or Interest; appointing the Agent in England for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the contingency referred to in the 8th Article.

10th. Parties presenting Tea or Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea, or Bales of Silk so tendered must be produced—in the event of such Tea remaining in the Hoag for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the chests to be-examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of Tea, number of Chests in each Chop, the Chop character in Chinese, and the value of the Tea tendered for Hypothecation.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Canton; 16th September, 1835.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILKINSON DENT has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. "WILLIAM THOMSON" is this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.

TURNER & Co.

Canton, 1st January 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 6th day of January 1836.

EDWARD ELMESLIE,
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Lintin, 21st December 1835.

P. S. Please to Supercribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO Junior becomes a Partner in our Establishments from this date.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.—Canton.
RUSSELL & STURGIS.—Manila.

December 31st, 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves at Canton and Macao, as Commission Agents only, under the Firm of PEREIRA & Co.

M. PEREIRA.
F. J. de PAIVA.
J. S. MENDES.

Canton, 2d November 1835.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretary.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance.
For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. - - - " 5 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy - - - 30 Cents.

The rates for advertising in either the *Canton Press* or the *Commercial Press Current* will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 5.

Advertisements of not more than } 1.

Seven Lines—for each appearance }

When required to be inserted three months & Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 3rd British Hong.



"By the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting parliament, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislature shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself." FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 16th, 1836. No. 19.

It would appear by the extract we give that the Common House of Parliament is losing its dignity, and instead of its being devoted to purposes of national utility; instead of its being occupied for the grand and indispensable object of discussing the measures of the country; and for the serious, sober, and wise deliberations of the representatives of the people, men sent thither in a legislative character to enact laws for our government, and for the preservation of our rights and immunities, instead of these uses, it is evident that it is dwindling into an ignoble place of resort for cockfights, black-legs, and greek loan contractors, whose only object seems to be that of amusing the ignorant whigs, and exciting laughter to gratify idiots, and to please puppies.

If the manes of Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Sheridan, could rise and witness the pollution of those seats, from whence they had, on innumerable occasions, rivalled in oratory the sublimest efforts of Greece and Rome, what would be their astonishment on seeing them filled by men whose minds are as impotent as their principles are revolting; and who sink the sacred character of representative, into the contemptible one of a witling or a buffoon. We have heard a great deal about the purification of Parliament, but we see no efforts made to purge it of these impurities; we do not that the people of England have yet arrived at that sense of regard for their own reputations, which would impel them to a choice of men to become their legislators, who know how to estimate the value of so important a delegation, and who would be guided by a just desire to redeem their pledges to their constituents,

whilst they promoted the good of their country, and upheld the honor of the Crown. The upper House, however, thanks to the constitution, a barrier to the aggressions of men, who set at naught every thing that ought to be held sacred and inviolable.

On the resolution that a sum of money be granted to defray the expense of legal prosecutions by the Government, some remarks were made on the unnecessary expense incurred in the Mint prosecutions by engaging four counsel against the prisoners.

In the midst of it,

Mr. Keane rose up and addressed the chairman nearly as follows:—"It has often been said in this house and elsewhere, that the Hon. Member for Middlesex is a useful and salutary check upon the extravagance of Ministers. But after what I have witnessed with my own eyes this night, I put down his conduct as perfect humbug; (Hearts of laughter, and some cries of "Hear.") Without making any personal unkindness to the Hon. Member, I maintain that, what a vote was put to, the house for granting some money, it was for granting a laugh—50,000, did I hear, I have on Hon. Gentleman commented with the noble Lord opposite go up to him and give him a check for sending me forward; (Hearts of laughter.) I saw it all (Laughter.) Now with my own eyes I saw it all (Laughter and laughter.) It's a perfect humbug, Sir—a perfect humbug, and nothing else." (Confusion, and laughter.) Mr. Hume.—I am afraid that the Hon. Member's office to-night are not in a good state. (Laughter.) The Hon. Member, I think, sees double. (Laughter continued.) I certainly did protest against voting 50,000, as a secret service money, but I am glad that we have reduced the grant to 10,000 for the formerly voted 50,000, and upwards to the same purpose. (Hear, hear.) If we could only get rid of the pensions conferred by former Governments, and still paid out of this grant, we should be able to reduce it much lower. (Hear, hear.) I say again that I should be glad to get rid

RECOLLECTIONS OF AMERICA.

Continued from No. 12.

"Strange things—Strange things,
We travellers on Strange things."

Dubus.

What is denominated "Bundling" in America, of which Mr O'Hara had such an unspokeable horror, and for a time a complete and imperishable aversion, is common enough in all the newly settled states, where the habitations for the accommodation of Travellers are neither numerous nor attainable. Nor is it altogether a novel travelling medium of rest. It is nothing more, than a number of persons congregating at a place of temporary rest for the night, strangers to each other; arriving by different routes; and differently conveyed; and who, from the want of beds and without regard for either sex or age, are "bundled" into one room to repose indiscriminately, on what, in the Colonies, is usually designated a "straw, hay, or corn" bed, and only dissimilar to "bundling" in the material on which the guests recline—"in gentle sleep nature's soft nurse," the former being generally of straw, or hay, with a covering of blankets, while in the latter they are supplied with a sort of mattress, or fusine, being nothing more than dried leaves of the Sugar cane, or guinea grass, stuff'd into an osier bag, &c. In both instances the travelling Bag, or great Case, serves for a pillow. It is needless also of very necessary precaution, if it be wished that they should be shielded against each other or incontinence.

It was the necessity of being thus "bundled" which was one of the most disagreeable of well bred persons in the world, that caused the fire of our amusing Librarian. It was, indisputably, a motley, assemblage of characters; we had there of all aspects, from the serene and smiling, to the sour and morose; and what made it the more irretrievably ridiculous, they were of all colours and professions, from those sanguine sons of Mammon a company of stentorian comedians on their way to Boston, to the Judge of the District returning from his tour of judicial duty, attended by a retinue of sallow grinning domestics, with their black faces shining like polished ebony, affording no hope of so many details having crept unperceptibly among us. The youngest of his visitors, was of the old School, and seemed as though he had sprung out of the family of the Bereboners or the Roundheads; and his manner was so formal, as his countenance was rigid and ancient. But that there should be such a place as an Inn for the accommodation of Travellers, without bad rooms, O'Hara thought, favoured a little too much of those balls for committing which, his countrymen were so renowned; and he cursed the architects of the country for so measured strain of wealth and indignation, speculating, as we urged him to submit to the enjoyment of the place, while his mouth exhibited a sort of foam, as if he had been under the influence of some rabid disease in its highest stage. "An Inn! comfortable accommodations, by Jove! St. Patrick fly away with the whole of you! I don't think I don't know the difference between a

decumbent for the comfortable repose of a gentleman, and a Hotel for Basse!" By the powers I only catch Mike O'Hara teasing himself by herding among Bore and Blackbirds, and let him down for a Bog-trotter! Then turning from our American companions, and into Host and Hostess (who were all greatly discomposed by the warmth of temperance which our friend displayed) towards myself, he said in a somewhat softened tone—"Fall, come along my brother Britisher, as they call us, you and I will "murder sleep" to night and repose to-morrow, for by the love of all the devils in—Here he was again about to break out his use of his ejaculatory orations against "bundling," when a gentleman, accompanied by two females, stopped at our house of reception, and, without any further delay, for the night. At the sight of such strangers, for they were two sweet young, and lovely girls, the face of O'Hara softened into a smiling complacency, indicative of his having been cooled into all the blandishments of his wonted good nature, by the presence of the interesting wayfarers. This sudden change in the atmosphere of O'Hara's temperament, was as gratifying to our American companions, as it was to Boniface and his thrifty better half; and I cordially joined in the general joy manifested on the occasion. Mine Host observed, while rubbing his hands in illustration of his being pleased, "that every thing now had another green sort of look like, mightily" whilst James declared, his eyes, at the same time, sparkling with great good humour, that it was as "confering to him as to hear of the enhancement of the demand for Cotton;" "and Treckon" quoth Noah, with a smile that was not easily imitable, and with a countenance that might not have been mistaken for that of his great progenitor and ancestor—the Patriarch—"Treckon, I am relieved from a heavy weight of woe, by this peaceful demonstration, and from the anticipation that I have of obtaining a pretty tolerable undisturbed repose."

To these several manifestations of joy at the restoration of O'Hara's good humour, I added my expressions of satisfaction, accompanied with an effort to infuse a little merriment among our fellow passengers and ourselves, by begging that Irish friend to oblige me with one of his dancing songs; and I found that (like all his countrymen,) when in the society of the fair, he was already too busy to be engaged, and too rivetted (in his attention) to some of our interesting "Bundlers," to be distinguished by any apparent regard to him, and his ballad of any other object, than the one to whom he was at the moment paying great and undivided attention. I conversed too, that the moment was not an inappropriate one, an amiable one, for asking O'Hara, after all his reserves and anticipations, all his denunciations and curses—he was yet however reconciled to "bundling," and if he were ready to let us take up his abode for the night.

"He says my dear fellow you will say, that you see that these pretty creatures would make a bed of straw the floor down bed in all Connacht."

"I have no doubt of it O'Hara but as it is now getting late, and our journey to day has been fatiguing; in our company

are the exceedingly desirous of rest, and as the ladies were also anxious for repose, perhaps it might be agreeable if we all bundled up soon as possible."

"Had luck to you night and morning for your fatigue, you Southern, you white negro" exclaimed our friend to a half-fledged one to be being heard by ought but ourselves—"where's your sleep, you son of a negro driver, that you can't see that I am in an ecstasy? O! brother mine, some people are born without sleep, and are fit only for the hook."

But the Ladies exhibiting an inclination to retire, we all followed their example, and notwithstanding the scene being a novel one, and the presence of females, (who were by no means intimidated or abashed by having to repose in the midst of strangers) our friend O'Hara was soon under the dominion of Morpheus, and lay down as profligately by his unperceived wanderings and exclamations, occasionally relieved by the melodious notes of that musical nightingale—his

"Travelling" says Shakespeare "makes a man acquainted with strange bed fellows," and it was exemplified on this occasion, for we exhibited a strange compound of character, yet we were amiable to each other, and nothing shortens a journey or relieves the tediousness of monotonous scenes so much as a motley company on the road.

We designed moving early the next morning and for that purpose I arduous with the man, while my companions were enjoying their sleep. It was Sunday, and the morning opened brilliantly. The sky was serene, its azure tinted, and the smiling landscape around, awakened in me pleasing and gratifying sensations. The spot was secluded, but not remote; it had its enchantments and attractions to the rich verdure in which the surface seemed to dwell. The foliage of the trees, and the sweet but liquid murmuring stream that flowed within a hundred yards of our inn, inspired us with a sort of veneration for the nobility which we were surrounded.

On the borders of the adjacent forest might be distinguished the Degwood Tree in all its splendor, its white blossoms engaging the eye and calling forth an involuntary expression of ones admiration; while the Red Bud Tree which perched the contiguous woods, could be discerned by the magnitude and luxuriance of its spreading branches. The four-leaved clover had awakened, and was nodding in the breeze in all the melodiousness of their varied songs. The Red Bird, whose note is sweet, shrill, and enrapturing to the ear, could be heard in all its choruses, while the Mocking Bird, (the nightingale of the new world), whose exquisite imitative powers among its winged brethren, enriched the scene by its most extraordinary and ravishing harmony. Its notes brought up my recollection, those of that sweetest of all songbirds—Miss Stephens, who could inspire even steam with love.

"Lark! Echo! Bird of me!
Hark thy swelling—cease to grieve!
Feathered warbler, wake the grove,
To notes of joy—to songs of love!
Pretty mocking bird, thy form I see,
Singing with the breeze on the mango tree."

With all these attractions, however, and I confess they

were powerful and engaging, their was, I thought, something wanted to perfect the scene something to improve on with the surrounding landscape, and to retreat one of our native home. We saw nothing of the village church, with its tower and many clipped gables; it was wanted to fill up the landscape, and the modest steeple rising at a distance indicating, that the good old parson, the careful shepherd who watched over his spiritual flock, still dwelt near. No, there was nothing to remind us of the presence of the Sabbath morning—dunking of the village folk! to appear on that hour for offering up our propitiations at the throne of grace—had arrived at Mr. Binger De Ceverly to be seen acting the pious example in his poorest parishioners, by his strict and rigid observance of the day's sabbath for the salvation of the guilty, the dwelling of the sort, for

"The sound of a church going bell,
These rocks, and these valleys, no longer
Shew signs of the count of a bell,
Nor could a sabbath approach be proof."

While I was thus contemplating my companions had retired, and were busily preparing for morning's duty. O'Hara had taken leave, while his friends were still at the house, had been retained for one entertainment, and the guide having our steps in hand, we mounted and took our departure from Bust Corn with the hope of reaching Fort Denham by noon.

Our Road led us through the skirts of the adjacent Forest, it was an untrodden one, rough, uneven, presenting nothing interesting nor attracting, but occasional intervals which on each side met the eye, momentarily relieved the gloom, which glaze, soil, and darkness, densely shrouded. Three pavilions were neatly cultivated with either Rice or Cotton, or both, they were married in a profuse, and were producing luxuriously; the richness of decayed vegetable matter, the accumulation of a thousand years, had not been diminished by the drought which culture annually made, upon the husbandman had recompensed the exhibition of his labour and his skill. They were pleasing too, in as much as, like the shades in the picture, they relieved the eye from the monotonous effect of the dull monotony which the foreground presented. They tended also greatly, towards engaging our American companions, and elicited from them remarks, which needed nothing to convince one that they came from the heart; while O'Hara and myself smiled at their "warm observations," and at the primitive simplicity of their ideas, which eyes and ears, they manifested when any thing to dwell on the phenomena of nature.

"As I was loafing last night," said James addressing himself to our Librarian, who had become somewhat peevish, and exhibited a little acidity in his conversation, from the effects of a heavy atmosphere so so empty stomach—"I say my friends, as I was loafing last night, a pretty considerable recollection came over the upper part of the portion of the country we are progressing upon, for you must know I have had a tolerable experience of its

² The Jessamine and woodbine, or honey suckle, are to be found in all the recesses of the American Forests particularly in the prairies, where their fragrance is inhaled by the traveller with no little gratification; and they give a sweetness and simplicity to the scene, in contradistinction to the wildness which the Forest presents.

(To Be Continued)

100

Contin., Monday 11th January 1899.

"About 10 o'clock, the magistrate (chief judge), Kwang-chow foo, Nankoo hehn Pwanyu hien (magistrate), and Tzu-heh and Chung heh (military mandarins), arrived at the place of execution, and took their seats at the northern extremity; a few magistrates afterwards the culprits were brought in baskets, each having his name and sentence written on a long slip of wood affixed to his back, and placed in

"We must conclude the unfavorable circumstances affecting the strong expressions of praise that we see in the Chinese government, whose eagerness to overtake the offender is an affair so revealing to humanity but being most conspicuous from the moment the circumstances were known, nor can we refrain from mentioning with commendations the seal of Mr. Vega, the late Procurator of Mexico, whose attention on the occasion was most prompt and unswerving, and must be considered as having greatly contributed to the ends of justice. At his suggestion it was that the Chinese pavanner, who headed from the front before the monarch, were brought up by the monarch to give information as to her name and other particulars, without which detection must have been a matter of much greater difficulty than it actually proved."

NOTICE.—The Honourable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that the period for the acceptance of Advances by the Hypothecation of Consignments to England will be extended to the 31st March 1836 on the same terms as are now in force, according to their Advertisement of the 6th September last; or by an addition in the proportion of Cash, on the option of the Agents.

The period for the clearance of Cash now in deposit, will likewise be extended to the 31st March 1835, but no further sums can be received in Deposit subsequent to the 31st of the present month.

(Signed.)

J. N. DANIELL.

T. C. SMITH.

J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN CHINA.
Canton, December, 24th. 1835.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

MAKING ADVANCES IN CHINA.

UPON GOODS AND MERCHANTS BY INDIVIDUALS INTENDED FOR CONSIGNMENT TO ENGLAND, REFERRABLE TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

1st. The parties to whom Advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments be delivered into such Warehouses as the Court of Directors may appoint; and that they be subject to the management of the Court of Directors so long as the Court shall continue to manage the goods of Individuals.

2nd. Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained authorized Agents of the East-India Company, an Advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn, in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence per Spanish Dollar.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H. C. Agents Bills of Lading of the Consignment and Policies of Insurances effected thereon both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name, and on behalf of the East-India Company as the parties interest.

5. In case of the default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in the mode to be subsequently stated, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due.

6th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to take over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the Bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent; or in such case, should the Consignor prefer it, the Agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency be made with the Consignor himself, by the Agents from whom he received the advance, at the rates of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing Bills upon India or China.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amount of such Bills (less Discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company thereon.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall not be less than 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

9th. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Agents of the East-India Company, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for

the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person, whatsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either Principal or Interest; appointing the Agent in England for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the contingency referred to in the 6th Article.

10th. Parties presenting Tea or Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea, or Bales of silk so tendered must be produced—in the event of such Tea remaining in the Hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the claims to be examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of Tea, number of Chops in each Chop, the Chop character in Chinese, and the value of the Tea tendered for Hypothecation.

J. N. DANIELL.

T. C. SMITH.

J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.
Canton, 16th September, 1835.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILKINSON DEAR has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM TURNER is this day admitted a Partner in our Establishment.
TURNER & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1836.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 6th day of January 1836.

EDWARD BLANCK.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Lintin, 31st December 1835.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DUNN Junior becomes a Partner in our Establishments from this date.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.—Canton,
RUSSELL & STURGIS.—Manila

December 31st, 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves at Canton and Macao, as Commission Agents only, under the Firm of PEREIRA & Co.

M. PEREIRA,
F. J. de PAIVA,
J. S. MENDES.

Canton, 2d November 1835.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

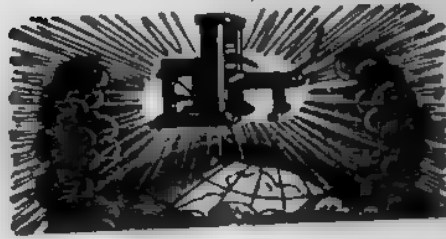
THOMAS DAVIS & Co.
Secretary.
Canton, 1st December, 1835.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

At No. 2nd British Hong.

THE

CANTON



PRESS.

"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 23RD. 1836.

No. 20.

BIRTH.

At Macao on the 12th Inst: the Lady of Don GABRIEL DE YSUNZAROVENA, of a son and heir.

MACAO.

A Te Deum was performed on Saturday the 26th ultimo for the elevation to the Throne of Queen D. MARIA II. The Authorities, Municipal Chamber and Citizens were present at this religious and Solemn act; and there was, in the evening, a spontaneous illumination.

(Macao Chronicle.)

It was published, on the 7th Inst. by an edict that the Municipal Chamber will mourn for six months for the death of S. M. I. D. PEDRO, Duke of Braganza, Regent in the name of Queen and of S. A. Augustus. The said Chamber have chosen the days of the 14th and 15th Inst: for the performance of the funeral solemnities in the Cathedral: and invite the Citizens to accompany them to the said solemnities. (Inst.)

There are persons in the world who are not over gifted with either penetration or discernment, but who, in their officiousness, without reflecting on the little good they may do, have sought to represent us in a certain quarter, as exhibiting some symptoms of *Ratting*; and the only ground upon which they have been pleased, in the plenitude of their wisdom, to base their hypothesis, (for it must be hypothetical) is, that we have been very respectfully solicited to partake of the generous hospitality of individuals, whose opinions, on local politics, run counter with those which the Canton Press advocates.

Now we must be permitted to say, without meaning the slightest offence, that whether we are deserving of such insinuations, or other-

wise—whether we have evinced any symptoms of editorial dereliction or not—whether we have diverged from our course—have been guilty of any breach of faith, or political tergiversation,—it requires more sagacity, more acuteness to decide upon, than we think the individuals, who have so unkindly represented us, are able to summon to their aid.

With regard to the attentions shewn to us by gentlemen of the community who think differently on matters of a local character from ourselves; or what we are taught to advocate, and the insinuation, that it has or may influence our editorial conduct, we think it betrays a littleness, which we do not find to be in unison with our estimate of Canton society. —The attention and civilities, which have been adverted to, we must say, have been of an agreeable and of a flattering kind; they have impressed us with a proper sense of respect for the motives that impelled them; they have been rendered the more gratifying and felicitous, from their having been unsought; and as we have not been much accustomed to courtesies, that have conveyed so little design on our understanding, we cannot for the life of us forget, that it would be an outrage against the common feelings of gratitude, were we not to be proudly thankful to our good natured hosts. But that such attentions are to swerve us from our duty, is too absurd to need any comment; and is a libel on our judgment and discretion.

We remark also, that in another quarter, to which we are not in the habit of looking for either censure or commendation, that some one had discovered a *mare's nest*, and we

congratulate him on the happy omen! It may turn out an event in the annals of Canton that may be worthy of record. It may be the harbinger of a change—of a fruitful change in our temperaments; of an improvement in our social natures; of a revolution that may be productive of good in the Celestial Empire; and of happy and felicitous times for those, who seek it for the purposes of commerce and speculation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—I observed in your last number that you have recorded the departure of Mr. Daniel, the Chief of the E. I. Company's Agents here, one of our oldest and most estimable foreign residents, who has returned to Europe with his family—I experienced on this occasion, not, be it said with regret, for the first time, that indescribable, mingled sensation of regret and satisfaction, which is experienced on the one hand by the departure of one who has contributed materially to the small portion of social enjoyment which has fallen to my lot in Canton, and on the other by the consideration that he has returned with health, and I hope competency, to his own happy land, the home of his as of all our hopes, it is presumed, during our constrained sojourn in China.

But another reflection arises on this occasion which is, that he is one of the best of the E. I. Company's Factory in China, an extinct but venerated body, which has outlived the spirit of the age.—It ceased to exist therefore and properly so it but belittled to its memory!—They are few who will not regret it, who shared the society of its members, and who remember the gentle but salutary influence, which it maintained over our small society.

As the late E. I. Company's Factory has been lately much revived, I will take this opportunity to record some particulars of its social construction.—It consisted of some 25 or 30 members altogether, mostly of respectable families, of good education and of good manners, which were more or less preserved by frequent visits to England, and the intercourse with the best of the visitors who frequent our shores.—This body was respected by the Chinese with whom it established and maintained the commercial integrity of the British nation.—The members of the Factory occupied separate houses or apartments, but they dined when they chose at a common table, which was maintained by the E. I. Company in a liberal but not extravagant scale.—There are few foreign residents in China, and still fewer visitors of any pretension, who were not at one time or the other, and most often, frequent guests at their table.

The members of the Factory supported by private subscription a well supplied library, which was at all times open to both strangers and residents of all nations, and we have seen 24 or 40 of their books in the house of a private merchant at one time.

The Factory Chapel, in which their Chaplain performed divine service, was open to all the foreign community, their medical officers gave their attendance and medicine gratis to all who asked it, their Interpreter taught the Chinese language to all who requested his aid, translated documents into Chinese for the private merchants, and supplied notions of interesting events in Chinese affairs to the public press.

The members of the Factory rose by seniority in the service, which occasionally placed a blockhead at the head of the British community, an inconvenience which we have experienced to be by no means confined to the E. I. Company's service.—This circumstance in concurrence with the equality of condition and similarity of employment amongst the members of the Factory gave a tone of equality and familiarity to the body, which lost its consideration perhaps in its later days amongst the increasing community of private foreign merchants.—To it may be added another peculiarity; the members of the Factory were nearly all men or near relations of Directors of the E. I. Company.

It happened in the common course of nature that the parents of the older members of the Factory had actually died or quitted the Directors, whilst the fathers of the younger members continued to be the dispensers of double ruyans, and of mates and variegated births in the Company's maritime service, the writers became therefore the especial object of attention to a considerable body of annual visitors to China, who have always been famed for their forecast and assiduity in courting those, who are able to advance their interests.—

I need not remind the present residents in China of the contrast of our situation since the Factory ceased to exist, but it may be desirable to instruct your foreign readers of it.—We have a costly body of H. M. Superintendents of Trade and their staff, not one of whom has visited Canton for the last twelve months or more—not even the Chaplain to administer the rites of religion.—The Chief Superintendent was indeed a member of the E. I. Company's Factory in which his department at its dissolution was, I am told, to keep the account of the table expenses; but, alas for the Factory public table!—The Chaplain performed public worship at Macao, and the King's Surgeons continued, with the same dissipated tendencies that characterized the Company's medical men, or which still remains, to dispense their advice to all who ask it, and likewise attend their liberality; but the two Superintendents of His Majesty's service neither teach Chinese nor give the public their services in the way of translation: they are considered to be especially attached, along with the Secretary, to the Chief Superintendent's department and keep perhaps, the account of his table expenses—as he did of the Company's.—Our Canton Society has in the meanwhile experienced the jealousy of a more mercantile community, the pretensions of wealth, and the fondness of its dependents which survives all changes. We hope that a better state of things is now arising out of the anarchy which the dissolution of the Company's Factory threw us into;—since the number of independent merchants is increasing, who have no occasion to court the dispensers of or pretenders to monopoly gifts, and

are willing to meet one another in sociableness and interchange of courtesy.

Mr. Daniel whom I deplore, was a member of the E. I. Company's Factory for about 30 years, and conducted throughout his whole course to stand high in the estimation of his contemporaries and is regretted by the few he leaves behind him.—He has been the Chief promoter of the society which I have described to have arisen out of the wreck of its former system, in which his varied information, his inimitable good temper, and happy humour, will leave a blank not likely to be soon filled again.

CRITO.

PEKING GAZETTE.—No. 199.—4th Moon, 25th day, or October 16th 1854.

The following Imperial Mandate has been reverently received.

Chang-hong has reported that a Foreign Vessel had entered the waters of Shantung, and that he had ordered her when the wind became fair to return to the Southward.—

An English Barbarian Ship sailed into the water, of Fung Province at Loukington, and Chang-hong despatched the Civil and Military Officers, under him to cruise about, guard against, drive out, and prevent (the Ship) from entering the River.—This was very properly managed.

The said Barbarian Ling-king-tai at first was very desirous of being permitted to trade, and then wished to distribute Foreign Books although he states that he has not yet anchored in the inner waters of Min-tsen and Keung-see, it is really quite impossible to believe him.

Let Chang-hong rigorously enjoin all the Officers, military and Civil, under him, to drive out (the Ship) to the Southward, and let them keep a still stricter guard against her, and prevent traitorous natives from associating with or assisting (the Barbarian).—The Office at Shan-tung Civil and Fung-tien is very broad and the wind variable and (the officers) should cruise about and keep a strict watch in those places.—Let the Civil and Military Officers of Che-lo, Fung-tien, Keung-see, Shan-tung, Fuh-hien, and Chang-hong provisions vigilantly cruise about guard against, drive out and prevent (the Ship) entering the River; and let them prevent traitorous natives associating with and assisting (the Barbarian) by which they render themselves liable to be imposed upon by their deceitful lies.

Let there be no neglect or remission (of duty).

Respectfully.

The above Translation, as well as the one that follows, has been kindly sent to us by our juvenile aspirant from Macao, and we thank him; they are indications of his zeal and industry, and will no doubt be duly appreciated. They are extracts from the Peking and Canton Journals, and are diurnal records of the events in both places; they do not convey any

very interesting materials for Foreigners, nor any thing from which much is to be deduced regarding Chinese manners or customs, although we may perceive a little national feeling manifested in their paragraphs.

In the above one, from the Peking Gazette, there are strong demonstrations of the Government feeling against the British, which we regret, and would rather, for their own sakes, such a marked distaste, for our approaching their shores, did not exist, and that a more consistent and rational interpretation was given, of our endeavours to open a friendly reciprocal commercial intercourse with their vast and prodigious continent.

In one paragraph it states "a Foreign Vessel had entered the waters of Shantung." This is respectful enough, and that ordering her away, is the natural consequence of the restrictive system of the nation, to which we have no just right to demur, although we may lament so great a departure from the accustomed rules of intercourse, which pervade in all countries on the Globe, with the exception of the Celestial Empire, the very nation above all others, we should have sought for an exemplification of all that is kind, generous and beneficent. Their assumption of being Celestial, avowedly leads one, not conversant with their somewhat reverse characters, to expect to find in them a race of people more than mortal, an existing race in some middle sphere, pendant between earth and heaven, and partaking of the natures of both, that is to say, of the passions of mortals, with the meekness and benevolence of the Celestials; but we confess, we ourselves, for here we speak individually, have been egregiously disappointed, but we have nothing to do with opinions of others who think differently, all we aim at is to shew that we judge of their national propensities consistently.

In the second paragraph there is a national distinction shown, which attracts us, but whether either may be a departure from the original by the construction on terms, by the Translator, we know not. It says "an English Barbarian Ship," this term "barbarian," reads repulsively to many, to us it does not, because we see that it is a term in common parlance and applied to all Foreigners: but in this case the preceding adjective, "English" so prominently used, gives the sentence an

air of national denunciation, and impress one with an idea that the substantive, "Barbarian," is used impliedly to represent the English as *Barbarians defacto*. Whether the Vessel alluded to be one against which they may have some plausible pretexts for issuing such preremptory commands to the public authorities, "to cruise about, guard against, drive out, and prevent the Ship from entering the river," namely, whether she were in plain terms, engaged in an illicit attempt to break through their fiscal regulations (if they have any) or whether she were prosecuting some other distinct object are matters for deliberation: in the former case the right to drive away must be admitted, in the latter one it would be an offence against the right of nations to traffick on the high seas, and should be denounced: but we should not conceive the offence of sufficient aggravation, to need any thing beyond a remonstrance, as in other points which affect us with the Chinese Government, and on this one we are we believe concurring generally with the Foreign sentiment in Canton. For although much has been advanced, and advanced too with momentary warmth in favor of concessions from the Chinese Government, for their acts, some of which have had *prima facie*, a very hostile appearance, yet we do not hear of one individual, seriously contemplating or urging any thing beyond a remonstrance; we do not, nor cannot find out a desire among the foreign residents for any thing approximating to a call for reparation, or an anxiety for resentment.

With regard to a remonstrance, as we have contended before, we think it might have a salutary effect—it might change our relations with the Chinese—it might give to the Foreign residents a more unconstrained commercial action—it might obtain for them some liberty of parole, if we may apply the term to the restrictions put to our limits in Canton—and it might remove the cruel and unfeeling deprivation of that happy, felicitous, as well as social intercourse with their families and friends to which they are now so inhumanly subjected. The extent to which such a remonstrance should be carried, we are not disposed to give an opinion beyond what we have before asserted: but we may have an opportunity perhaps of offering one, *Viva Voce*, before long, and in a quarter where, we are vain enough to

think, humble as we are, it will not be received with inattention, nor be heard with distrust: and that as we have had confidence shewn towards our representations, in one instance of a national measure, we may have it in another.

TAOU-KWANG,—18th Year, 10th Moon, 18th Day: or
December, 7th, 1833.

The Director of Examinations, *Ka*, holding temporarily the Seals of Office of the *Tah-kên* (Governor) conjointly with (those of) the *Foo-yuen*, issued and received official Documents.—

O the *Fan-hên* sent a messenger to report that Wang held (the office of) *Nêe-hên* at Keung.—

Le, the *Yen-yun-hên*, (Magistrate superintending the Salt department) Chwang the *Tak-leang-taou-hên*, (superintendent of the Public Granaries) and Kung expecting promotion to a *Taou* Magistracy all reported their being in the office.—

Pwan the *Kwang-chow-foo*, Yih, Tung-che of *Kêe-shih*, Len Acting *Nan-hoo-hên*, Chang Acting *Rvan-yu-hên*, Ching Acting *Shin-an-yuen*, *Le* Chang-ning-yuen, Kaug-hwan-suen expecting promotion to the office of *Chang-pai* Sec of *Pang-hao* in *Kwei-shen*, and Chang-yuen-hung an ex *Tsen-ze* of *Tung-kwan* all paid their respects.

Chow expecting promotion to a *Foo*, having put off his visit was sent on Public Service to *Kew-tung* and on his return paid his respects.

Foo an ex *King-chow-foo*, Woo the *Nang-fung-chow*, an the Acting *Nang-fung-chow*, Chang a promoted *To-poo-yuê*, Poo an ex *Lang-chow-yuen*, Suen a promoted *Chang luh yuen*, and *Foo pang chung* a *Sze yang-yuen* all sent to report their being in the office.

Shao a *Tung che* for superintendent affairs paid his respects and reported that he had left the examination Hall (after superintending the examination). &c. &c.

The new *Hong*, which was to be established about this time, has been delayed in commencing business by the exorbitant demands of the *Hoppo*. They (the partners) have again begged the *Hoppo* to lower his demands, and they will then open their *Hong* in the 1st decade of the present moon. *Pang*, the *Hoppo*, has lately been ill, and the *Foo* and other officers have made their usual calls and enquiries after his health.

On the 11th Inst: a deputed officer from *Fah kean*, had an audience of the *Foo* *heen* and reported his arrival, having in charge a foreign guest. (This is the latter mentioned in last week's Register.) (The Canton Register.)

Poor *Pang* the *Hoppo*! he is a generous fellow it must be conceded. Quite a modest, disinterested, kind, good natured sort of a Chinese, of the mandarin species; one who has not a particle of overweening love for

either power or pelf. A man without gall (as a monitor of ours would call it) in his heart, or arrogance in his soul. A passive, tranquil, observant being, with just enough of the Celestial temperament in his nature to make him an exceedingly repulsive kind of a being;—a happy amalgamation of greatness and weakness; of pomposity and power,—*Nemo sibi impar sibi.*

But we are sorry for the Pangs, the poor Hoppo is enduring; pangs too which the Foo-keen has not been able to alleviate. We wish we had to prescribe for him; we know his disease; we can see it without any aid from pululation; it is inflammatory,—proceeding from the impaired condition of the secretory vessels; produced by an increased action on the organical structure—by *Bile* perhaps, too deeply seated to be removed by *simples*. Powerful applications only will suffice; and we could administer them; catharticks are good in most cases, we have had practical illustration of their efficacy, from those admin-

istered to us, by our worthy friend Dr. —; but Pang the Hoppo needs to undergo another process of purgation, before all those impurities with which nature has afflicted him, can be successfully eradicated. We must prescribe for him; we must administer comfort and consolation to him; we can soothe his pangs; we are predestined to do the work of regenerating him; and in another capacity, and at a convenient moment, when it is our pleasure, we will make a struggle,—an effort to effect so great a deed!!

PUBLIC RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Since the dissolution of the factory of the East India Company in Canton about two years ago, the Chapel they used to occupy has remained closed until last Sabbath, when it was re-opened agreeably to notice given early on the morning of that day by the following

"CIRCULAR."

- "Public religious service will be performed to day,"
- "commencing at 11 o'clock, A.M., in the Chapel formerly"
- "occupied by the factory of the E. I. Company."
- "Canton, January, 10th 1836."

The Chapel is inconveniently fitted up to accommodate an auditory of one hundred, or more, persons; and it is understood that public worship will be continued there, and will be conducted by the same gentlemen who have for some time past officiated in the American factory.

PRIVATE HISTORY OF THE LONDON NEWS-PAPER PRESS.

If I live to return to London, I will tear the mask off these men, and show the public what sort of persons they are who thus govern the world under the mysterious ap-

pellation of "We"—Speech of D. O'Connell, Esq. at Dublin November.

Mr. O'Connell, you are right. It is due to justice, to honour, to liberty, and to the magnanimous character of this nation, that these men should be unmasked. When so vast an influence is exercised by the Press, it is needless that the mask should be worn: the most distinguished of public men, themselves unprotected by the visor, has thus fallen by mysterious hands—stabbed in the back by the men who fight upon the vantage ground. As circumstances have given us an extensive knowledge of the personnel of the Press, we are willing to lend a passing hand in this good cause—thus doing for you and for the world, what, neither you nor the world without such assistance, can have the means of doing for yourselves.

The order to be observed, in our account of the Newspaper Press, is evidently to examine its divisions as they principally appear before the public eye. These are, first, the Morning Daily Newspapers; second, the Evening Papers, and third the interminable varieties of the Weekly Press.

Accordingly, we proceed to raise the curtain upon the operators at the morning Newspapers, commencing with that monarch of periodical literature—the all powerful *Times*.

The *Times* is a joint stock company. It is held in twenty four shares, which, in the time of the late Mr. Walter—the father of the present honourable member for Berkshire—were sold at the low rate of £100 per share. Through the exertions of that talented, highminded, and most persecuted man, and the continued exertions and talent displayed by his son, this once insignificant concern has risen to its present extraordinary height of prosperity and power in the political world. It is now valued at the rate of £12,000 per share. Of the number of shares, sixteen, or two thirds of the whole, are the property of Mr. Walter himself—he deriving from his interest in the *Times* an income of more than £30,000 per annum, and this continually on the increase. For many years he was the managing proprietor—receiving an additional allowance of £4000 per annum; but since the acquisition of his very enormous fortune, he has retired from Printing-House Square, and set up in the capacity of a country gentleman. He now, in no way whatever, interferes in the management of the *Times*.

The great gun of the establishment is now a Mr. Sterling. This gentleman was a captain in the army, and served in the Peninsular war. He is well known to the Duke of Wellington; and though no longer connected with the service, he yet continues to reside at Knightsbridge, opposite the horse barracks, and in the constant society of military men. He is the writer of the principal leading matter of the *Times*—all the "thunder" of that journal having, for now a number of years, proceeded from his pen. He first introduced himself to the concern by sending in a series of letters under the signature of "Vulcan," the brilliancy of thought of which procured him an engage-

ment upon terms which have been continually increasing to his present great salary of £1500 per year. Mr. Sterling has, however, no connection with the general business of the establishment, receiving that large income only for editing, in from his own friends. The principal leader of the day. He is possessed of the most rapid and extraordinary powers of composition—sometimes producing in a single hour a full column of matter—comparable to which nothing certainly has been seen in the political literature of England since the days of Swift. It is more style, however, for which this gentleman is distinguished, for, in the impetuosity and fire of his mind, political principles are discarded, returned to, and deserted again, with all that rapidity which gives so strong a character for inconsistency to the politics of the Times. This has often been felt by the proprietor, but as military are his departments, habits, and political views, and so proud and unmanageable the temper of the man, that they are compelled to bear much upon this head for the influence derived from the power and splendour of his style. Thus does Mr. Sterling carry over the Times to which camp he will. The present support of the government of the Duke of Wellington is entirely attributable to him. It must be noted, however, that there is any thing corrupt in his motives—for Mr. Sterling is a man who would neither brook the control nor touch the necessary gold of the mightiest monarch on the globe. The public may rest assured that, he never will be enslaved to any party whatsoever, nor part with the power to dash into ten thousand pieces all who shall dare to prove disobedient to his will. Thus, in his rage at being baffled in his efforts to prevent the passing of the Poor Law Bill, he has mercilessly maltreated out the brains of the fallen lumberer of Vauxhall. The somewhat brutal attacks upon Mr. O'Connell respecting his rent—an affair altogether of a private nature between himself and those who chose to retain him in the service of his country; the scorn heaped upon that invaluable public servant, whom he denigrates as "a Mr. Joseph Hume" the abuse of that accomplished politician, "his apprentice Koshack," who presumed, contrary to the will of Mr. Sterling, to prevent a contemptible little Tory from becoming the representative for Bath; all the abuse of the "dirty Radicals," the "Killingham butcher," and the "Bramington Hampdens," proceeds from the pen of this Man in the iron mask. So great his power for evil or for good, and so savage in the way which he latterly has made of his abilities, that it really is high time that the people of England should know something of the profession and temper of a man, who thus, from his house at Knightbridge, can bring down, as he would make believe, Ministers of State, and make and mar whom he will. Let us hope that he will become more moderate now that he is known, and that those lines will be left as a military hawk in the name of this levitation of all the waters of the political world.

Next in importance as manager, or what is termed "the

responsible editor" of the Times, is a gentleman named Barrow. The thunder has long been wrongfully attributed to him. His acumen, indeed, produces original matter of any kind—and then principally upon subjects of literature and the fine arts. He is an excellent linguist, and a very learned and accomplished man. He is also an indefatigable man of business, and, by night and by day, none capable labour harder at the wheel. His salary is £1000 a year, and he is now the possessor of one half of a twenty fourth share in the concern. Possessed of a well ordered and very comprehensive mind, this gentleman carries on, with infinite ability, the whole machinery of the vast establishment of Printing House Square. Whether in the appointment of correspondents abroad, or in the selection of the most of reporters and others, who in numbers are support, or in the profuse and well directed expenditure of the establishment, the discernment of Mr. Barrow is seen in every number of the Times. He exacts the most implicit obedience to his will, and excepting the mighty Mr. Barrow. In politics his views are favourable to liberty—he feels the dignity of his post, despises all attempts to draw him from his own course—has no disposition to abuse his power, and is, in every respect, a fair and honourable man. Therefore we advise him to live further from Printing House Square than his present house in the Borough; and thus, taking more pedestrian exercise, endanger not himself, from huge over growth of body and from over exertion of the mind—to that kind of dissolution which comes as butcher folk "an ox."

The division of the Times called the city article, "written by Mr. Abinger, a gentleman in Birchington. He has the large salary of £500 per annum, which he, indeed, very amply deserves. Mr. Abinger is possessed of the most comprehensive knowledge of the principles of commerce and finance, through which he has rendered important services to his country through the columns of the Times, and also, by well directed speculations, procured a considerable fortune for himself. His opinions are of great weight amongst the monetary bodies in the city, and many a tremendous blunder his warnings have prevented amongst the men who, seated in a parlour in Threadneedle Street, have the keeping of the welfare of the millions of the greatest empire on the earth. Where things will ordered in this commercial community, such men as Mr. Abinger would become Chancellors of the Exchequer and the like sheep-shealing Lords make and laughter is assured."

Mr. Bacon is the sub-editor of the Times; he and Mr. Murray write well and in a smooth style. Mr. Walters himself has one force enough for the Times; and, knowing that he has a decided objection to his matter, he has long had too much judgment to attempt anything of the kind. The productions of Mr. Sterling have been frequently attributed to Lord Brougham. Every possible precaution is taken to conceal this Mr. Sterling; and a reporter who wishes to remain upon the Times, must be at a considerable distance from any third person, and look very

carefully round all points of the compass, before he will venture even to mention his very name. His death without board of cler-y. Altogether, there is no newspaper establishment in the world which can bear the shadow of a comparison with this; and notwithstanding the arms of commerce raised up by the occasional indiscretions of Mr. Sterling, there cannot be a doubt that the Times will very long continue to maintain a considerable share of power in the political world.

Next in the antiquity, and, till recently in political consequence, comes the memorable *Morning Chronicle*. All remember this newspaper in the high and giddy days of the late illustrious Mr. Perry. Upon the death of that gentleman, the *Morning Chronicle* was sold to Mr. Clements of the Strand for the sum of £30,000, a price not certainly too large to persons of the capital and ability of mind to grapple with such a speculation. The new proprietor was, unfortunately, not possessed of either of these requisites to see success in this very perilous attempt, and his paper-matter very soon obtained an extensive mortgage upon the copyright of the paper. Thus crippled in his resources, the great expenditure required for foreign correspondence, and for first-rate talent in reporting from the Houses of Parliament, and from the police officers, and the Courts of Law, was now lost to be found. Then did the *Chronicle* fall fast into the hands of the foreign correspondence inevitably copied from the Times and the *Herald* of the preceding day, but the expenses of the establishment were curbed by the use of types of double the ordinary size, with struggling intervals called "wind-down," and other expedients for saving a few daily shillings of expense. Thus dwindled away the circulation of this once celebrated paper; and, latterly, it sold at not amount to more than about two thousand copies per day. Under these circumstances, Mr. Clements, in January last, disposed of his interest in the *Morning Chronicle* for the sum of £15,000, to Messrs. Grote the banker, Eschwege the stockbroker, and Joseph Parker, the great Birmingham Whig. But even these gentlemen cannot be much better off upon their present knowledge of the very difficult mysteries of the newspaper trade. The foreign correspondence has certainly improved, and, from the important points of Paris and Madrid, the *Chronicle* is now amongst the earliest in the field; but still the windows remain open in the type, and there is not more than two thirds of the quantity of matter which appears in the Times. But more injurious by far is the interpretation of the writings of some of the proprietors themselves in the columns of the *Chronicle*. This is the most fatal mistake. How many serious have been made into this and through this most expensive of all the follies of the vain though Mr. Parker about this himself up into the columns of the Whigs, yet not that will be his himself reap for all the thousands he will squander on the way. Men believe not, in three days, the leaders whom battle is not for the theories of mankind, but for the high places for themselves. The philosophy and invaluable Mr. Blech should here be allowed, without let or molestation to expand in the world his own most modest views upon politics and life. He is the oracle of the age, and ought not to be superseded by babblers. Upon public grounds, we take the liberty of saying these things, because it is the absence of all power of competition which enables the giant of the Times to drive back, and to scorn and defy the advancing spirit of the age. There never was such an opportunity as the spectacle of the Times presents to the advance of the *Chronicle*.

The *Morning Herald* has any political influence, may be very speedily diminished. It attained a large cir-

The article of the Times here, of last, got far beyond indication.

ulation through the liberal expenditure of the late Mr. Thwaites, at the juncture of the decline in the affairs of the *Morning Chronicle*. Mr. Thwaites was a Manchester warehouseman in London and invested his capital in this speculation, solely for the purpose of acquiring a profitable return. Accordingly, great variety was thrown into the miscellaneous matter of the *Herald*, its age also was the considerable enlarged, and the wit of Mr. O'Dwyer, a police reporter, contributed much to its acquisition of a considerable number of subscribers. It is pleasant "simply paper," but of no consequence. It is pleasant in the political world, supporting the principal of Reform generally, and yet denouncing the Orangemen of Ireland, and all the involubility of Irish church, supporting the cause of liberal institutions abroad, and yet paying a correspondent in Spain, who writes of Don Carlos as "the King" at the head of victorious legions, while the christians are a parcel of miserable devils all going to the dogs. There and a thousand other silly incorrectures under the name of independence, have brought this paper to be without political mark or likelihood of any kind whatever. Its circulation is much diminished within the last two years. The property is chiefly in Mrs. Tarrant the daughter of Mr. Thwaites, a lady who writes a considerable portion of the political articles herself. There the name of "Grandmother's Journal," given to the *Herald* by the wicked Mr. Barrow.

The *Morning News* has been built upon the ruins of the *Guardian and Public Ledger* which it is fast following to the same.

The *Morning Post* is well known upon the Conservative side. It was the property of the Messrs. Byrne, one of whom, dying of the cholera in the course of a few hours in the year 1837, bequeathed the Post to be sold, for the sum of £25,000 to the same company, and others of his party. The circulation is small, but going much into the aristocratic circles, the advertisement are charged at a high price, and form a profitable return. Mr. Walton is the writer of the political articles, which are rapid and therefore lose their effect.

Morning is now over, and we pass to the details of the Evening.

NOTICE.—The Honorable Company's Agent hereby gives Notice that the period for the negotiation of Advances by the Hypothecation of Consignments to England will be extended to the 31st March 1836 on the same terms as are now in force according to their Advertisement of the 4th September last, or by an addition to the proportion of Cash, at the option of the Agents.

The period for the clearance of Cash now in deposit, will likewise be extended to the 31st March 1836 but no further must can be received in Deposit subsequent to the 31st of the present month.

(Signed.)

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ANTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY IN CHINA.
Canton, December, 24th. 1835.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS. FOR MAKING ADVANCES IN CHINA.

UPON GOODS AND MERCHANDISE OF INDIVIDUALS INTENDING FOR CONSIGNMENT TO SHANGHAI, SUBJECTABLE TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

1st. The parties to whom Advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments be delivered into such Warehouse of the Court of Directors may appoint; and that they be subject to the management of the Court of Directors, so long as the Court shall continue to manage the goods of individuals.

2nd. Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained authorized Agents of the East-India Company, an Advance of two-thirds of such uncertain value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn, in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence per Spanish Dollar.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H. C. Agents Bills of Lading of the Consignment and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the same, and on behalf of the East-India Company as the parties interested.

5. In case of the default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in the mode to be subsequently stated, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due.

6th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to take over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the Bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent, or in such case, should the Consignor prefer it, the Agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency be made with the Consignor himself, by the Agents from whom he received the advance, at the rates of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing Bills upon India or China.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amount of such Bills (less Discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company thereon.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall not be less than 4 per cent. per annum.

9th. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Agents of the East-India Company, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person, whomsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either Principal or Interest; appointing the Agent in England for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the contingency referred to in the 6th Article.

10th. Parties presenting Tea or Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea, or Bales of Silk so tendered must be produced—in the event of such Tea remaining in the Hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the chests to be examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of Tea, number of Chests in each Chop, the Chop character in Chinese, and the value of the Tea tendered for Hypothecation.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.
Canton, 16th September, 1835.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILKINSON DENT has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1836.

NOTICE, is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 1st day of February 1836.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Lintin, 13th January 1835.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELAND Junior becomes a Partner in our Establishments from this date.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.—Canton.
RUSSELL & STURGIS.—Manila.

December 31st, 1835.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretary.
Canton, 1st December, 1835.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - 12 - - payable in advance
For 6 Months - - - 7 - - ditto ditto
For 3 ditto. - - - 5 - - ditto ditto

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 50 Cents.
The rates for advertising in either the *Canton Press* or the *Commercial Price Current* will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - 4.

Advertisements of not more than } 1.

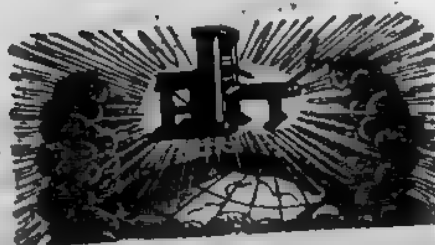
Seven lines—for each appearance }

When required to be inserted three months &c.

Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 30TH. 1836.

No. 21.

BIRTHS.

AT MACAO.—On Saturday 23rd Inst: the LADY of J. C. WHITE-MAN Esq. of a daughter.

On Sunday 24th Inst: the LADY of THOMAS R. COLLIDGE Esq. of a Son.

We have no arrivals to announce this week, nor have we any intelligence to communicate.

Another Fire took place in this city (without the walls,) on Sunday morning. It was not so destructive in its consequences as the last conflagration in November, though it has done some considerable damage. Carpenter's Square is entirely burnt down: The loss of property is estimated at from 60 to 70,000 dollars.

Several Gentlemen, after the Fire had been subdued, perambulated the walls of the city, which they were permitted to do, without any molestation. They were preceded by a formidable personage—the faithful Jowler, whose appearance is not only majestic, but he is viewed by the Chinese with peculiar awe and terror. Jowler is a host in himself.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—I have frequently during the last twelve months seen insinuations in the public prints of a secret influence which is supposed to have affected, and thwarted Lord NAWAN's mission to China; and I met lately with the following announcement in a London periodical, called the Companion to the newspapers, which is published under the auspices of the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge, at the head of which society appears the name of Lord BROUGHAM. In the number of the above periodical for

March 1835 we are told: "It cannot be expected that the old servants of the Company should exert themselves in favour of the new system, and it appears very evident that certain of these gentlemen in the Chamber of Commerce, got up the opposition to his Lordship's (Lord NAWAN's) measures, and from the moment of his arrival, thwarted and misled, instead of assisting him. As soon as his Lordship's decease was known, this Chamber of Commerce named Mr. J. F. Davis, formerly of the E. I. Company's Factory at Canton, to succeed him as Chief Superintendent."—This astounding information induced me to enquire a little into Canton politics, which led me back to the transactions of several years, thro' which I propose to reconduct your readers—

In the year 1829, I find, that certain native merchants of Bombay chiefly Parsees, petitioned the Governor in Council to intercede with the E. I. Company's Factory in China, to endeavour to procure a mitigation of the Port charges on shipping at Whampoa, and the European Agents at Bombay wrote to their correspondents in China to ask them to join their endeavours with those of the Factory, to the same end. The Select Committee which at that time consisted of Mess. Plowden, Baynes, Millett, and Bannerman, took the matter up warmly, as did also the private merchants; the result was a suspension of the British Trade at the Port. I have not space, to enter upon the particulars; suffice it to say, that there was shortly a schism in the Select Committee; Mr. Plowden retired to England in disgust; and the rest of the Committee, after commencing a smuggling trade with the Chinese near Lintin, compromised the matter, and the legitimate trade proceeded as usual. The split in the Committee occasioned a corresponding schism amongst the private merchants; one party, which I will call the pacific, siding with Mr. Plowden, and the other, which advocated hostility towards the Chinese, with the rest of the Committee.

All who were in China at that period will remember the reports so industriously spread that the head of a leading firm

in the hostile party could not attend to his own affairs, owing to the frequent visits for consultation which he received from the members of the Committee.

The Committee acted in the same spirit the following year, until December 1830, when Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. Davis arrived from England to supersede them.—It was there known that Mr. Plowden's conduct the previous year was entirely approved of by the Court of Directors as well as H. M. ministers, and the rest of the Committee, of course censured.

The new Committee consisted of Mess. Marjoribanks, Davis and Daniell.

The irruption of the acting Governor of Canton into the Company's Factory Hall in May 1831, caused Mr. Marjoribanks to put forth a notification of another stoppage of trade, which was however strictly rescinded—pending an application made to the Governor General in India for a force to punish the Chinese.—Upon this occasion a series of Resolutions were subscribed to by certain of the merchants of Canton, in which they conveyed their conviction, that "for the alternated benefit and security of commerce it were even better to resort to extreme measures of resistance, than to render the trade each year more precarious and unproductive, by submitting to increased exactions, national injury &c." At the head of these subscribers stood the chief of the hostile party, whilst the leader of the pacific party does not appear in it.—The Resolutions were followed up by a Petition to Parliament, similarly subscribed.—There was but one public journal in Canton at this time, which was the organ of the hostile party, I cannot ascertain, from it, therefore, the sentiment of the pacific party; but I have before me a circular sent by one of its leading firms to its constituents abroad in which this passage occurs:—"Instruct of conveying information, or being a temperate remonstrance, the Resolutions," referred to above, "contained a philippic against the Chinese authorities, and a panegyric upon the Select Committee: to the latter we might not have objected, had it stood alone and been the avowed object for which the meeting was convened."—It appears hence, that at this period of our history, the warlike party had no difficulty in panegyricizing the conduct of Mess. Marjoribanks, Davis & Daniell, the Select Committee, and in concurring with their measures; whilst the pacific party were personally friendly to the Committee, but disapproved of their public measures.—I beg that this fact be borne in mind by your readers; for the heads of those parties are precisely the same as at present. It is not my object to detail the events of this period; suffice it is to say, that Mr. Marjoribanks health broke under the irritation of his altercation with the Chinese authorities: he returned to Europe, heard on the way of the entire disapproval of his measures the Court of Directors and H. M. Ministers; changed suddenly from a Tory to a radical whig, turned round upon his former masters, the E. I. Company, and sunk into the grave.

Mr. Plowden returned to Canton in August 1832 to resume his station of President of the Select Committee, having as Adjutors Mess. Davis and Daniell.—It is not to be supposed that the warlike party would be very cordial with

Mr. Plowden; but nothing seems to have occurred up to this time to change their opinion of the others.—In July 1833, however, the Select Committee took away the license from a Ship called the Hercules, which involved them in a correspondence with the consignees of that vessel, the head of the hostile class. The question was referred to England and threats were held out to prosecute Mr. Plowden on his expected return there. He did go towards the end of the year, and has remained there ever since; but we hear nothing more of the question of the license, whence we may infer that he was again happy in his opposition to the warlike party.

We pass now to the period of Lord Napier's arrival in China in July 1834. Many of your readers will remember the bustle in fitting up a house for him at Macao—the fleet-boats that were cruising in the offing to look out for him two months before his arrival. As soon as he anchored Mr. Davis sent off a boat to invite His Lordship to his house on shore; but he had already fallen in with the fleet-boats, and had accepted the house especially prepared for him.

In the Canton Register of the 9th, August, we find the first notice of a chamber of commerce, in the following extract from a letter, purporting to have been written by "a practical man, long resident in Canton," and dated Canton 25th October. "The members of the Select Committee expect to have the offer of situations here under the Consul: we hope not. As we are to commence a new system, let us commence it with new parties. If it be necessary to have a party to confer with the Hong merchants and keep the consul from degrading himself or his station, by conferring with men of no official rank" (English or Chinese?) "why not form a chamber of commerce out of the resident merchants here, who might be chosen annually by the consul?"—On the 25th, of August Lord Napier proposed his Chamber of Commerce, to which all the merchants were inclined in the first instance. On the 9th, of September in find the British Trade suspended by the Chinese. The pacific party, amongst whom I find the same names which objected to the measures of the Select Committee in 1831, seceded from the chamber of commerce, leaving the warlike party to support Lord Napier in his hostility to the Chinese. His Lordships fate was sealed—he sunk into the grave!

A letter appeared in the Canton Register of 16th, December 1834 addressed by certain merchants of the pacific party to H. M. Superintendents in which they speak of an association styling itself—the British Chamber of Commerce; of which, they say: "we beg to state that we do not recognize any such body as yet constituted in Canton, as a British Chamber of Commerce; the signatures and opinions, therefore, of the few gentlemen who have assumed that title can only be received as those of the individuals, and not as emanating from the general mercantile community of British subjects resident in this city."

In the same newspaper is found a letter from the Secretary of H. M. Superintendents to Mr. Boyd, the Secretary of themselves assumed Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that the Superintendents "have no pretension to insist upon any

further interference, either upon the subject of it's (the Chamber of Commerce) constitution or with respect to any regulations which may be established for its government. Thus we find Mr. Davis who succeeded to the situation of Chief Superintendent after Lord Napier's death, disavowing that body, by which according to the *Sec. Dir. Political Knowledge*, he was appointed; we find a Society at the head of which is Lord Brongham, who was Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and a member of the Government which sent out Lord Napier, ignorant of the instructions under which Mr. Davis succeeded to this lord's situation.

I can only account for this discrepancy by supposing a secret influence an intrigue to have been at work ever since October 1823, to establish, under an appearance of authority from England, a body styled a Chamber of Commerce, but really a political engine, which would virtually govern the Consul or Superintendent; and from which the Company's servants were to be excluded, to diminish the ranks of the opposition party and thus give the Chamber an apparent majority amongst the British merchants. The writer of the article in the "companion to the newspaper" was probably crammed by somebody who helped to spin this intrigue; but ignorant of his subject, he confounded the elements of his information and marred the story he was intended to support.

It might be supposed that we should hear no more of the "Chamber of Commerce," after the disclaimers by H. M. Superintendents and a portion of the British merchants; nor in fact do we, until after Mr. Davis' departure for England in January of this year. But the Chamber was disowned for commercial purposes only, which was but a secondary object with the secret influence—what that object is will be learnt, no doubt, in due time; in the meanwhile, I have only rumours and surmises to guide me.—

A schism is said to have taken place amongst H. M. Superintendents and the chief who succeeded Mr. Davis has retired—not to England as Mr. Flouder did in 1829, but to Lintin, as Mr. Flouder's opponents did by deputation, to superintend the smuggling trade there. The Chief Superintendent has taken the E. I. Company's pension of £750 and resigned their service, and is said to have turned round upon his former masters, as Mr. Marjoribanks did in 1831. The Chief Superintendent is said to have taken his post at Lintin upon the recommendation of some of the British merchants, probably the Chamber of Commerce, and to have received their thanks for acting upon it. If it be indeed so, I think of the fate of his predecessors and sigh for him!—

In concurrence with these rumours I bear upon the authority of letters from England, from more than one quarter, that strong interest is making to get a person appointed as Chief Superintendent or Consul, whose name has figured heretofore in most of the documents put forth by the warlike party, and that the present Chief Superintendent is to be his lieutenant!—I give it merely as a rumour, without putting the slightest belief in it. It would only require this climax to disgrace the name of a British authority in China, for

In conclusion, I must add, Mr. Editor, that I know nothing of the Chamber of Commerce, but from the public prints: I neither know the name of a single one of its members, nor indeed do I believe it to exist. The only symptom of commercial character about it, is the occasional publication, by its nominal Secretary, of statements of the Tea Trade, in which he is willingly assisted by all the merchants here, I believe, whether British or otherwise, upon whose aid he must need depend. They would be equally glad, no doubt, to make further use of his services and to make a suitable acknowledgment of them. I cannot conceive why he should not take the whole merit due to him for these statements, and not should with a fictitious body, which has been disowned by one part of his brother merchants.

With respect to the warlike party, its views of its leaders as with those of most other parties, are probably partly ambitious, and partly founded upon real but mistaken ideas of public advantage;—for commerce must ever be most benefited in Asia, as it is now admitted to be in Europe, by peace.—Some of the minor advocates of the party suffer themselves to be led like a celebrated blind traveller, to the edge of a precipice, where they indulge their imaginations in exaggerated prospects and excited feelings, whilst the more clear sighted are contemplating the abyss below.

CRITO.

TAOU-KWANG, 15th Year, 10th Moon, 16th Day, on
December, 5th, 1833.

On the Director of Examinations holding temporarily the Seal of Office of the Tuh-heen conjointly with (those of) the Foo-yuen, issued and received documents.

Chay a Tuh-lang-tao-heen, (Magistrate Superintending Public Granaries) Pang expecting promotion to a Tsen Magistracy, and Hew the Keung-sin-yuen all sent to report their having entered the Examination Hall (to examine Literary Graduates.)

Tan late acting Yen-yun-ue (Superintendent of Salt department) paid his respects.

Chang, appointed to a vacancy in (the office of) Ts-poo-yuen, returned thanks, and was ordered to pay his respects (to H. E.)

Seuen, appointed to vacancy in (the office of) Chang-tuk-yuen, returned thanks, and was ordered to pay his respects (to H. E.)

Wang acting Yin-hwa-yuen paid his respects and reported that he was going to (Yin-hwa) to commence his official duties.

Kung-kwang-ueun an ex acting Tuk-ying-chow reports that he was going to his native place.—

Chow-moon-tung attached to the 6th, rank that he was going back to his native place to arrange his private affairs.

Lo-he-pang reported that he was in attendance on his Excellency when he entered the Examination Hall.—

Chang-chen, attached to the 6th, rank, having reported his resignation of office, was sent by the Kwang-chow-fu to

Chung-wan district to urge the selling off (of rice) at a cheap rate and to advance money in pledge.—

Chow-pang assistant See-yang-yun reported that he had apprehended a Hobber named Chay-wai-shun and had delivered him over to the magistrates for examination and judgement.—

Shing the Nan-hung-heen returned thanks and was appointed seeing Wang-keung kee.

Wang the Neé-keen (Criminal Magistrate), Pwan-kuang-chow-foo, Lew acting Nan-hes-yuen, Chung acting Pwan-yu-yüo, Kwo acting Kwang-chow-heo and Haw assistant Foo peou all reported that they had finished Beholding Criminals.

The following amusing dialogue is from that facetious work Tom Cringles Log which has created so much notoriety in the literary world, the author of which is not generally known. He was a brother knight of the quill with the Editor of this journal, in Jamaica, and who knows how to esteem him, not so much for his writings as for his works as a man and a gentleman.—

Below the large knoop-tree already mentioned, sat Sally French, enthroned in state, in a low wicker chair, with a small table beside her, on which lay an instrument of punishment, yeilded a cow-skin, a long twisted thong of leather, with a short lash of whip cord at the end of it. She was nothing loth, I saw, to apply this to the shoulders of her hand-maidens when they appeared behind her, or sluggish in their obedience; and even the free Brownies of her household were not always exempt from a taste thereof.

Two nice showily-dressed negroes were receiving their instructions from her. They each balanced a large wooden bowl on their heads, full of handkerchiefs, gown-pieces, and brads, and appeared, to be taking their instructions as to the prices they were to ask during the day's sale. They departed—when a black fellow, naked, all to his crotchets, with a long clear knife in his hand, approached, and also took some orders that I could not hear, but apparently they had been the death-warrant of a poor little pig, which he immediately clapper-clawed, and like a spider bolting with a fly, disappeared with it, squeaking like fury, into his den—the kitchen.

There were several little naked negro children running about Mrs. Sally, but the objects of her immediate attention were a brown male child of about eight years old, and two little mulatto girls, a year or two his seniors apparently. The children had their primers in their hands, and Sally held an open book in one of hers.—

The girls appeared, with the apoplexy of their sex, to have said their lessons to her satisfaction, but the little cock-yell lowhammer seemed a dull concern, and as I looked, she gave him a smart switch over his broadest end with her cowskin. "Try again, you stupid black head"—(his head was black enough certainly)—"now mind—what do you do wid your eyes?"

"I see wid dem."

"You is right for one time—what do you do wid your eyes?"—(care.)

"I hear wid dem."

"Bery well—you see you is not so stupid when you attends—you only hear—so now—what do you do wid your feet."

"Walks wid dem."

"Bery well, indeed—now mind again—what do you do wid your nose?"

This was a puzzle apparently—the poor little yellowhammer scratched his head, and ate his hand, and looked into the toes, and all manner of ways, when seeing Mamma Sally's fingers creeping along his table towards his nose—he rapped out:

"I picks him."

"Picks him, Sir!—picks him!—should Sally, chawling him."—

"No"—blundered the poor boy—"no, mummy—dey f' some him sometimes."

"You mummy mummy little willain—what is dat you say—you smelt wid him, Sir, you smelt wid him." Another whack across his mother end, and a yell from yellowhammer.

"Now, Sir, what you do wid your mouth?"

"Ngam please."

"Bery well—dat is not so fir wrong—you dem ngam please wid him—but next time be more gentle, and say—you can wid him. Now Sir—read your catechism, Sir—begin—Mamma Juba—de toed of a boy—if him no hab de wrong side of de book turn up—ah ah—baw—baw—you don't know de difference between de top from de bottom of de book, yet?—Let me see if I can find out de difference between, for you own top and bottom."

Whack, whack, whack—and away ran the poor little fellow, followed by the two girls, so contemptuous was his fear, and off started the wretched Sally after them, through the flock of living creatures, where she stumbled and fell over a stout porkee, on which a turkey-cock, taking the intrusion in bad part, began slowly to dig at Sally's feet with his beak, and peck at her eyes, with her beak; bubble-gobbling all the time most furiously, in which primitive manner he was seconded by two ducks & a clucking hen, one of whose chickens had come to an untimely end through poor Sally's fears, while the original stumbling-block, the pig, kept poking and smoking at the fallen fair one, as if he had possessed a curiosity to know the colour of her garters. This gave little yellowhammer an opportunity of picking up the cow-skin, that had dropped in the row, and, and slightly dropping it into the draw-well, to the great improvement, no doubt, of that future flavour of the water.

At length Sally gathered herself up, and seeing that there was no chance of catching the ancient who were playing in at the back-door of the yard, that opened in the lane, she made a merit of necessity, and called out, in a loud voice:

"So go play now—go play"—and away the children ran, and Cousin Sally returned to the house.

I was sitting at breakfast, and the gig I had ordered was already at the door, when the Captain of the Bellahoe, who

had been put in the house, joined me. He looked rather sheepish, and he had a dim recollection of the figure he had cut over night. Just as we had finished our meal, and I was about saying good-by to him, I found I had forgotten two boxes of cigars on board the Bellahoe; and as none of the servants of the house were at hand, I occupied his offer to go on board with him, in a canoe, for there. So he took the boy in charge of the gig to wait—that I would be back instantly—we called forth, and proceeded to the wharf, and embarked in the first canoe we came to. There were three West-Indiamen taking in their cargoes close to the wharf, with their tops masts struck, and other was dismantled, and derricks up, and a large timber-ship just arrived, whose masts were found to dry, was at anchor beyond them in the bay.

"Pull under the stars of that large ship with the sails let loose, my brig is just beyond her," quoth House to the black canoe-man. "A fine barndance, craft that, Sir," said House to me.

We were now rapidly approaching the large vessel—we shot past her under the stern—when, lo—there was no drug to be seen.

"The captain, apparently bewildered, stared wildly about him—first this way, then that way, and in every direction—then at buoy, to which we had now made fast—he turned round to me, while with one hand he grasped the buoy rope—"Ah care as there is a Heaven above us, Sir—this is our buoy, and the brig is gone."

"Gone," replied, smiling, "where can she be gone?" "There's more than I know,"—then, after a pause during which he became as blue as India ink, "where is the Bellahoe?" gasped the poor fellow in a fluttering tone to the canoe-men, as if terrified to learn their answer.

"Where is the Bellahoe?" said I, "don't know!"—House quailed in great surprise, that he, the master of her, should ask such a question.

"Yes—you black fool!"—quoth House, gathering himself up, "where is the Bellahoe—this is her buoy don't you see?"

"Where is the Bellahoe?"—House strained the negroes in a valley, in a state of anxiety of statement at the enquiry being seriously repeated.

"Yes, you ragamuffin," quoth I, "don't know!"—House quailed in great surprise, that he, the master of her, should ask such a question.

"Where is the Bellahoe?"—House strained the negroes in a valley, in a state of anxiety of statement at the enquiry being seriously repeated.

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The Chapel is convenient, fitted up in accordance with an assembly of one hundred, or more, persons, and it is understood that public worship will be continued there, and will be conducted by the same gentlemen who have for some time past officiated in the American Society.

Continued from last week.

Of the evening papers, the Globe has been the most conspicuous since the advent of the Whig administration. It is edited by Mr. Gordon, the compiler of a Biographical Dictionary, and other very fair works. This gentleman has, however, been a mere cypher for the last four years, the political articles having come regularly and daily from the offices of Lords Palmerston and Melbourne. It is called "Capit's Athens," because it is written by Lord Palmerston, and Lord Palmerston is called Capit, because he kills ladies with his gold chain. Should the course of Capit not again run smooth, the Globe will—but we will not prophesy its fate till we have farther proved its new character.

The Courier is a joint stock company, the shares twenty-five, and held by a diversity of persons. Political principle it has absolutely none, and of all the papers that even walked the streets, this has probably been the worst. Amongst others who write editorial articles for its columns, is no less a personage than Louis Philippe, the King of the Batavians. Thus, if the reader will turn to the file of the Courier of the date of Thursday, March 29th 1833, he will there see, in the shape of an editorial article, and defence, by himself, of the king of the French—and certainly a very satisfactory defence—upon the charge of ingratitude towards his minister Kaffia, in suffering his property to be sold. For the last twelve months the Courier has been under the editorship of Mr. James Stuart, a Scotch gentleman of talent, and the author of a popular work of travels in the United States of America. This gentleman was before the public some years since, in consequence of his deal with Sir Alexander Boswell. Why we mention the private affairs of Mr. Stuart, which is done with the greatest respect, is to undeceive the public as to the present standing, property, and influence of the new editor of the Courier, for it is given out, and out, of Scotland, very extensively believed, that Mr. Stuart has become editor of the Courier, for the purpose of merely occupying, and to drive away his career consequent upon the affair alluded to above. So honourable, wealthy, and dignified a person, it is said, would never have accepted of an appointment as the editor of a newspaper, without the most perfect liberty of action, upon principles of his own; and therefore, the independence of the Courier is now undoubted and complete. These assertions may be true, and the public may possibly possess this guarantee for the independence and honourable conduct of the Courier, but that is no reason why we do not inform our readers that Mr. Stuart no longer is possessed of any property whatever, his estate in Scotland, and every thing

possessed by him in the world, having been swept away by reason of indirect speculations at the period of the panic. The public has an undoubted right to be informed that the person who states "that Mr. O'Connell wheedles and cheats the peasantry of Ireland out of two twopences and pence," is quite as likely to be commanded by his employers to say those things, as any other person whose subsistence depends upon his pen. The *Courier* lately prostrated itself in the dirt, the feet of the Duke of Wellington. His grace did not deign to pick it up. It is trying to recover from the false stumble—but the mud sticks.

The *Sun* is an evening paper of moderated notoriety. Mr. Merdo Young is the proprietor of this luminary. He also found favour with the Whigs, and he still fights well in their behalf.

The *Standard* is owned by Mr. Baldwin, and edited by Mr. Gifford and the well known Maginn. This paper is another instance of the power of mere style; for it has fought its way to a large circulation under all the disadvantages of a losing cause.

Finally, we shall glance at that very important division of the metropolitan press, the Sunday newspapers.

First, then, is the collapse of weekly literature, the *Dispatch*. It is the property of Mr. Harman of Hatton Garden, who has made many thousands of money by its success—previous to which he possessed not much. Its principal writer is a Mr. Williams, who produces the first or principal leading article, and the letter under the signature of Publicola. This gentleman was formerly a lieutenant in the navy, in which capacity he acquired his view of the former tyrannical horrors of our vessels of war, the remembrance of which has given such tremendous power to his pen. His father was an American loyalist, and related to General Hayne, the late very distinguished Governor of State of South Carolina. Mr. Williams has also been the editor of an edition of Thomson's Seasons, and of Milton's Paradise Lost, and the author of an original and powerful work, called "The Tales of Old Mr. Jefferson," books which the public ought to buy in honour of one of the noblest warriors that ever yet appeared in the cause of the liberties of man.

Superior in brilliancy of style, and little inferior to the *Dispatch* in fixedness of purpose, comes that bright gem of political literature, the *Spectator* newspaper. Great sums of money here have been lost, and certainly very honourable lost. Mr. Day, formerly the blacking-maker of Holborn, has had much connection with this paper, expending most liberally—because with little prospect of remuneration—a portion of his fortune in the support of this bright and liberal publication. The price of the *Spectator* is the only stumbling block to its triumphant success. We, therefore suggest that, by a diminution of the size of the paper, and the partial discontinuance of its refined productions in literature, theatricals, and the fine arts, the *Spectator* might be conveniently sold at the ordinary price. With this change, it would rise to a circulation of ten thousand in a

single month. Its editor is a Scottish gentleman—Blanton by name.

There is also the *Sunday Times*, a pleasant and inoffensive print. It goes chiefly into "familiar," and, therefore, pretends not to any particular political decision. This paper was founded by Mr. D. W. Harvey, whose energetic writings advanced it to the large circulation of ten thousand copies per week. That gentleman then sold it for the sum of £7000 in money, and an annuity of £400 per annum, which he enjoys at the present time. Its circulation is good, but as much gone down, Mr. Gussy is the editor and partly the proprietor of the *Sunday Times*.

The *John Bull* is still edited by Mr. Theodore Hook. This paper was established by the Government—the expenses having been paid by the Treasury for the first six weeks. Owing to the assistance of Mr. Croker, and style of Mr. Hook, further assistance was not required—the paper having been brought to be a valuable property in that unexampled short period of time. Owing to the change in the health of Mr. Hook, the *John Bull* is now much less prosperous than in the early part of its career. This gentleman was seized with apoplexy at his house at Putney, and lay for a considerable time in a very debilitated state. Since that period, both in his political writing & in his literary productions, there has been a corresponding diminution in the vigour of his mind. Mr. Hook has recently sold one of his remaining quarter-shares in the *John Bull* for the sum of £4000.

Into the lower regions of the press—the slews wherein dwell the *Jags*, and the other children of the *John Bull*—at present at least we will not go. The *True Sun*, the *Morning Advertiser*, and the *Evening Star*—all honest men labouring in the good cause—we also reserve for the present. The reader is now furnished with some account of the principal men behind the scenes; nor, indeed, should honourable men object to be known in their vocation. It is imperiously required that some antagonist censorial power should exist, at a time when so many most cowardly advantages are taken against the characters of the most distinguished and honourable of our public men. If shewers of Javelin are to be met from a thousand unknown hands, what patriot will venture to the breach? But upon the open ground, and divested of their phantom appearance, they are individuals amongst the Cobdolls and O'Connells of this country, by whom a whole camp of such ones might be fought. Would the public but attend to the all-important first principles of the political science, and think what dust upon the scale are the personalities of even the most elevated men amidst dissensions which involve the happiness or the misery of all the generations of the world—then would the flitting occupation of such reptiles very speedily be gone. We can assure the public, that, with very, very few honourable exceptions almost any public man may be subjected to the knives of the common stabbers of the press. "We speculate in newspapers," say the proprietors, "in order to make money. We cannot afford

to be upon the Whig side."—"We are in the situation of barristers," say the editors; "we are employed to write, as they are to speak, and we follow the profession of literary law, because we must live." This, with the exception of some whose talents are too elevated for the necessity of submitting to constraint, is generally the language of them all. And yet nothing can be more false than that between barristers and journalists the slightest comparison exists. The barrister, says Paley, is not guilty of a falsehood, because he is not expected to be uttering the truth. But the editors of newspapers speak only in their own persons, and hold out to the world that they would scorn to be influenced by hire. It is indeed no more justifiable to be a liar with the pen than with the tongue. Would any salary whatever hire an editor of a paper to go out at the command of his employers, and call Mr. O'Connell "a beggarman" in the presence of his five sons? We, therefore, have determined to assist in the work of committing such characters as these, to the end to the virulence of the press may be estimated at its worth; and, in the language of Burke, that, so the midst of a multitude of swine, patriotism, and genius no longer may be trodden under foot.

FROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY FOR JANUARY.

The United States ship of war *Florence*. The following edict affords an admirable specimen both of Chinese diplomacy and of their national hospitality. In all their official dispatches not the least error is ever allowed; and towards all those who come from afar they always show unshaken kindness. So the Chinese declare; and so many foreigners believe. For many years, the intercourse between the Chinese and the United States has been "mutually beneficial and satisfactory;" i.e. there never has been any intercourse between the governments of the two countries; and since 1784, American residents in Canton have always "reverently obeyed the established regulations and never shown the least dissatisfaction." Thus it is on record, that the two countries ever have been at peace, and on terms of friendship. In this situation of affairs, a visitor arrives from the United States, and "on account of adverse winds," and "for no other reason," anchors for a little time, when forthwith appears the following mandate.

"An edict from Pang, by imperial authority acting director of his Majesty's Lower gardens, commissioner of customs at the port of Canton, &c., &c., to the Hong merchants.

"The deputy officers at the custom-house in Macao have sent up a statement, to me, that on the 14th of the 11th moon (January 4th, 1836), the pilot Tang Kianglung reported to them as follows: "On the 15th of the present moon (January 3d), an American cruiser, *Aulick*, came and anchored at Lintin, and I instantly inquired the reason of his doing so; whereupon the captain declared: "After leaving my native country and visiting other distant waters, I

was compelled an account of adverse winds to anchor here for a little time; there is no other reason for my doing so, nor any occasion for you to repeat your inquiries." Now I have ascertained that such is the case of her coming, and also that in his ship there are men, guns, and weapons as follows; namely, 700 milors, 26 guns, 100 muskets, 100 swords, 800 cations of powder, and 600 balls. These facts are authentic." We, besides having ordered, the pilots to keep a rigorous watch over the ship, do also, as it is proper, submit this statement of the case for your excellency's examination."

"Such is the report which has been made to me, the commissioner of customs. And on inquiry, I find that the said cruiser is not a merchant ship, nor for the protection of such ships, and that she has men, guns, and weapons, in very unusual numbers. It must fit, therefore, that she should make any excuses for anchoring, and thereby create disturbance. She ought to be driven away. When these orders reach the Hong merchants, let them, in obedience thereto, immediately communicate them to the person who has the direction of the affairs of the said station, (commanding him) to guard her out to sea and order her to return home. Let her (captain) not flame decreits and loiter about to create disturbance. If there be any opposition, it shall be investigated. Moreover, report the day of her departure. Haste! Haste! A special edict."

"Taunkwang, 15th year, 11th moon, 21st day." (Jan., 8th, 1836.)

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.—The Honorable Company's Agent hereby gives Notice that the period for the negotiation of Advances by the Hypothecation of Consignments to England will be extended to the 31st March 1836 on the same terms as are now in force, according to their Advertisement of the 6th September last, or by an addition in the proportion of Cash, at the option of the Agents. The period for the clearance of Cash now in deposit, will likewise be extended to the 31st March 1836 but no further sums can be received in Deposit subsequent to the 8th of the present month.

(Signed.)

J. N. DANIELL
T. C. SMITH
J. H. ADSELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY IN CHINA, Canton, December, 24th, 1835.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

MAKING ADVANCES IN CHINA.

UPON GOODS AND MERCHANTS OF CREDITABLE INTENTION FOR CONSIGNMENT TO ENGLAND, REPAYABLE TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

1st. The parties to whom Advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments be delivered into such Warehouses as the Court of Directors may appoint; and that they be subject to the management of the Court of Directors, as long as the Court shall continue to manage the goods of Individuals.

2nd. Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained authorized Agents of the East-India Company, an Advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn, in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence per Spanish Dollar.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H. C. Agents Bills of Lading of the Consignment and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name, and on behalf of the East-India Company as the parties interested.

5. In case of the default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in the mode to be subsequently stated, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other, hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due.

6th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to take, over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the Bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent, or in such case, should the Consignor prefer it, the Agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency be made with the Consignor himself, by the Agents from whom he received the advance, at the rates of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing Bills upon India or China.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amount of such Bills (less Discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company thereon.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall not be less than £3 per cent. per annum.

9th. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Agents of the East-India Company, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person, whomsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either Principal or Interest; appointing the Agent in England for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the contingency referred to in the 6th Article.

10th. Parties presenting Tea or Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea, or Bales of Silk so tendered must be produced—in the event of such Tea remaining in the Hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the chests to be examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of Tea, number of Chests in each Chop, the Chop character in Chinese, and the value of the Tea tendered for Hypothecation.

J. N. DANIELL.
T. C. SMITH.
J. H. ASTELL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.
Canton, 16th September, 1835.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILKINSON DENT has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £300 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 1st day of February 1836.

EDWARD ELLIS.
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Lintin, 12th January 1835.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO Junior becomes a Partner in our Establishments from this date.
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.—Canton.
RUSSELL & STURGIS.—Manila.
December 31st, 1835.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessel on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretary.
Canton, 1st December, 1835.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance.
For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. - - - " 3 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 50 Cents.
The rates for advertising in either the *Canton Press* or the *Commercial Price Current* will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 5.
Advertisements of not more than }
Seven lines—for each appearance } 1.

When required to be inserted three months &c.
Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

(If Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 6TH. 1836.

No. 22.

DIED AT MACAO.

On Saturday the 30th Ultio: Dr. João de Deus de Castro and Mr. RICHARD MARKWICK of the firm of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co. many years a resident in China, whose worth and conciliatory manners had won him the esteem of all the foreigners and his death has called forth expressions of general regret.

We notice the death of Chief Justice Marshall of the United States in the late American Papers. This gentleman's eminent legal talents and exalted character have elicited well merited encomiums from his own countrymen. Had they been accompanied by high sounding titles and appointments, they had made his name more generally known by foreigners at the present day, but could add nothing to his future standing in the page of history.

We have been favored with a "Singapore Press Prices Current of 10th December, come by way of Mail, from which we give the following Shipping intelligence.

The Alexander, W. Sanderson had sailed for China 28th December the following vessels had arrived from China.

28th Dec.	Hannah, Mc Gregor.	
"	Mary Bibby, Neale bound for Liverpool, in distress.	
"	Caledonia, Lancaster	
"	Allalavia, Clarke	
"	Sulimany, McFarlane	
"	Premier, Byron	

Opium was quoted as follows viz:

Bombay	.....	850 @ 650.
Patna	.....	640 @ 640.
Malwa	.....	550 @ 540.

The Editorship of this paper has changed: hands of which circumstance we avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to give information to our readers, and as a kind of programme may be expected, as to the principles on which the paper will in future be conducted, we proceed to lay it before the public.

It is our belief that the trade with China being open to all, we should allow is gradually to encroach upon a great many of the Regulations which the Chinese have hitherto

more or less strictly enforced in order to prevent any connexion with foreigners not absolutely necessary to the purposes of Commerce.

Our intercourse with the Chinese is already though it is only two years since the Company's monopoly ceased to exist, much more extensive than it has hitherto been, owing to a greater number of vessels visiting both Whampoa and Lintin and there being no surveillance on the part of the British to keep up a monopoly, the opportunities offered to the Chinese to evade the Regulations of the Cohong are much more frequent than before, and the Chinese are speculative enough to avail themselves of them, and to carry on an extensive trade against the oppressive laws of the Country aided in so doing by the corrupted Revenue officers who seem to hold their offices on such precarious terms, that being liable to be turned off at any time they are determined to "make hay whilst the sun shines" and this illicit trade gives them ample opportunities. It is to be supposed that a nation, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, such in an eminent degree and on that account more advanced in civilization than any other Asiatic people, will soon, if they do not already, see that the many restrictions on their intercourse with foreigners imposed by a despotic government, and enforced by a set of officers as venal as possible, can not tend to its own advancement, and as the intercourse of the Chinese with foreign nations is becoming every day more frequent, and in consequence offers more difficulty to the Government to prevent or at least restrict it as hitherto, they will become bolder in their evasions of the op-

pressive laws, and will make common cause with the foreigners and perhaps ultimately entirely throw off the yoke under which they labor for the benefit of their Tartar oppressors.

Thus we may see within a short time, that our intercourse with the Chinese will be on a much better footing, by the simple but active means, of self-interest than it could possibly be by any coercive means whereby not only many innocent lives among the Chinese may be lost, but they may also for a period at least, stop all intercourse and trade with them and endanger the lives and property of a great many peaceable British subjects whose enterprising commerce greatly enriches their own country. We shall not at present insist on the manifest injustice of an armed aggression to force our friendship upon a nation which believes to possess and may for ought we know to the contrary possess sufficient resources to be able to isolate itself from the rest of the inhabitants of this globe, leaving this subject for future deliberation in our paper, adding now only that we believe that the same object will be gained and in a much better manner, by allowing Commerce gradually to overcome those obstacles and prejudices, which have hitherto rendered a residence in China to a foreigner very galling and frequently degraded him in his own opinion, by the deference he necessarily shewed to his Chinese Superior.

On Politics at home we have little to say—being so remote from the scene of action we shall limit ourselves to give extracts from the Europe and other papers and to acquaint our readers with the latest news from home.

Our attention will be particularly directed towards obtaining and giving local news, to make our readers acquainted with Chinese manners and to keep them informed of any thing happening here that may be of interest even at a distance. To give as much information as we shall be able to collect on the Philippine Islands, the Indian Archipelago and other eastern Islands and New Holland will be our especial care.

The Commercial part of our information will as heretofore be collected with the greatest care and attention and we hope that our prices current will continue to be approved of.

In conclusion we beg to assure our readers that whether or not our efforts meet with their approbation we shall devote our best exertions

to this paper and if we fail in our endeavours to please to attribute it to want of ability and not to any other fault which we can correct.

We have been favoured with a sight of the New York Mercury of the 1st of October, brought by the *Rosina*, which contains extracts from London papers to the 26th August and Liverpool to the 17th.

In the House of Lords. August 25th a clause in the Irish Church Bill was rejected, notwithstanding Lord Melbourne's declaration, that he would not send the bill to the House of Commons without it. The vote was 41 in favor and 136 against the bill, leaving ministers in the minority by 97-96th. Grants left off their evening at 10 1/2 for the account, and Eschquer bills 90 to 20 s. premium.

Some events, of which we have not the particulars, have occurred in Spain, adverse to the Queen's cause; in consequence of which, it is stated on the authority of letters from Paris, that the Spanish Cabinet had unanimously resolved to demand from France a prompt armed intervention, in fulfillment of the quadruple treaty. It is reported that the events in California and Serraguan have produced such a sensation at Madrid, that almost all the grandees of Spain, the principal functionaries, both civil and military, have resolved, in case France refuses to intervene, to join the party of Don Carlos.

London August 26th. The Paris papers of Monday, which we have received by express, are chiefly filled with particulars of the late occurrences in Madrid. One of them states, on authority which we believe to be official, that the Marquis de las Amarillas had sent his resignation, and was seconded in the war Department by General Morala.

It will be recollected that the Marquis, from the ministry, of the Marquis de las Amarillas, was one of the professed objects of the late insurrectionary movement of the Urdana. The *Courrier Francais* speaks of letters from Madrid of the 16th, bringing accounts of fresh disturbances, the most of the serious nature of those which were threatened on the 16th. It appears, however, that no messenger had yet reached Paris, after those who had left on the evening of the 17th.

The abolition of the slave trade by the British Government seems to have brought that question into agitation again amongst the abolitionists and their opponents in the United States. A meeting was held at Hartford (Connecticut) in September "to consider and express their sentiments on the unparliamentary and criminal course of conduct pursued by anti-slavery societies of the middle and northern States." James Tenney Esq. in the chair.

The Territory of Arkansas has decided, by a large majority, to apply for admission into the Union as an independent state. Population 91,000, of whom 2930 are slaves.

An application is to be made to the U. S. Legislature, for the charter of a Company to be denominated "The Atlantic Steam Packet Company" the object of which is to establish a line of steam packets between New York and Liverpool. It is intended to build vessels of about 1000 tons

barthen, with two engines each; and has little doubt to effectual of accomplishing the passage out in about twelve days, and the return passage in about fourteen.

Mexico. August 22nd. We have the satisfaction to announce that the disturbances in the South, have completely terminated. General Bravo has agreed with General Alvarez to leave the country, and some other chiefs in the opposition have made the same agreement.

Prior to the receipt of the above intelligence, the latest news from the U. S. of America had come round Cape Horn. On some occasions the latest intelligence from Europe, has reached us by way of Mexico; the accounts of the revolution in France which placed Louis Philippe on the throne came to us that way; and English news has more than once reached us from New South Wales: more often, when not direct, it came to us from Java or India.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We observe by the *Sydney Journal* that the Spanish brig *Pronto* from Manila was admitted to land her cargo at Sydney in August last: a part of it consisted of Segars. This permission must be granted under the Reciprocity act, by which American vessels also, are now admitted to the colony.

The *Sydney Herald* of the 16th of September, contains long process by all the colonists who are members of the Legislative Council of the colony, against certain items of the estimates of colonial expenditure for 1856, which had the estimate of colonial expenditure for 1856, which had been proposed by the Governor, especially the sum of £44,000 for the police and gaol establishments, and the insufficiency of that portion of the colonial revenue, which is appropriated to the aid of immigration to the colony.

The estimated revenue for 1856 is as follows:—
Revenue from various sources, £157,300
Hills, from Sales of Land, 42,000
Balance in the Treasury, 31st Dec. 1855, 21,210 11 1/2
Income to the Dep. Comm. General on the security of Treasury Bills, 50,000 1 1/2
£344,510 11 1/2

The votes of the Legislature for the years 1855, and 1856, are as follows:—
Governor and Judges salaries, 10,000 1 1/2
For immigration, 20,000 1 1/2
For other colonial purposes, 200,007 11 1/2
£344,510 11 1/2

Having an opposite balance in the Treasury of £24,511 11 1/2 s. The chief grounds for protest, and very strong they appear to us to be, are:
Because the measure in question has been carried by the votes of three members of the Legislative Council who are officers of the Government, in opposition to the sentiments of a large majority of the respectable inhabitants of the colony.

See also by far the greater portion of this heavy charge is contained by the circumstances of the colony being appointed

a price of banishment for the reception of convicts, the main object of whose transportation is, to restrain delinquency and crime in the United Kingdom by the punishment thus inflicted on offenders against the law, whose removal is considered a benefit to the mother-country.

Borneo the colony already contributes, in so far towards the expanse of this benefit, by defraying from its revenues, the entire expense of the Judicial Establishment, which for the year 1856, is estimated to amount to £25,000 11 1/2 s. and provides, at the same time, food and clothing for upwards of 20,000 convicts.

Borneo, the large revenue of the colony is not the result of industry or the creation of wealth, but a great chiefly of the immunities and various habits of the community, as of £127,000, the estimated income of 1851 (exclusive of the proceeds of land) three fourths of the whole are contributed to it as an aid of taxation levied on opium and sugar.

Because of the depraved character of the majority of the population, which is demonstrated by the appalling fact; that, during the years 1854, in a community consisting of about 70,000 souls, there were tried by the Supreme Court, 287 criminal cases, and of this number 148 capital convictions took place; there were also tried by the Quarter Sessions 423 cases, making a total of 710, independent of those quarterly dealt with by the magistrates under the provisions of the summary punishment law in Petty sessions, and it appears that nothing can counteract this growing evil, but the extension of every possible encouragement to that investigation.

Because, the revenue arising from the sales of land, was pledged to the purpose of immigration by Lord Goschen in a dispatch dated 13th July 1851 addressed to the Local Government.

We have extracted the above passages from the present, which are at great length, because they furnish a summary of some of the principal statistical facts regarding the colony. The Editor of the *Sydney Herald* in this journal of the 16th July, made a very extensive abstract of the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales, with those of the States of Pennsylvania and Tennessee in the United States.

To HONORABLE
and the other Secretary Members

Gentlemen,
We recd. of a letter from you in November last on the subject of Tans in which you declared to be accountable in future for damaged Tans shipped off from your House. We did not reply to it at the time, being much occupied, but we now beg to inform you

That whenever Tans are loaded damaged from our ships, they are carefully surveyed in order to ascertain if the damage has occurred on board ship, in which case our Insurance Office pay for it: but if it is found that the damage has clearly arisen before the Tans were put on board we cannot possibly be responsible for it, unless we

are allowed to have it in warehouses of our own, and to ship it off under the care of our own servants.

Besides the loss on the Tea, we lose all the charges of freight, insurance, interest &c. and the profit upon the Tea.

We cannot therefore agree to your departure from old custom and we must still hold you responsible for the damage. But we propose to you that the Tea on arrival in England shall be sold on your account, and that you shall pay the difference between what the damaged Tea realized and what it would have fetched, had it arrived in good order, together with interest from the day of sale to the day of settlement here, at one per cent per month: the dollar being valued at the rate of Exchange here on that day. Or if you prefer it the Tea shall be returned to China at your expense, and you shall pay the amount it would have sold at in England if sound, with interest, and at the rate of Exchange as before.

We hope that you will accede to this equitable proposal; or we shall be obliged to resort to other means to protect ourselves from the heavy loss which we must otherwise be exposed to, from not having the Teas under our own Control. We are.

Gentlemen.

Your most obedient Servants.

(Sg.) Joseph Cragg.
 Franjos Pestonjee.
 William Sprott Boyd.
 William Henderson.
 Richard H. Cox.
 Jiberry & Co.
 Nanabhoj Framjee.
 Olyphant & Co.
 Jones Templeton & Co.
 T. H. Layton.
 Eglington Maclean & Co.
 Whitman & Co.
 Franjos Jamesjee.

(Sg.) Thomas Dent & Co.
 J. R. Reeves?
 Dirom & Co.
 James Innes.
 Pat. Stewart.
 Arthur Saunders Keating.
 Fox Rawson & Co.
 Dadabhy & M. Rustomjee.
 B. Gersaert.
 T. A. Gibb.
 Daniell & Co.
 Wetmore & Co.

Accounts from Veracruz of 2d of July inform us that Santa Anna has been successful in his attempt to put himself at the head of public affairs in Mexico under the title of "Chief of the Republic." He entered the Capital triumphantly on the 21st June amidst the shouts of the L6peros, whose suffrages are as easily obtained as those of any other mob in other countries. He owes his success in the overthrow of the constitution of his country to the Priests and Military, and his guaranty to them that the Roman Catholic Religion only is to be suffered affords no hope that while his Government lasts, enlightened sentiments will make any progress in that fine but illfated country. We entertained great hopes two years ago to see the Government established upon a firm basis, and liberal laws were passed in Congress, which if allowed a fair trial, would soon have curtailed the influence of the Priesthood, and established Religious Liberty. We hope however that Santa Anna will not long enjoy his Government, particularly since Negotiations with the Mother Country have been on foot for some time to declare the independence of the Mexican Republic, and the favorable termi-

nation of which we apprehend has only been retarded by the distracted State of the former. Should Don Carlos be successful in his usurpation it is likely that Mexico's Independence will not soon be recognized, and thus afford to Santa Anna and his partisans a plausible pretext for a large military Establishment, which instead of protecting their country against the inroads of a common enemy, will be turned against their own countrymen and awe them into obedience to the despotic rule of Santa Anna and the priesthood. Should the independence of the Country soon be recognized the Number of Troops must be reduced and the present Chief's power likewise.—

Santa Anna as far as we recollect of his public career has no claim upon his countrymen to be acknowledged as the first among them. During the war of independence he left the Spanish Standard when he saw the cause he had till then defended likely to be worsted, but though considered a man of some talent he never played any eminent part in that war, and his personal courage even is greatly doubted. Scutride made him Commandant of Veracruz, and he soon after took an active part in the overthrow of that Emperor. He afterwards for some time kept himself aloof from party, but had always the good tact in any of the revelations that have distracted the country since, finally to side with the successful one. In 1829 he commanded the troops which repulsed the Spanish aggression at Tampico, and having been successful, made the most of his military achievements, was called Libertador, and only then he began to be looked upon as one of the first men of his country, as his friends took great care to puff his heroic deeds in the most extraordinary manner, although if the truth were known, it would appear that only a few skirmishes took place near Tampico, and that the illfated and foolish expedition of the Spaniards must have miscarried, even had no troops been sent against it, for the country was decidedly hostile to the Spanish interest, and the troops which left the Havana but ill appointed, had suffered much during the passage, and were on their landing on a low swampy coast, where without shelter and even food they were exposed for several days to the dangerous climate and the irritating bites of millions and millions of Mosquitoes. When they at last gained Puerto viejo de Tampico the mortality among them was very great, and if we are not only about 2500 men returned to the Havana out of an armament of 6000, that had sailed only four months before, and very few of them indeed had fallen in battle.

CHINESE TRADITION.

We think it was Lewis the 14th who introduced the Perriquet of the 17th Century; the hair of which covered the neck and shoulders to hide a natural defect of his own. Our readers will no doubt be amused to learn that fashion reigns as imperiously among the Chinese.—It was during the reign of the Emperor Hong Chi-Wong that two of the Sacred or Jomfowls brought from a distant Island and usually fed by the imperial hands, chose, from affection

for the Emperor to assume the shape of beautiful women and to become Imperial brides. It appears that these birds could assume the human form, transform their heads into the features of enchanting women, their wings became well rounded arms, the merrythought expanded into a handsome bust and the feathered body shaped itself into what fervent Mussulmanns would imagine to belong to their Houris, but as there is always some clog on perfect happiness, they had no power to metamorphose their feet, and though bewitching in every other respect, they had no longer like the Peacock the means to hide the four ugly toes with their plumage. The Emperor enchanted with the beauty of his quondam hens, ordered their legs to be wrapped in golden rings and silken ribbands to disguise their deformity, and such was the impression his handsome brides and their high station made on the Chinese Ladies, that they very soon imitated the imperial fashion, and hence the custom of reducing the women's feet in China to the smallest possible size.

A NAUGHTY DEVIL.

A will was lately tried to be set aside in a Court of law in the United States on the plea of insanity of the Testator. One of the proofs in favor of it was his having complained to one of his friends, that the devil was in the habit of visiting him at night in the shape of a pretty Malatto girl and a bottle of Champagne.

We extract from a New York paper the following account of Outrage and murder committed in the State of Mississippi upon a set of persons, who either really were or were supposed to be of a gang of gamblers and swindlers, who for some time past seem to have overrun several of the southern States, fleeing the unweary of their property and completely ruining the little moral virtue that might still exist in these slave countries.—These Gamblers appear to have been successful in their operations and the number which formed their association is said to amount to near 500.

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER OF JULY 13.

"Outrage at Vicksburg. Some difficulty arose at a public dinner given in celebration of the 4th of July, as too often happens on similar occasions, between Mr. Fisher who belonged to the Volunteer Company, and Mr. Francis Coker, Mr. C. having drawn a knife upon his opponent, the Company taking the part of their comrade, seized him, bound him to a tree, and inflicted thirty two lashes on his person. Not considering this sufficient they tarred and feathered him, alleging that he was a gambler.—He was then released and ordered to quit the City in 24 hours.

"The next day in order to appear consistent and continue their work of civilization (as they called it) they went forth armed in military array, to tear out, pull down and demolish every thing appertaining to gambling, and to tar and feather any one who should oppose them! Some wished to protect their property but their heart failed them when

they saw the state of excitement of the Volunteers. One at length determined to stay in Mr. North's house to protect himself from being tarred and to secure the house and grocery from distraction. He had fastened the doors, but on Dr. Bodley's kicking one of them open some efforts were exchanged, and the Doctor was killed on the spot and one of the inmates of the house was so wounded as to have been totally insensible to the subsequent punishment inflicted on his body, whilst suspended with the rest upon the Gallows. Three more individuals were taken in the house.—North who had previously quitted it and was endeavoring to escape by water was arrested about a mile from the city and brought back: his hands were tied behind him and he was obliged to walk with the rest, who had been similarly bound; each having a rope round his neck which was frequently jerked so violently as nearly to choke them. In this manner they were conducted to the scaffold which is a permanent building (!!) and executed without further interruption. The sufferers presented such a horrid appearance, that the passers by were moved even to tears. Some of them tried to interfere, but were threatened with a similar punishment, and obliged to desist."

"The Company consisted of 30 or 40 persons commanded by Captain Baumgard, and armed by the United States for a very different purpose, that of protecting their fellow citizens and maintaining the supremacy of the law. Such conduct would disgrace Algiers and could hardly have occurred in a barbarous state."

"Those who who should dare to cut down the bodies were threatened with the same treatment the other sufferers met with. At 11 o'clock they were cut down and thrown together in a hole which had been dug near the gallows without coffins or any other preparations, except a box into which one of them was put."

"Thus ended this disgusting and horrible occurrence. We understand the Magistrate attempted to interfere, but were cautioned at their peril not to intermeddle in the affair."

Another Extract from the New York paper is the following. "It appears that our Mississippi neighbours are great admirers of summary justice. A letter was received here on Saturday from Livingston Mississippi, stating that two itinerant slave abolition preachers had been seized by the inhabitants, who after receiving proof that the wretches had endeavored to create a revolt among the negroes, and after hearing their defence, caused them to be hung in the streets, together with seven Negroes who had been listening to their doctrines. Warning is given to the abolitionists, that they may expect similar treatment all over the south."

We observe in some of the American Papers that it is but too probable that the free Province Texas at present belonging to Mexico, is likely soon to form another state of the Federation. A great many American Settlers have for some time past pitched their tents there, and have now declared themselves a free and independent state. The Mexican Government has sent a body of 400 Troops to suppress this

no have come this step.
it's the way, it's said he. What thing watches?

"Oh, some litty chowchow thing," answered L. "You have got some ginger sweetmeat?"

"Just now no got," he replied; "I think Canton has got velly few that automeat."

"Upon this, I bid him adieu, and walked into another shop; and after saluting the shopman, asked him if he had any news.

"Velly few," said he; "you have hear that gov'nor has catchee die? last day he has die?"

"Yes, my hab hear; just now which of your partner have go? Two time before me come, no hab son, he," I inquired. "Just no he go country; stop two day more he come back," answered he.

"Before time, I have see one small boy stay this shop; he have go country?" said I.

"He catchee chowchow; come one hour so; you want chowchow?" asked he.

"Muskoe; you have all name; before time my have catchee one lacker-ware box; that boy, have sendee go my house, no have sendee one chop?" I inquired.

"Sitop litty time; I sendee call-um he come," said a man sitting by me, who was smoking a pipe very sedately.

"Well, more soon, more better; sendee chop-chop," I told him. "This have what thing?" said I, taking up two or three red incense sticks, smoking under the table.

"That hab jon-tick; China custom makee chin-chin jon," replied the man behind the counter. A noise in the street called all hands out of doors to see what was the matter. They soon returned, and he with the pipe observed, "that have number one kweisi many he makee too muchee cow-cow; that have counter very loud pidgeon."

"What thing he do makee so much bobbory?" asked I.

"Oh, hab he last one shop, makee steal; any man must watchee he go that mandarin," answered he.

"So fashion, oh?" said I. "What cason so much a was, so muchee nosie," I asked him, looking through the door at a noisy procession going by.

"Some man have catchee one wife; to-day have counter good day, can mally velly proper."

By this time, the boy came in, and I procured the chop or passport for the article I had purchased, and returned home. There are several other terms used in the jargon, to elucidate which I might send you notho more conversations, but these two will do for a "mutter," with the additional gas more which I recently heard.

"Enough, is all reason," we think our readers will say, "away with it from the face of the earth, and banish it from us." That such, in a great measure, will be the case before long, we think the signs of the times promise, and believe that the great and rapidly increasing intercourse of western nations with the sons of Han will not henceforth be exclusively carried on through such a medium.

As students in the Chinese language increase, facilities for its acquisition will also multiply, till the means of learning it will be as accessible as their new enjoyed in

the other Asiatic tongues. And on the other hand, as the Chinese become sensible of the advantage to be derived from a better knowledge of the English language, books for their use will be prepared, which will lead still more and more to put within the reach of this people the learning of the west. We know of but one small book that has ever been prepared for the use of Chinese in learning English, which is a grammar, of a hundred pages, compiled by Dr. Morrison for the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca. A work was begun at Canton about a year and a half since, which was intended to assist the native in acquiring a knowledge of English, but it still remains unfinished. The Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect published by Dr. Morrison in 1828, is used by the Chinese to a very limited degree in learning English words.

NOTICE.—Mr. Wilkinson Dwyer has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.

DANIELL & Co.
Canton, January, 1st 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 1st day of February 1836.

Edward Elmhurst
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.
Lintin, 13th January 1835
P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—Mr. William Delano Junior becomes a Partner in our Establishment from this date.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.—Canton.
RUSSELL & STURGIS.—Manila.
December 31st, 1835.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

Thomas Dwyer & Co
Canton, 1st December, 1835, Secretary.

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CANTON PRESS.

"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 13TH. 1836.

No. 28.

We are happy to perceive from the way in which our Cotemporary of the Canton Register notices our introduction to the Public, that, in matter if not in manner, he perfectly agrees with us, and that therefore his lamentation that "he cannot count upon us as an Ally where the Commerce and the honor of Great Britain as connected with China, are concerned" is unsupported by or cannot have arisen from, any thing we have said.

We are certainly aware that there are different opinions as to the means it will be best to employ to place our intercourse with the Chinese on a more respectable footing, but we maintain that this can only be done by a trade which is daily spreading over a wider surface, which it will soon become impossible for the Government to controul or to prevent, it as long as its present absurd regulations are acted upon. It is therefore likely, that the government will at no very distant time open its eyes to its own interest and promote the trade it can no longer effectively destroy. The case was far different during the Company's Monopoly, where it was that body's interest, however frequently circumvented with the permission of the Agents themselves, to oppose attempts made on the part of Europeans to become better acquainted with the Chinese as a trading nation.

We are afraid that our cotemporary's position that after a Commercial treaty shall have been entered into with China, we shall no longer be smugglers, is not a correct one. The Opium trade will still be carried on, unless the Chinese ingranting us rights which they have hitherto denied, do make it a con-

dition that the importation of Opium be henceforward discontinued, and such condition would be but ill relished by our community. Besides why is so considerable a trade in other articles carried on at Lintin? Is it become the Chinese authorities at Canton disallow their Sale? Certainly not, because we see every day the same articles freely imported and sold here, but it is to save duties, to impose which we think the Chinese have an unquestionable right. Our position as to the continuance of smuggling will therefore not be changed by a treaty, and as we said before it is even possible that such a treaty may exact compliances from us which would be against our interests and their infringement might easily frustrate the benefit we might in other respects derive from it.

It is certainly to be regretted that we have shown that we shall in spite of a treaty continue to be as our Cotemporary has it "partakers in crime but not in virtue with the Chinese, but this will be the case until the Chinese Customhouses are better organised, or until some "tremendous internal commotion" places a ruler or rulers more friendly to our interest at the head of affairs. That by the trade with Foreigners the latter will be brought about is but too likely because the body of the Chinese Nation is no doubt friendly to us. We promote their own individuals interest, and the Government Officers thwart it. By coming incontact, in consequence of the free trade, with a much greater number of individuals of the Chinese nation, their complaints of the tyranny under which they suffer will become more numerous and spread more

widely, and unless their rulers prevent loud discontent by concessions, may endanger their safety. In such case our influence among the nation must naturally decrease.

Our Contemporary says, that the policy of their conquerors is not to be admitted as an allowed rule of action on the part of the Chinese. We are of his opinion, and on that account look upon smuggling, i.e. evading the laws of the conquerors, as not criminal, nor can we perceive why our Contemporary should so call it after having made the above admission and moreover adding that he does not allow that one dominant family and tribe are to be the sole interpreters of the laws and institutions of the country.

Lord Auckland has been appointed Governor-General of India, Capt. Hon. F. Grey Sir John Cam. Hobhouse has succeeded Lord Auckland as first Lord of the Admiralty Lord William Bentinck is President of the Board of Control.

The two Petitions to the Acting Governor of Canton against the rebuilding of the Gambling house in the Creek which was destroyed by the late fire, have each met with a favorable answer, promising that this affair should be investigated, but nevertheless the building proceeds and is now near its completion, without the Petitions having done the least good except eliciting a polite answer. This small house which is intended as a station for two Customhouse Officers was formerly and very probably will be again, a great nuisance to the immediate neighbours in the foreign factories, as it attracted a great many dissolute characters, and tempted many of the servants and dependents of the foreigners to gamble there. The only improvement to the roof which instead of being thatched, will now be covered with tiles.

FRANCE.

As the distance at which we are placed from most of the seats of political movement, and limited in our typographical space, we shall often content ourselves with such extracts from foreign journals as show most distinctly the signs of the times, leaving our readers to seize their own conclusions upon them—thus:

The King of the French has taken advantage of the feelings which the explosion of the infernal machine excited amongst

his people, to issue a severely restrictive ordinance of the regulation of the press—the infernal machine and the printing machine, having little in common apparently but their mechanical contrivance; although we must admit that the combustible look of our own machines at the head of their pages may make it appear otherwise to men matter of fact minds. The French journals seem to be nearly unanimous in condemning the measure of the King and the Gazette de France has the following passage; in reference to the effect of the press—

"The safety-valve of the steam engine is closed at the moment when the imprisoned power is at its height; there is not a prudent man who does not fearfully anticipate the explosion."

We quote extracts from the French journals of London members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, against the suspension of the electoral franchise.

We find similar complaints in journals of the press published there. In consequence of the suspension of the franchise, a large number of the electors, for this system in the first six months and yet the police is stated to be inefficient.

Some of the statements to the Governor Lord Alington's opening address to the House of Assembly in August last were very ably contradicted in the House's answer to it, to which the Governor replied, hesitatingly:

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the assembly, my doing more on the present occasion than simply to acknowledge the delivery.

The compensation act, with its table of appointments is bitterly commented upon. The compensation will not amount to it is said to be 20 per cent.

The accounts from the windward Islands are similar. In St. Vincent the apprentices were still refractory and refused to work. The case was the same in Dominica.

A terrible epidemic occurred at Antigua on the 22nd of August eight days later than our typhoid in China. It commenced at 4 P. M. and lasted until midnight, in which short interval damage was done to the extent of one half a million of dollars. Twenty subscribers and two brigades arrived at shore.

On the night of the 17th, in the Eastern snow fell here about two inches thick a circumstance of which the oldest inhabitants do not recollect another instance. The astonishment of the Chinese was great, when early in the morning they opened their doors and found the earth all white. They at first mistook the snow for sugar but this delusion was soon expelled by tasting it, and afterwards put it in boxes to keep a memorial of this extraordinary event, but here also they were grieved to find it to melt. It is said that some

seventy years ago Canton experienced a similar fall of snow. We believe there is no other place so near the line and within a few feet on a level with the sea, where the winter is so cold. The thermometer on the morning of the 8th, had fallen to 33° and it is no uncommon thing at this season of the year to see small standing puddles of water covered with ice—

Englishman 12th, October. The Bombay Paper received yesterday announces the gratifying intelligence of the determination of the Court of Directors not to do away with the Indian Navy. We have now only to hope that since it is to be retained the Government will see fit to make a proper use of the services it is so well able to render. The immediate suppression of Piracy in the Straits and the Gulf of Persia is called for upon every principle of humanity and commercial security.

Signora Carevagina.

This lady who will be well remembered by many of our readers during her stay in Mexico, where she delighted her audience every evening with her performances, died on board the Thorun returning to her own country by way of England. From the manner in which the Englishman gave this information, we are led to suppose that she had been for some time in a declining state of health even whilst in Calcutta and performing there.

It appears from the Christian of 12th, September that in Mexico the consumption of the slaves has not only been unattended by any disturbance but that both slave-owners and slaves behave perfectly well under this new state of things. The slave-owners who individually have made perhaps a bad, but generally only an imaginary pecuniary loss, deem they will soon retrieve that from labour will be as cheap as that of slaves, while themselves upon the question they have made in favor of humanity. The slaves who have nothing to complain of, manifest their gratitude for the justice so long wanted to them, by being perfectly contented with their new relative standing in society, and have conducted themselves much better than had been anticipated.

The Government of the Philippine Islands voted last year that 1,000,000 of Tributes, or Capitulations taken, one Tribute being paid by each Father of a Family. Each tribute is 1/2 of the tribute by the Caracas in the Village, who deduct 1/2 per Cent from it at their estate, so that the Government does not receive more than 1/2 Dollar per Family. The number of tribute to the Spanish Government is about 8,000,000 and Government expects the Capitulations to amount to about 1/2 of 1,000,000. No other Tax payments

are employed in many of the districts than the Caracas or tributes, whose influence is unlimited among the Indians when they keep in strict subordination to the Spanish Government, and as jealous are they of any interference with their affairs, that they invariably find means of preventing other Europeans to settle within their parish, nor will they even allow any Soldiers either to protect them or to assist them in gathering the tax. Besides the tax which they deduct for the Government, they receive 1/2 real for the Church from each Family, and as they oblige the Indians to pay them in kind at their own valuation, the real amount of their income is much greater than would at first appear. There are Parishes containing 50,000 Families each taxed as above stated, and the income of their priests would consequently amount to above 50,000 \$.

For the greater part, these monks, the name of the Caracas are Secular Clergymen, must consent to the convents, but the manner in which they collect the taxes given them the means of providing amply for a numerous family which in spite of their vow of chastity is always found in their houses or convents on the Natives call the paragonage, under the name of Nephews and Nieces. Whenever the Parish is rich you will find the Caracas to be an European, where poor he is an Indian sponsored at the Manila College. This education does not extend beyond writing and reading a little Latin and a book called the Universal Traveller, which as you may infer from its title, lays claim and is believed by these poor Indians, to give a knowledge of every thing that is to be known. Their ignorance is therefore very great, and they believe in all superstitious which their more ardent but equally as the superstitious, have brought from Europe, and in many others, traditions of their own Nation. The Spaniards say that all traces of their former worship has been lost, and this is very likely from the ignorance and indifference to research, which have characterized the Spaniards in all their enterprises, but it is evident from many of the Indian answers, that it is no wonderance is still cherished among them, and you will see, and they say they, on passing an old man, or 107,900,000, imposing or curiously shaped natural object, after a group of fruit or flowers to propitiate their spirit. They speak, and plains, mountains and volcanoes are according to these Indians all inhabited by a variety of genies and friendly spirits and hobgoblins. The following anecdote which the writer of this note had from the Indian Caraca himself, the truth of which occurrence the latter would not dare to doubt, may prove amusing, and give some idea how their peculiar superstition is blended with that brought to them from Europe. The words continue to Paly Agila in Manila are inhabited by an immense number of wild hags, and the Indians not only on account of their faith, but also because they are so destructive to their crops, hunt and kill them whenever they can. It happened one night, that an Indian, who in a moonlight night had been for some time in the habit of visiting his Paly Agila, saw them come within shot, but mistaking them for his expenditure they were all extremely small and he

would not spend powder and shot on them. At last came in sight, the last of the troop, a bear of enormous size, and seated on him a personage of extraordinary appearance, of the human shape certainly, but less in size. He for some time hesitated whether to fire or not, but not willing to see his enemies escape him altogether, he at last took heart, fired and hit the hog mortally. The rider vanished in a clap of thunder and left a most stinking sulphur smell behind him. Our Indian rather amazed but nothing daunted took the dead bear home and intended to regale himself and family with his flesh, but it diffused such an insufferable stench not only all over the house but the whole hamlet, that they were obliged to bury it without loss of time. The narrator of this story assured me that he knew the man well to whom this happened and if I liked he would call him to affirm the truth.—

The Indian of Luzon is a mild inoffensive being and I am inclined to think him related to the Malays, from the formation of his features, though from his being agricultural and consequently quietly settled in the place which gave him birth, not so daring nor warlike as that roving nation. It is said however that the Indian by no means wants courage, and he possesses with all the Asiatic nations that cool indifference to death, which so much distinguishes them from the Europeans, who generally look upon it as a much greater calamity perhaps because their life presents many opportunities of more exciting enjoyment. The Luzon Indian is eminently hospitable and if a European traveller comes to his house every thing is at his command; offering payment for such hospitality, the Indian deems an insult. His chief recreations are music dancing, smoking and drinking a spirit distilled from Coco-Teddy, or enjoy which latter pleasure the Government take good care to give him the means, if he has the money, as both Tobacco and "Vino de Coco" are Government Monopolies, and you find Shops retailing them in even the smallest village, so that generally nearly the whole of the produce of the Indian's labor goes into the Government's treasury and what is left they pay to the Priests for marriages, christenings, funerals and wax tapers. It is strange that with such Misgovernment, which makes it next to impossible for an Indian to board any thing even for the next day, he should be one of the happiest mortals on this earth, and yet that he is. The country and climate is as fine as bountiful nature can make it, every thing necessary for the sustenance of man the earth yields without effort, labour is hardly required, and if a man grows old, he is no incumbrance to a family whose every want is so easily supplied and whose pentry is the whole surrounding country.

It seems that Nature has every where almost equally distributed her gifts, for we find that in the countries which she has most richly endowed, her very profusion prevents the improvement of man; and thus it is that the Indian is always complained of as the idlest being in the Universe. The Island of Luzon could produce a hundred times what it does now, were it's inhabitants more industrious and we may see this brought about in the course of time, whenever it's

Government begins more to encourage Capitalists to lay out their money in the cultivation of Estates, and for that purpose attract foreigners to settle, as the Spaniards are not agriculturists and too little active and enterprising for such pursuits. If your readers approve of such sketches on the Philippine Islands, I shall make this paper one of a Series, which I shall from time to time send to you for insertion.

M. V. B.

Our readers may have seen in our last week's extracts from American papers that a numerous association of Gamblers infested the southern States of the North American Union. We have since been astonished to learn from an eye-witness lately from those parts, that this association spreads it's members far over the northern states of Mexico. One may meet bands of ten or twelve of these adventurers travelling the country in Texas, Alamos and farther to the westward spreading their "Monte" tables in every place that from the number or appearance of it's inhabitants offers any hope of "profitable business." These men when not gambling are cattledealers, purchasing Mules and horses at a very cheap rate, the latter almost for nothing, as immense numbers of them in a perfectly wild state are seen to cover the fertile plains, and sell them in the States of the Union, or what is more alarming to the peaceable settlers, descendants from Europeans in those far distant countries, they sell firearms to the warlike Indians, who have of late become very annoying and whose incursions have in some instances been accompanied by much bloodshed. So alarmed is the white population which is not protected by any garrison from the Mexican Government, that they fear they will ultimately be obliged to leave that part of the Country in undisputed possession of the Indians.—

We are sorry to say that these Gamblers have in many instances been but too successful in their nefarious practices and soon of one man, owner of some of the richest silver mines in the North of Mexico no less than 22 bars of Silver each of which may be valued at about 1150 \$.—They are stated to have produced a great deal of individual misery among the deluded inhabitants of the Northern States of Mexico, without it's stopping the propensity to gambling which is rampant, is, during two months of the year openly tolerated by the authorities, and one may see on walking through the streets of the towns and villages tables put up to the open air and even women of the best families busily staking and watching their fortunes.—

In a village, as we understand about 20 miles distant from Canton three men were lately apprehended, as belonging to a gang that had been in the practice of rifling graves, one of the heaviest crimes a Chinaman can commit and to which the Chinese law awards the punishment of decapitation. It is said that these men despoiled no less than 200 graves. They have been brought to Canton, and after conviction will have to wait till Autumn for their execution if they do not in the meantime, for from the description we had of Chinese prisons they are but little in favor of longevity.

We may observe on this occasion, that as Chinamen are generally represented to do every thing the wrong way of least as to our European notions, the same is the case with their different manners of inflicting the last sentence, decapitation being considered by them a severer and more degrading punishment, than strangulation or hanging.

NEW SOUTH WALES

An official letter from Major Mitchell, Surveyor General of the colony to the Colonial Secretary, dated 4 September 1835, gives an account of an expedition which he had undertaken to explore the course of the Darling River. He set out from a place called Bares on the 8th of April and proceeded along the high ground between the rivers Lachlan and Macquarie, until after thirty one days travelling, he arrived at the River Darling at its junction with New Year's Creek. The country was so favorable, that it was never necessary to unload his carts, or cut a way through the scrub or to pass a night without water. He formed a depot and built a fort called Fort Bourke, after the Governor twelve miles below this spot in E. Long. 145° 55' Lat. 30° 7'. Here Mr. Cunningham, the colonial Botanist, who was of the party, lost himself and was supposed to be carried off by the natives: his horse was afterwards found dead and some portions of the rider's garments scattered about. This Mr. Cunningham was sent out some years ago by George the 4th. from, we believe, Kew Gardens, and is not the same person who wrote a work upon New South Wales.

In making excursions in this neighbourhood we found the interior country, says Major Mitchell, " parched by such excessive drought, that the wetup under Oxley's Table Land, mentioned by Captain Sturt, was completely dry, and only a few ponds remained in the river Bogan (which is New Year's Creek of that traveller). Indeed for 300 miles below that Creek, we drank no other water than that of the Darling. In this river there was a slight current, the quantity flowing in rapids being about as much as might be required to turn a mill. The water was in all parts as transparent as that of the purest spring water, and it entirely lost all brackish taste below an extreme point of Dunlop's Range, where a hill consisting of a very hard breccia clove the river, so as to separate the plains above it from those lower down."

The expedition was provided with boats, with which the Major attempted on the 1st of June to navigate the Darling; but was obliged to return to Fort Bourke again the following day, having found his progress in the boats too slow, owing to the shoals and rocks in the river. He next proceeded by land along the left bank of the river, following it downwards—for about 300 miles when the weakness of his bullocks, want of provisions, and the hostility of the natives obliged him to return. The country consisted chiefly of plains of naked earth, too soft to retain roots and full of deep fissures, especially near the river; so much so, that the party could seldom encamp within a mile of it, and sometimes not within three; it was necessary for them nevertheless, to send

parties to the river, as it contained the only water, and the only grass to be found grew on its banks. The natives here were very troublesome.

"The conduct of several of these tribes," says the Major, "was very extraordinary. To conciliate them was quite hopeless, but not from any apprehensions on their part. On the contrary, the more we endeavored to supply their real wants and show good will towards them, the more they seemed to reject what was utterly useless to them, and they more they plotted our destruction. Some of their ceremonies were different from those of any other aboriginal tribes nearer the colony, such as waving the green bough, fire, with furious gestures at us; throwing dust at us with their toes, and spitting at our men. Of the three parties most offending, two were killed, and one (the Chief) shot through the groin. The only injury done on our side, was the blow of a waddy by that Chief, who knocked down a man while carrying water in order to take his kettle." During the four months which the party had now been out, "no clouds gathered to any particular point of the horizon; no rain had fallen, neither has there been any dew; and the winds from the West and North-west, hot and parching, seemed to blow over a region in which no humidity remained."

"The Darling did not, in a course of 300 miles, receive a single river or Chain of ponds from either side. Such was the extent of the plains on its banks, and the depth and absorbent quality of the soil, that much of the waters of high floods appear to be retained therein, besides all the drainage from the back country.

Thus the springs appear to be supplied, by which the river is sustained during the present season of drought. These absorbent plains extend to about five miles, on an average, from the river on each side; hills of soft red sandstone bound them, and recede about three miles farther. Undulations of diluvial gravel (of a very hard siliceous breccia) covered, and skirt the base of the heights, which generally consist of primary sandstone.

The general course of the Darling, as far as the party explored it was towards Spencer's Gulf in East Australia, into which it probably flows—its source seems to be derived from the tract of marshy country in which the river Macquarie loses itself. It seems probable therefore, that the Macquarie, the Lachlan, the Darling and all their intervening streams discharge in Spencer's Gulf, where there is a new settlement forming, it is said, which is destined, perhaps, at some future day, to be the most flourishing one in New Holland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—I should not have troubled you again upon the subject of my last letter, had it not been for the notice taken of it by your correspondent Opiano (Opiano) and by your contemporary of the Canton Register; the former especially who described himself well to be floundering in an abyss, from which I am bound in courtesy to endeavour to extricate him.

I cannot, like him, overlay my plain commercial style with

Sharpeners and other bad characters seeing this should fully understand it, and follow in the ways of decorum. Punishment is near at hand. It is absolutely necessary that every one keep quiet in his own station and obey the Law—Every one should be occupied getting his own livelihood, and not pretending to be correct and decorous, and then going about causing riot and confusion.

If there is any one so daring to disobey the Law and molest any of the Traders, let him be petitioned against, and he shall be punished with the utmost rigour. Decidedly, no favor will be shown—Tremblingly obey-do not oppose. A Special Edict.

Taon-kwang, 13th Year, 18th Moon, 18 day: February 4th 1836.

(From the Times 25th, August.)

An extraordinary express which we have received from Madrid has put us in possession of papers from that city of the 17th, and a letter from our correspondent of the same date. By the extracts from the former, which will be found below, a variety of particulars relative to the insurrectionary movement among the Urbanos are supplied. Our correspondent's letter gives an account of the result, which turns out to be infinitely less disastrous than appearances on the 16th had so seriously threatened. The insurgents appear to have given way as suddenly as they had united to dictate terms to the Government, and at all events it is most gratifying to observe that no blood was lost. It will be seen by the Queen's decree, which serves as an answer to the proposals sent to La Granja by the insurgents, that Madrid is placed under martial law.

(From the Papers of the 16th.)

Yesterday, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, an insurrectionary movement took place in Madrid. Two companies of the Urban Militia, on returning from a bull-fight, where they had been on duty, drew up in battle array on the Prado. The drums beat to arms, and the officers, quitting their ranks, formed a circle, and carried on an animated discussion for some time, the result of which was a recommendation from the officers to the privates to disperse quietly to their homes. But a short time, however, after the ranks had been broken up, the privates formed again into close columns, and shouted "Liberty and the Constitution for ever!" At the same moment several muskets were discharged, followed by cries of "To arms!" The report of the muskets had scarcely been heard when all the streets leading to the Plaza Mayor, the principal square, were taken possession of by the people and the Urban Militia, to the cry of "Long live Liberty!" whilst the drums of the same corps were heard from all parts of the city, beating to arms. The 1st, 3d, and 4th battalions of the Urban Militia speedily joined the battalion on the Plaza Mayor. The 2d battalion hastened to the Plaza del Rey, where the Urban cavalry had mustered, being unable to approach the Plaza Mayor, the streets leading to it being barricaded by market-carts. The

Urban cavalry, in passing the Prado, found the troops of the garrison under arms there, and were hailed by them with friendly cheers. The regular troops remained stationary the whole night on the Prado, during which time the people were employed in erecting barricades or setting watches across the principal streets.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.—Mr. WILKINSON DENT has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable thirty days sight in terms of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 1st day of February 1836.

EDWARD DANIELL,

and all his Bonds are Acting Secretary & Treasurer.
Lintin, 18th January 1836.

P. S. Please to Superimpose the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANEY Junior becomes a Partner in our Establishments from this date.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.—Canton.
RUSSELL & STURGIS.—Manila.

December 31st, 1835.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co
Canton, 1st December, 1835. Secretary.

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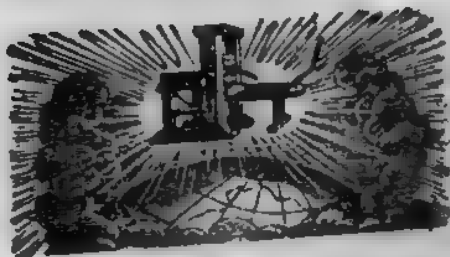
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I

CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 20th. 1836.

No. 24.

Died at Macao.—On the 16th Instant Donna MARIA AMPHITRITE, Spouse of Don GABRIEL de YTURETAGOYENA.

H. E. the new Governor of Kwantung arrived in the city on the 12th instant, and took immediate possession of his office.—His name is Tang-Ting-Ching

The Chinese New Year began on the 17th instant, and the Festivities attending this day, which by the Chinese is considered their greatest & almost their only holy day, with the exception of a monthly celebration of the New-moon, still continue. Innumerable are the crackers that are continually being let off, and the Junks in the river increase the noise by firing guns and beating Gongs. The temples on the night of the 17th and early in the morning of the 18th were all illuminated, and an immense multitude crowding them, making offerings of burnt paper, and of colored wax tapers. These two articles are sold in various shops in the temples themselves, and these shops are generally near the Altar. The Chinese have but little veneration for their temples, & we saw several groups of Foreigners walking about them with their hats on and smoking Segars, and the Chinese nodding to them and laughing. The quantity of Paper burnt on this day must be immense. In one of the larger temples we perceived no less than five altars (in appearance similar to Dutch stoves) on which these offerings were made, that had the appearance of blacksmith's forges, such was the flame issuing from them. The heat and smoke in this temple, though very large, were almost suffocating.—

A kind of fancy fair was held on. New Year's day in the western suburb of the town, but the articles exposed there for sale were such as would to a stranger give but an unfavorable idea of the mechanical industry of the Chinese.—

The days following the principal holy day are devoted to pleasure, and among the amusements theatrical performances (generally called Sing-song) seem to attract the greatest multitudes.

A singular ceremony is performed by the Chinese each day during the 12 first days of the year, viz. that of weighing a small fish, to determine by their specific gravity the weather of the 12 months of the year, and to know whether during the year the country will suffer from inundation, or not. We are told as a singular coincidence, by foreigners old residents here, that they have almost always found the prognostics of the Chinese as to the weather, made in consequence of weighing the fish, to have been correct.

All the Chinese merchants settle their accounts among themselves before New year day, and this has of late years, particularly among the Hong-merchants and the extensive outside dealers, been attended with a good deal of embarrassment and scarcity of money. The this year's settlement of accounts has been more easy, than has been the case for some years past, no doubt owing to the high prices of Chinese produce, which has enabled them to make great profits.

As long as a commercial treaty between Great-Britain and China shall not have been signed, we are afraid that the Emperor of this

country will not in any edict acknowledge the right of Englishmen to reside in it. What would in fact such an acknowledgment amount to? would it not virtually be a treaty, and can foreigners expect a concession made to them without granting or agreeing on something in return?

That "Great-Britain" mostly encourages her subjects in evading the laws of China as our cotemporary of the Canton Register observes, is to be regretted, the more so since it is made too apparent to the Chinese by one of H. M. Superintendents living at the Smuggling-station.

We do not pretend to know what a "modern code of honor" with regard to smugglers is, nor can we agree to our cotemporary's definition of what a "good man" was of old. The men reputed as the best broke the laws of their country, witness the most exalted character in Scripture, and others such as Socrates, the elder Brutus, Luther, Washington &c. It is frequently not the breaking of laws but the intention with which it is done or the success that attends the experiment, which decide the guilt of such acts.

These few remarks we have been led to make on part of the leading article of the last Canton Register and may add here that we have received intelligence from England to the 27th of September, when nothing had been done about the appointment of a Consul to Canton. Ministers are apparently too busy with party questions to bestow a thought on this distant corner of the globe. The worse than useless establishments at Macao and Lintin will therefore be likely to continue some time longer.

We have been favored with the loan of a file of "Times" News papers to the 20th, September, from which we extract the following.

In Spain in several of the Southern states Juntas had been formed, which without the consent of the Queen's Government set up a kind of republican Government, and had suppressed the convents. The Queen Regent found herself in a critical state pressed by Don Carlos on one side and the Ultra liberal party on the other. The Portuguese Ministry has declared itself against sending troops to the assistance of D. Isabel, on account of the difficulty to traverse the Spanish country, as they hardly knew which part of it was friend-

ly to the Queen's interest. The English volunteers under the Command of General Evans, landed in Spain amount to about 4000. So little respect is at present shown to religion in Spain that it is common to see the Church and convents turned into barracks. M. Santa Maria the Mexican Minister to the Spanish court had sailed from England on the 8th, September, to proceed to Cadiz and thence to Madrid.

Lord Minto and not Sir John Cam Hobhouse has been appointed first Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Anclankp, Governor General of India was to sail for India in the Jupiter, 50 Gun ship, on the 20th September.

Parliament was prorogued on the 11th September.

Capt. Back had arrived in Liverpool on the 8th Sep. in the Packet Ship North, America on his return from the polar regions in search of Capt. Ross (who has long since returned to England).—Capt. Back is stated to be in fine health and spirits. Dr. King and the rest of the expedition were left in Fort Reliance all well—they are to leave for England by way of Hudson's Bay.

Paganini the celebrated violinist died at Genoa of the Cholera, which is raging in Italy.

The bill restricting the liberty of Press in France had passed the two chambers.

The inhabitants of Manchester square in London were alarmed one night at the report of a tremendous explosion, which on investigation was found to have been caused from the bursting of a Grenade that had been tied to the railing in front of the house of the French Minister Sebastiani. The Police was actively searching after these imitators of the "Machine infernale." One old woman was wounded by the explosion.

We have been favored by a friend with some of the observations he has been able to make during his stay in the Northwestern states of the Republic of Mexico, of which we lay a translation before our readers, as that country is as yet but little known.

Guaymas is the only Port of the Province of Sonora and is situated at about 27° 40' N Latitude and 105° western Long. The port itself is a Bay of about 3 to 4 miles in length from North to South and about 2 to 3 miles from East to West, entirely landlocked with 3 Islands in it, and vessels at anchor there are sheltered from all winds. On entering the port one passes a great number of small islets, of which the two largest are named the Isla de Pajaros or Birds Island,

and Trinity Island, which are at the distance of a mile from each other. The passage into the port is between them.

The vessels anchor close to the pier which is a kind of wall to rampart badly paved, which has lately been built for the greater convenience of landing goods.

The population of Guaymas does not exceed 4000 souls of which two thirds are Indians of the Yaki tribe and one third Spaniards, their descendants, French and English. The white population carries on the Retail and other trade and the Indians are by them employed as servants, mechanics porters &c.

As yet no other houses than such as are built of mud, exist, and as they are not even whitewashed, but retain their dirty earthy color, the town presents by no means a fine appearance to the traveller, and differs in that point essentially from the splendid cities in the Southern states of Mexico. Guaymas has only of late become a place where Commerce has been carried on, the population is annually increasing, and with increasing wealth there is no doubt that great improvements will soon be made in the arch texture of a place, which is so abundantly supplied with nature's best gifts. The country around is very fertile and a river on the banks of which the town is built supplies it with abundance of fresh water. Its contiguity to California and its seaport will no doubt in a short time enable it to supply a great part of the western coast of America with corn, cattle and all kinds of provisions.

The Mexican Government enjoys but little influence here and maintains so small a Garrison that its many revolutions pass by almost unnoticed. The distance from the seat of Government is about 600 leagues and its communications are here talked of as if they had happened in another far distant land.

The Captain General resides in Arripa the Capital of the province and his whole military amount to no more than 50 soldiers. These are not paid regularly and must seek their subsistence by other means. Most of them wander as pedlars over the country for which reason it is almost impossible to draw them together when their services are wanted.

In Guaymas an Alcalde is annually elected by the town, and he decides civil causes not exceeding 100 Dollars, any dispute above this sum is not to be laid before the Tribunal at Arripa. No where can the enforcement of the laws be in greater confusion, nor can Judges behave more arbitrarily than here, where the Spanish laws for the Indians are still in force, wherever these laws do not interfere with the liberty of the subject as a republican. But whether they interfere or not the Judge decides as he thinks fit, or as may best suit his own interest, he being under no control whatever.

The unfortunate white inhabitants of the Province generally live in continual apprehensions that the Yaki Indians may not possess themselves of the country. Till now the white population has been successful in repelling the Indians and the latter have hitherto been armed with bows and arrows only, and they were generally so much divided,

among them selves to attack in large numbers at once, but since the North Americans have gone amongst them, traversing the whole of that immense country and selling firearms to the Indians, it is but too likely that the white population will after all have to give way to the Indians.

The last Yaqui war happened in 1831, and no less than 9000 Indians attacked Guaymas. The women and children fled from the town on board of two vessels then in port, whilst the men, Spaniards, English and French forming a body of about 800, succeeded in driving back the aggressors.

It is now only about a year ago that a much greater number of Indians, most of whom were armed with rifles, appeared in the neighbourhood of Petic, and killed no less than 80 persons of all degrees, whom they met with on their march in lonely houses distant over those vast plains. These wretched victims were a barbaric lot, which seems to be the customary treatment prisoners of war meet with from this barbarous tribe, which in this instance was not of the Yaqui, but of the nation of the Opata, who dwell at about 120 leagues distance to the North of Guaymas, and not distant from the provincial Capital Arripa.

The love of plunder seems to have emboldened these savages and the possession of fire arms put them on an equal footing in this cruel warfare with the Europeans and their descendants, renders them doubly anxious to possess themselves of the Virgin-mines of Silver with which the country abounds. At present they are in undisputed possession of the mountains and forests, though lately a Company of 14 adventurers have established a themselves in a rich mining district, well provided however with fire arms for their defence.

From a correspondent. On the morning of the 8th inst. the inhabitants of Canton were surprised on rising from their beds, to see the tops of the houses and the ground covered with snow, so occurrence was remembered here by the oldest of the foreign residents with few parallels probably elsewhere in the same latitude and at an equal elevation. A slight fall is said to have occurred in Canton 70 or 80 years ago.

The snow continued to fall until 8 o'clock, a. m. and lay upon the ground at that time about two inches thick, but melted shortly afterwards.

It was the more surprising as the weather had been warm only a few days before. The day before the snow fell however, the cold became severe for this climate, and fell however, the cold became severe for this climate, and the sky was overcast. At night there were strong gales of wind and heavy rain, but the wind subsided before morning. The Thermometer fell to 30° Fahrenheit in the night.

Judging by the observations that we have heard upon this occurrence, we perceive that the surprising variations of climate in the same latitude are not generally known here, and we trust therefore that a few may not be unacceptable to our readers.

They, will be found developed in Humboldt's "Consideration sur la température et l'état hygrométrique de l'air dans quelques parties d'Asie."

We will first give two series of Climates in as nearly the same parallels as we can procure of about 33° and 40° degrees North and South of the Equator, but in different meridians, stating the average temperature by Fahrenheit for the whole year and also for the three coldest and the three warmest months, which will give a fair comparison as our limited space will permit, the places being at nearly the same elevation above the sea.

				mean yearly temp.	mean of summer months	mean of winter months
Canton,	N. Lat. 23 E. Long 113	70°	82°	54°		
Calcutta,	" " " 24 " " 88	78°	85°	69°		
Havana,	S. Lat. 24 W. " 82	78°	83°	82°		
Rio Janeiro,	" " " 22 " " 43	72°	79°	68°		
Peking,	N. Lat. 40 E. Long 116	55	66	21°		
Milan,	" " " 45 " " 9	50	64	36°		
Hobart Town	S. Lat. 43 " " 147	52	63	42°		
van Diemens land,						
Albany						
state of New York,	N. Lat. 43 W. " 74	51	71	29°		

It will be observed by the above table, that the climates on the eastern side of three of the continents in the Northern Hemisphere are what Humboldt has named "extreme climates" that is, the cold of the winter and the heat of the summer season are greater than in the same parallels on the western side of the same continents.

A great many circumstances tend to modify climates, such as elevations, proximity to the sea, or to mountains, marshes woods &c. The principal cause of the Climate in China being extreme is the enormous space of country in which there is very little evaporation, over which the prevailing winds blow, but the climate of the southern part of it is tempered by the proximity of the sea. Thus it will be seen that the mean temperature of the three summer-months of Peking and Canton is precisely the same, whilst the winter climate of the former is exactly twice as cold as the latter. The northerly winds prevailing in winter, and passing over an immense high continent before they reach Peking render the winter there so extremely cold, and again in summer southerly winds carry with them the heat they collect in an extensive almost level country.

The mean of the three winter-months at London, on the other hand, which is in 52° North Lat. is only 38°, which is 11° milder than Peking, but London which is on the eastern side of England, is moderated by the sea which surrounds it and is considerably milder than the winter at Vienna is about 45°, the mean of which is 35°. Macao for the same reason is warmer in winter than Canton, the winter mean being 44°, and the annual temperature upwards of 75°.

The southern hemisphere having no large continents is less extreme in the same latitude than the northern as will

be seen on comparing the climates of Rio Janeiro and Calcutta, van Diemens land and Milan, and elevation produces nearly the same effect upon the thermometer as distances from the equator in certain degrees.

From the position of Canton, on the eastern side of Asia and near the Sea it is perhaps one of the very few spots of the earth where a fall of snow could be seen at 33° from the Equator, at the level of the Sea, and here even it must be a rare occurrence.

"The St. Simontans, it is stated in a letter from Egypt published in Paris, are very popular in that country and are fast obtaining a monopoly of all the employments in which literature and the fine arts are concerned.

"Railway travelling."—In one week no less than 14,688 passengers travelled the whole length of the line along the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. This is exclusive of Passengers going short distances and those proceeding by the Bolton and other branch railways.—The following is the Number of passengers along the whole line during the first seven months of the last year. January 26,972. February 24,171. March 26,880. April 31,390. May 33,115. June 34,280. July 31,643.—Total 235,058. This number is also exclusive of short distances and branch railway Passengers.

From the Atlas, 23th, August. Cheap Periodicals. We pronounce the Penny-Magazine to be almost uncalculably dearer than the Times. The Times including the price of the stamp, is sold for 7d. The Penny Magazine which has no four penny stamp to pay, and does not contain more than the sixth part of the Times is sold for a penny: the matter of the cheap magazine is a mere scissor compilation from other works: there are no parliamentary reporters, no police reporters to be paid, no writers of original discussion, no correspondence, no expressions, foreign or domestic. Such a journal compared with the Times or any well conducted morning paper, would be dear if sold at the rate of six for £ farthing-Times.

Savings Banks: Savings banks continue to increase in France. There are now 125 banks duly authorised and established of which 101 have paid sums into the Treasury. The sums paid in during the last months amounted to 2,207,000 f., and on the 31st, ultimo the savings banks had in the treasury a total of 52,249,000 f.

Ibrahim Ismael one of the Egyptians sent to England by the Pasha of Egypt, to be instructed in the Pottery-Manufacture, committed suicide near Burnley, Staffordshire, because the agent of the Pasha refused his consent to the young-man's marriage to a woman to whom he was attached.

During Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of a week in August last the number of vessels which arrived at Liverpool was 245, viz, 107 from foreign parts and 138

centwest, 50 were timber laden from British America; 23 arrived on Wednesday, a number we believe quite unprejudiced in one day. *Atlas.*

A Compliment.—Speaking of a division of the English volunteers to Spain, who were lately on the point of being wrecked on their passage to that country, a London paper says:—"No expedition ever yet sailed in which the peril of drowning was less to be apprehended."

Alarming Intelligence.—M. Gruithusen, the well known astronomer of Munich, has declared, that in the short period of 1,050,000 years from the present time, our globe will be absorbed by the sun, and thus consumed by solar fire.—

SHIP THE "SIR CHARLES EATON."

The Canton Register of this week contains a letter from Capt. William Carr, Commander of the "Mangla" stating that when under Murray's island in the Straits of Torres, some canoes came off to his Ship, and that in one of them was a white man, an Englishman, who had been wrecked there 10 months ago in the Sir Charles Eaton. He was desirous to be taken on board, but when the ship's boat approached his canoe to take him, he dived under the water and swam to the shore. Capt. Carr afterwards saw an English boy on shore, where he did not land, being apprehensive of violence from the natives, also a boat of European proportions in progress of building. Capt. Carr waited the whole of the night following and till nine o'clock in the morning, in the hope of these white people making their escape, but without success. It is supposed that there were 9 white men detained on the island.—The apparently inconsistent conduct of the sailor may have arisen from a generous feeling towards his fellow-captives who very likely would have been made to suffer for his escape. We agree with our cotemporary that it would be the best way to ransom these unfortunate men, that similar sufferers may in future be treated humanely by the natives from hope of reward.

Of all the South Sea Islands of which we have any thing like an accurate description, the Island of Tahiti or Otahiti perhaps stands foremost among the number both as a resort for shipping and its being a well known missionary station. Its situation, size, soil, various productions, beautiful scenery, have been described by other and better writers: suffice it to say, it is certainly a beautiful Island and well merits the title of "Queen of the Pacific Ocean," altho' I have met with other Islands in the course of my voyages in the South Sea that are as well deserving of the title. Capt. Cook's description of the Island alone is not at all exaggerated. It is not my intention, at present, to describe what has already been done by much abler pens, but having of late perused sundry *Journals of Voyages* to the South Sea Islands, containing very flattering accounts of the natives of the Society Islands it appears quite evident to me that the "bright side

of the picture" only has been presented to view. I have visited this Island a number of times, have had considerable transactions with the natives in the way of trade, and must say that they have been much misrepresented. The natives, it is true, are civilized, which may be partly owing to the efforts of the Missionaries, but at the same time, I think, other Islands would be as much so, if they had white people residing amongst them and were visited by shipping as this Island has been.

Their moral character appears to be the general theme of praise with the writers of the volumes alluded to, and it may be as well to remark, that they are Missionaries or agents of the Society, which is much the same thing. Any one who has read "Polynesian researches" the abolishing of idolatry, and embracing the Christian religion which is there expatiated largely upon, would believe this Island a little paradise. Those that have resided and perhaps now reside on the Island in the capacity of traders (and probably as much interested in the welfare of the natives as those placed there to instruct them) are of opinion that their morals are as good now as they have been or ever will be, and this is saying but little in their favour. They have churches at the several Mission stations or districts on the Island and the natives attend service tolerably regular. But then, they are compelled to attend. There is now a law actually in force among them, specifying that every one capable of walking to Church shall attend, under penalty of having their houses, lands, and other property confiscated to the Queen; and a number of instances of this law having been put in force, have come under my own observation. A gentleman residing on the Island informed me that he had actually seen a Missionary turning the natives out of their houses and ordering them to Church. This is certainly not saying much for the natives, however praiseworthy it may appear on the part of the Missionaries. On occasion of a Man-of-war visiting the Island they generally muster strong at Church on a Sabbath. To the truth of this I can testify, having been there when one of these vessels visited the Island. The evening preceding the Sabbath, hearing a number of noisy orators enacting their lungs, I asked a friend the occasion of it, and was told that a Man-of-war being there, the constables were warning the people to attend Church on the morrow. They, like all other "nations," are proud of being well spoken of and are taught to believe that the class of vessels visits them for the express purpose of noticing their conduct. I once asked a native what he prayed for at Church;—he answered, with great sincerity, "for the Queen, for good crops of yams and potatoes, and for ships to come that had plenty of cloth, muskets and *collars*." There may be exceptions; but it is more than probable that all are quite as sincere in their devotion, not notwithstanding the unparalleled efforts of Missionaries. I think no people more stand so little of the religion they profess as these natives, and to judge of them in the light they now stand, a true Christian never existed amongst them. Of the following anecdote (which I have often heard related and have no

built entirely by them will testify. A person was sent out from the Society with machinery on purpose to instruct them in the art of spinning and weaving cotton, the spontaneous growth of which afforded every facility. Some few did learn, and could make very good cloth, of things considerable but naturally of an indolent disposition, they must be paid for learning, and seeing no possible way to be derived from making cloth, when they could procure it from shipping at much less trouble, the project was and has been long abandoned.

Many are owners of sugar plantations and manufacture a considerable quantity of sugar, which they dispose of to shipping that visit them. It is not long since a Spanish gentleman came there from the Sandwich Islands with the intention of purchasing a plantation and cultivating sugar-cane. His intention having been made known to "government" (at the head of which stand the missionaries who have sugar plantations of their own) he was ordered to depart as he came, and not land on the island. But the vessel being bound to a distant port, permission was granted him to land, provided he agreed to leave in the first vessel bound to the Spanish main or Suvaiva. He did so, and left about four weeks after. The natives have an inventory against the whites which proceeds from nothing but envy and a love of gain. Formerly they encouraged the whites to reside among them, "but the times are greatly altered now;" so white men is allowed to remain on the island without permission from the Queen and no one allowed to marry a native woman. This island with the best of harbours might be made a fine place; but if it continues for any length of time as it now is, it is probable that there will be long be gratified in leaving the island to themselves—many of the whites having left since their "new laws" have been in force, and those that remain will continue but a short time longer.

When I last left the Isler two gentlemen of the Frigate 'Society' were there on a visit. They came in a small vessel chartered expressly for the purpose and left England on emigrants on behalf of the Society with orders to visit the different mission-stations in the South Sea Islands, to con- sult into the proceedings of the mission, and report if such were worthy the support of their Society. How these gentlemen may succeed, and what may be their opinions concerning the object of their voyage, will before long be made public; their invitation being to publish the Journal of their voyage when completed. One singular, further, I cannot forbear relating. One of these gentlemen informed me that one day a party of natives came on board of his vessel and enquired if he had *shanderorees* for sale. "I was much shocked," said he; "for I thought they were peace- ful people and of course had no call for such weapons."

In conclusion, I will remark that what I have written, proceeds not from prejudice, or ill-will against the natives. On the contrary, trading with the natives of different islands in that sea, to myself, presents much more interest and more of variety than any other voyage. For a more correct

out five pairs of any thing and costing
It is now nearly two years since he was ordered upon
has been prohibited on the Island during which time their
laws against it have been enforced with considerable rigour
These laws against drunkenness are particularly enforced
against the whites. The delinquents' penalty being, first, \$ to
a powerful incentive to a native, eager for property, to have
argued too much against those of their own colour who may
be convicted of the same. Sentences in prison for 30 (thirty)
public road. The law, without doubt, in a good case, for the
flow out of arrests of which they were immediately found
and to present many a shocking spectacle. Men, women
and children, to the number of fifty, have been incarcerated in
one room; the Queen and whole blood royal not even ex-
cluded. In fact, I have been told they always work the land
in scenes of this kind and it is not long since the Queen was
seen in the same place, and bearing the title of Emene.

Attempts have been made to initiate the natives into the
superstition of several months in arts. There are many powerful
sorcerers among them, as the new Church at Papua Bay

account of the Islands I must refer the reader to Beechey's
voyage, which is perhaps the most impartial account yet
published.

FROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY
FOR JANUARY,

Classism among the Chinese: frills between different class
near Canton: substitutes for those who are guilty of
murder; republicanism among the clans.

The customs and laws of clanship in China often occasion and perpetuate any thing but a happy state of society. A few miscellaneous facts relative to this subject, which were recently communicated to us by a native friend, will give our readers some idea of the inter-policy of the people of the country. Those of the same surname will in general be found inhabiting the same village, or neighbourhood; the various branches of the original stock, like the limbs of the human tree, taking root around the parent trunk. In this way, not only a kindred feeling pervades all the members of such a family or clan but the same characteristics, unchanged by the lapse of time. In this way too, the animosities which began in days long gone by are effectually preserved and cherished. Such old feuds, and war information, are frequently won at the present day, breaking out into open quarrels, the seeds of which were sown many years ago.

of which were saved nearly every year.

An instance of the kind occurs in the feud now existing between the Chung family on Dancet island at Whampoa, and the Chuy family at the "second pagoda." This originated in real or supposed wrongs suffered by one of the ancestors of the Chung from the hands of the then more powerful Chuy. After many vain attempts of the former to avenge himself, on the near approach of death he bit off his own nose, and with the blood wrote his wrongs which he bequeathed on his chief legacy to his posterity, charging them to exact the full debt of vengeance. This bloody will is still preserved, and its source most religiously observed. Hence the fruitless process of open quarrels between the two clans; hence a train of petty annoyances inflicted by the Chung upon the Chuy family, and hence a system of retaliation. If one or either clan be found alone, he is sure to be beaten or robbed, or both; their boats are often plundered and redress is not easily obtained. But the clan on Dancet island has a great advantage over their antagonists who live on the north side of the river, because that island unfortunately is the burying-place of the Chuy family. The natural reluctance of the latter to forsake the tombs of their fathers, subjects them to many an insult from their implacable, hereditary foes. When a poor man goes thither to bury his dead, with but few to protect him, he is every one's prey as at all times, even from attacks of the way-laying inlanders. But worse than all, to be compelled to meet

these sacred and equally graves desecrated, the erection of which has consumed the hard earnings of many years, to have every new tomb marred by their enemies, is very galling to the Chay family. All strangers who have walked over the island must have observed that some of the most costly of the grave-stones are defaced and broken, evidently by the hand of violence. Not infrequently too it happens that on the day of the annual visit to the tombs, the putrid remains of a human being are found placed on the head of one of the principal graves. It is now wonderful therefore that this day, the anniversary of the past year was to be reinitiated, should end in quarrels.

On the northern side of the river, which is the unshielded, the villages have nothing to separate them or prevent their hostile inhabitants from smiting each other. Accordingly, in these parts the management of food is reduced to system, and the hostile families - a ready armed blood-hound - are permitted to enter into them not always bloodless wars. Where the hostile parties live within a short distance, and carry on their looting and poisoning, each under the eye of the other, - violence cannot long be wanting to call forth their unbridled hatred. If one takes away the water-sources from his enemy's life - old to his own, and in some strong or desperate to make separation or be compelled to disjoin, then not infrequently the signal-gong sounds, the two parties marshal their hostile forces, and the whole of two villages are arrayed against each other in conflict. When numbers and advantages are equal, the general law for two or three days each party in turn pursuing and pursued. But when the contest ends, all parties return to their business as before. If complaints, however, happen that death is the consequence to one or more persons, and the result has been known of four people actually killed and more than twenty wounded in one fray. When so it is the case, it is the general interest to think up the matter, and the murders are not reported to government. But if complaints are made and investigation becomes imperative, the case is by no means so hopeless for the guilty, as might be supposed where the

In each of the villages in the vicinity of Canton and Whampoa, where there were no conscripts, a curious provision has obtained: by custom to erect such altars as, "A band of devoted men," in their temples, and a list of their kept, who have voluntarily offered themselves to atone for such crimes and to save their names for life. When conscription is made, therefore so many of the best of the best as are necessary come forward, and thus themselves the perpetrators of the slaughter, and surrender to the government. It then belongs to them and their friends to pay for the war and bring wisdom to propitiate a justifiable homicide, or one which calls for malignant punishment. Next to aiding, they sometimes suffer in capital penalty, but more frequently it is confined to transportation or a fine. In a recent instance, within the past year, when four men fell in at day, all of the accused were acquitted and returned again to their homes. The compensation which was paid to the families

of the devoted band, is security for the maintenance of their families in case of suffering capital punishment, and a reward in lands or money, sometimes to the amount of \$300. This sum is raised by the voluntary imposition of taxes on the inhabitants of that village; and these taxes, said our informant, are no small burden to the poor, who can neither avoid nor easily pay them.

(To be Continued.)

The Red Rover from Calcutta 10th January, has been the first Clipper this year. The Syed Kham had left Calcutta a day before her, and had passed Singapore without touching, but had to return having sprung a mast in the China Sea. She refitted and left Singapore on the same day as the Red Rover. The news of her arrival may therefore be hourly expected. The Waterwitch, Cowasjee Family, Thetis and Marion were to follow immediately.—

The first Opium sale took place on the 4th, January.

Patna—Chests—4800,—highest—1990,—lowest—1165, average, 1935 Rs.

Benares—Chests—2000,—highest—1240,—lowest—1205, average, 1225 Rs.

The whole quantity of Opium declared for sale are 15,300 Chests, viz Patna 9900, Benares 5400, and consequently 2323 Chests more than the last year sales.—

The dates of the ensuing sales fixed by the board are as follows.

18th, February,	Patna, — 800	
	Benares, 500	
	—	1500 Chests.
30th, March,	Patna, 1700	
	Benares, 800	
	—	2500 Ditto.
19th, April,	Patna, — 2800	
	Benares, 7200	
	—	5000 Ditto.
	—	8800 Chests.

(From the Times 25th, December.)

The desire which the merchants connected with Singapore have often expressed that American vessels should be allowed to trade between that settlement and the United States, as an important ameliorating feature in their commercial transactions, has at length been accomplished, as will be seen by the following answer from the President of the Board of Trade to an application on the subject from Mr. Thomas, which legally authorizes the opening of the trade:—

Treasury Chambers, Sept. 1.

"Sir,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 30th of May last, requesting their opinion on the subject of the right of the

Americans to trade between the United States and Singapore, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that on an investigation of the subject, and a communication with the law officers of the Crown, they are advised that the Americans are legally authorized to trade between the United States, or any part of the United Kingdom, and Singapore, as also between the United States and any port of the British possessions in the East Indies.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
"F. BARING."

"To Charles Thomas, Esq., 71, Connaught-terrace."

NOTICE.—Mr. WILKINSON DENT has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 1st day of February 1836.

EDWARD ELSLIE.

Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Lintin, 13th January 1835.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.
THOMAS DENT & Co
Canton, 1st December, 1835, Secretary.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance
For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. - - - " 5 - - ditto. ditto.
Non Subscribers for Single Copy - - 30 Cents.

The rates for advertising in either the *Canton Press* or the *Commercial Price Current* will be as follows:

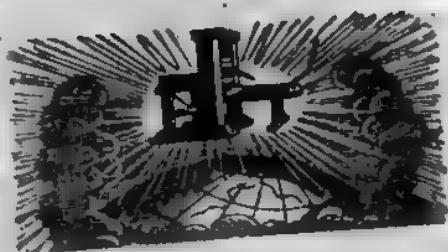
Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 1.
Advertisements of not more than }
Seven lines—for each appearance } 1.

When required to be inserted three months &c.

Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, owe myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 27TH. 1836.

No. 25.

Our Cotemporary in his last Canton Register takes up in our opinion a false position in stating that the Opium is the result of forced labor, and his deduction from it that, were the Monopoly at present enjoyed by the Bengal Government discontinued, that article would no longer be cultivated and consequently cease to be exported from Bengal is equally fallacious.

Opium in India is not produced by forced labor, though it must be admitted that in many of the Opium districts the cultivation of this drug does frequently not remunerate the labour. Hence the reluctance of the cultivator to grow it, which is in many instances overcome by receiving advances of money, of which he generally is in want. The production of Opium requires a great deal of labor, not only at the time of sowing, when the soil must be ploughed over nearly 15 times, but also during croptime which from the poppies attaining maturity at different periods lasts about six weeks, during which the labourer must every evening make incisions in the poppy heads and every morning collect from each the trifling quantity of Opium that has exuded over night.

Besides the advances of money made to the Opium grower, there is another reason, which though it deters a great many from meddling with the Drug, acts upon others to the contrary effect. This reason is the great uncertainty of Crops, which may be abundant in the same year on one field, while the neighbouring ground reaps but a scanty harvest, thus affording hope to make a large profit, and

flattering the self love of each individual cultivator, that by his peculiar mode of planting or sowing or superior attention, he may expect a success far greater than that of his neighbours.

Our contemporary affirms that to forced labor consequent on the Monopoly of the Opium the great and annually increasing quantities that are brought into the market are owing, and that, on the Monopoly ceasing, the cultivation of this drug would also be diminished. We have already shown that coercion is not resorted to to produce this article, and we can also prove that owing to competition with the produce of districts where the Monopoly does not extend, the prices of Opium have of late been much lowered, and that after the cultivation and trade in Opium in East India shall have been freed from its present restrictions, the quantities produced will be much greater than what they have hitherto been.

It is now only about 63 years since the Opium Monopoly has become a part of the revenue of the Bengal Government, the profits arising from it having before that time been emoluments of some of the Company's officers. Here also we may observe that the Company afterwards at different periods published regulations against the illicit cultivation of Opium, which would have been quite unnecessary, could the Indians only by coercion be brought to cultivate it. From that time up to the present the revenue which this Monopoly yields to the Bengal Government has increased steadily, and is said now to be clear

£1,000,000 per annum. This revenue would no doubt be greater, had not the Malwa Opium so considerably interfered with their own. That in Malwa the cultivation of the Opium is unrestricted by Government regulation must be known to our cotemporary, and yet there the cultivation has of late increased prodigiously, and it is expected that about 18,000 Chests of Malwa Opium will this year be brought into the Chinese market. This quantity exceeds that of the Monopoly of this year by 2700 Chests.

Supposing therefore that the Company gives up the Monopoly it may be confidently expected, that as a chance is given to the cultivator of all the advantages of a free market, he will expect to make better prices for his article, and thus his labor being better remunerated than heretofore, he will instead of discontinuing, sow more poppies than ever.

We are by no means favorable to trading Monopolies, yet that of the Bengal Government of Opium seems to us the least objectionable.

In ninety nine cases out of a hundred Opium being a mere article of luxury, there cannot be anything on the consumption of which the Government may more legitimately lay a high tax, the more so as on this article the tax is chiefly paid, not by its own subjects, but by foreign nations. Whether the same amount of revenue might not be obtained by other means, we are unable to judge, but suppose a heavy duty were imposed on its exportation, Opium probably would be smuggled out of India to be smuggled into China, to the double annoyance of our cotemporary who so much abhors this practice.

The use of Opium to excess, like that of wine or spirits, is extremely prejudicial to health, but the smoking of it moderately is by many, even medical men, considered by no means injurious to the constitution of the human frame. Unfortunately Opium lies that in common with ardent spirits, that it insensibly gains ground, and that little by little the habitual Opium smoker increases the number of his daily pipes till at last like the toper he is obliged to be in a continual state of intoxication, to avoid feeling the effects of his former potations or pipes.

In the same article which has caused the above cursory remarks, our cotemporary of

the Canton Register abuses the good old king David, supposing us, we know not for what reason, to be friendly to his memory. That worthy must hold a much higher place in the estimation of our cotemporary than with us, if he thinks we alluded to him as "the most exalted character."

It was our intention on assuming the Editorship of this paper to have shunned disputes with our cotemporary and to cooperate amicably with him in our duties to the public. On our first appearance in print we were attacked by him in no measured terms, and if we have not dropped the controversy since, it has been in self defence. We are desirous that a good understanding should continue or rather be reassumed and therefore recommend to him in Molière's words

*"Mon frère s'il vous plait, ne discourez point tant,
Et que chacun de nous vive comme il l'entend"*

The following account of Manila from a correspondent will we hope be acceptable to our readers, as this town is rapidly increasing in importance as a shipping station, and little is as yet generally known of it or of the Philippine Islands:—

Owing to calms we had for several days lain close to the entrance of the Bay of Manila and were heartily tired of looking on a land which presents to the eye no novel or particular feature. Cape Mativies, a high promontory at the entrance of the Bay is like all the other land which we had seen of the Island of Luzon, covered with wood and shows no cultivation.

At length we were favored with a breeze which however contrary gave us some hopes of entering the Bay. For a whole day we were beating against the wind and tide between the Corregidor (a small island on which there is a signal station) and the Frailie (a naked rock), without making hardly any progress. Here we were visited by a boat and gave our name, which intelligence was immediately communicated by signal flags to the station on the Corregidor, and thence by two or three intermediate telegraphs to Manila, the Bay from Corregidor to Manila being about 40 miles across. It was night when a fair wind at last enabled us to shape our course direct for Manila. We lost thereby the scenery of the Bay, which however is uniting the great extent of the Bay preventing objects on shore to be distinctly seen, and the land all round, particularly to the North and Northwest is very low. At daylight we found ourselves at about 4 miles from shore between Manila and Cavite. The latter place contains the Naval Arsenal, and here some ships of war are built, which in shape of ram-

hacks are now and then sent to the Mother Country. Cavite also affords shelter to the merchant ships, who when bad weather comes on leave their anchorage near Manila, where vessels are more exposed during heavy gales. Large ships, frequently prefer anchoring in the middle of the Bay, where even if they drag, they run not much risk of being driven ashore.

We came to an anchor within a mile of Manila at about 11 o'clock A.M., and anxious to go on shore hoped to be boarded by the "visita" every moment, but had to wait till after 3 P.M. when at last two handsome barges came alongside, with the Harbourmaster, Doctor, customhouse Officers, Tobacco and Spirit guards, altogether some 15 persons, to ask the state of our health, part from which we came and names of Passengers, which being satisfactorily answered, we were at last allowed to go on shore.

We entered the river of Manila through a kind of canal about a mile long, formed by a double pier, built into the Bay. On one side of the extremity of this pier is the Light-house, very judiciously situated, and useful when lighted, which happens not often, at least not after 10 or 11 o'clock at night, when the lamps are extinguished from want of oil. On the other side is a small fort and battery. The river is deep enough to admit vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet water, and filled with small fishboats, Brigs and "Poonies" (large sailing boats engaged in the coasting trade).

On the left side of the river are the new Customhouse, and on either fort, either of which do not deserve notice on account of their architecture. We landed after having passed the city of Manila, in the suburbs, where we took up lodgings in the only public house of resort in Manila. The Government being too jealous of strangers, to allow of others being set up. This house, probably from want of competitors, is by no means a desirable residence, but fortunately for strangers, the hospitality of the foreign merchants is such, that visitors soon after arrival are invited into their houses.—

The appearance of the town from the sea is not striking. A wall which encompasses the city prevents the smaller houses to be seen, and only the Government and Archbishop's Palace, with some convents and churches, rear their heads above it. The city is the seat of Government of the Philippine Islands, and is chiefly occupied by Government offices, Churches and convents. The streets are narrow, dirty and crooked, and the houses, though frequently very extensive are more square buildings without any architectural merit. The principal square of the city is formed by the Palace, the Cathedral the "Casa de Ayuntamiento" and private houses on the fourth front. The palace, so called as the seat of Government, deserves that name only as being rather spacious. It is a plain square building of two stories. The inner apartments though large and numerous, are exceedingly ill finished, and the walls merely white washed. The Cathedral is small, and the Casa de Ayuntamiento is the only one that appears with an ornamented front. The convents occupy the greatest space of the city, but are inhabited by

few monks only, most of them being preferred to careers in the country soon after their arrival from Spain. There is likewise an institution for the education of female orphans, daughters of Europeans.

The City wall is about 16 to 20 feet high, encircled by a foss, but the fortifications are said to be by no means formidable, and able only to be held against the Natives. They could notwithstanding a regular attack of European troops or tactics.

The suburbs are more extensive than the city itself and here live all the commercial part of the community, where the river, a long which and its branches, most of the best commercial houses are built, affords great facility for the transaction of business.

The situation of the Capital of the Philippine Islands could not be better chosen than it is for the purposes of trade. The river affords excellent shelter to all the smaller vessels with which the coasting trade is carried on, and which collect all the produce of the Island on one spot.—It takes its origin in the Laguna de Bay, a large fresh water lake distant from Manila only about 10 miles, and the extent of which is about 45 miles across. The country near this lake is very fertile, and its produce, chiefly sugar, Oil, Rice, Hemp and Coffee, are with a very trifling expense brought to market, ready for shipment.

In spite of these advantages, and of the extraordinary fertility of the Island in general, the trade of Manila has been until within the last year, comparatively trifling. The cause of this may be found, partly in the jealousy of the Colonial Government against Foreigners, and partly in the inactivity of an influential clique of Spanish merchants, who enjoying some immunities in the exportation of Rice to China, succeeded during a length of time to exclude foreigners from a participation in this trade, while they themselves did not give it that impulse of which it was capable. The present Governor M. de Salazar has at length become aware of the importance of the Export trade from Manila, even if carried on in foreign bottoms, and has freed it from the restriction to which it has been hitherto liable.—This liberal policy has already been rewarded by a great increase in the production of rice, and the Indian owners of a market cultivated lands, which have till now lain waste. The exportation of Rice from Manila alone during the last year exceeded 200,000 Peral, and it is expected that the this years crop will exceed the last by about 10 p. C. The increased cultivation of other produce will soon follow, and we have ourselves been witnesses to the clearing of considerable tracts of land for the cultivation of sugar, coffee and Hemp Plantations. J. V. E.

LETTERS FROM INDIA.

BY

VICTOR JAQUEMONT.

Thursday, December 24th, 1858. Camp of Subalterns, on the Banks of the Ganges. Lat. 24° 35' N. Lon. 84° 16' E.

from Greenwich; 340 Miles N.W. from Calcutta, and 80 Miles E.S.E. from Benares.

THIS time, my dear father, it is not from a little corner of Europe, transported beyond the seas, that I write to you; it is from India. I speak no more English; I eat no bread nor do I sleep in a house. What a difference between this strange life and my existence at Calcutta among the refinements of all kinds of European opulence, grafted on Asiatic luxury! It is scarcely more than a month since I turned Arab, and it already seems that I could have been born no where but under a tent. Borrow Arrowsmith's Atlas, or a map by Major Rennel; and start with me from Calcutta on the evening of the 31st of November.

I informed you from Barrackpore, where I stopped the next morning, of the total absence of events on my first day's march. On the second day, I arrived at Chandernagore, after crossing the Hoogly. I found my knife and fork placed and my bed permanently made at our good governor's the same who formerly made war on M. Duvancel, with his thirty-two seapoys. (N. B. they had no cartridges). He is thirty years older than I am; but at the moment of leaving Europe, I felt myself drawn towards him by the mass of opinions and feelings in which men of the same country partake, without nevertheless having any proper or individual resemblance. However, I stood firm against all his entreaties, and stayed with him only one night, to afford rest to my men and cattle from the hurry and disorder of my departure. On the 30th, I sent them only as far as Hoogly, five miles to the north of Chandernagore, on the banks of the river of the same name. All the laggards had joined, and those whom zeal had led the first day beyond my first halt, had been overtaken the day after on the banks of the river.

At Hoogly I found my baggage arranged round a pretty bungalow, my bed made, and first pilau ready in an unfinished, but very clean room. I was about to make an assault on my first mountain of rice, when a *djemadar*, a sort of native usher, a servant of some rank, was despatched to me from a neighbouring house—that of the collector. I found that he wished to know who I was, and I sent him Lord W. Bentinck's passport. Immediately there was a second message, an invitation to dine and sleep; I refused, on pretence of having a long beard. On this, the collector's steward was despatched to me with half a dozen cooks, tables, chairs, saucepans, spits, &c., to assist mine (as the collector supposed) in preparing my dinner. In return for this, I thought I could do no less than pay him a visit; and having only a garden to cross, I went and thanked my obliging neighbour, accepting of his kind offers only a chair and a table. In the evening he sent me a guard to watch, during the night, round my little domain, and a *tschoopressy*, a kind of armed messenger, very useful to a traveller, like the defunct janissaries in Turkey. This man, who brought me a very polite note, had orders to accompany me as far as Burdwan, forty-five miles to the north west.

This was a notable addition to my caravan, at the head of which I arrived in this city on Thursday morning without

accident. It is the seat of a civil station. There are eight Englishmen here, who judge, tax, and in one word govern, a million four hundred thousand Indians, including a Rajah, who is upon paper the richest private individual in India.

I had a letter for the poorest of these eight Englishmen, the engineer officer superintending the roads. My reception here was even kinder, if possible, than at Calcutta. To tell you why, or how, is really impossible. Captain Vetch is a Scotchman, religious, &c. Moreover he is old enough to be my father; his wife, much younger than himself, is a rigid presbyterian. Are these, I ask you, a happy prelude to sympathy? Nevertheless, they have since written to me *con amore*: you would be touched if you saw their letter. Being introduced by my host to the seven other Europeans, a grand dinner was organised without delay for the next day, at the house of the colonel of the provincial regiment. I owed my people a day's rest, and I wanted some myself to adjust my paraphernalia, prior to entering the jungle. Captain Vetch having mentioned to me the propriety of a guard, in those districts unfrequented by Europeans, I demanded one from the magistrate, and sent my passport to him. It was immediately returned with five seapoys in full uniform, cartridges in their cartouches, &c., who are placed under my orders, as far as the first military station, Hazarabang, eighty leagues from Burdwan.

Since I left Burdwan, I have travelled with a military escort, and shall have this guarantee around me as long as I am in India: Lord William did not tell me the magic effect that his firman would produce. My little guard, which I can increase according to circumstances, adds little to my personal safety here, which would be nearly perfect without it: but with it, I am certain of not being robbed. When I start in the morning with some of my men, and two of my seapoys, I am sure that my cars will arrive behind, and that my servants will not plunder them and run away. No obstacle will stop them: if they sink in a bog, or are stranded in the bed of a torrent—if the oxen stop at the foot of a mountain, without being able to get over it, my serjeant with his red dress will know how to find hands to help them along. Where should I now be without my guard? Undoubtedly, drowned in the mud of some river near Burdwan. For a month past I have tasted of the sweets absolute power; it is certainly a very convenient thing. Of course, I make the most temperate use of it; and you know that under a Marcus Aurelius, this most simple of all forms of government is, at the same time, the best.

When my baggage arrives at the place I have marked out for my encampment, my generalissimo, with the most formidable and stiffest air in the world, comes to say that all is in good order; he then urges on the little operation of pitching the tent. At night he comes to receive his orders for the morrow, and to inform me that he has posted a sentinel at my canvas door. Pistols and guns sleep in their holsters and cases, unless the vicinity is very fertile in tigers; in which case I have always something ready at hand to make,

at least, a great deal of noise. You know how Porphyre has provided for that.

But let us resume our map. From Burdwan, I proceeded for seven days to the north west on the left bank of the Damaboudour, called also Dummodah, Doonna, &c., by geographers (it may, however, be the exact pronunciation of its name in other parts of its course), passing through Manniore and Dignagur. It was there that I first encountered jungles, and I confess I was very much disappointed. I had imagined a thick impenetrable forest, offering all the richness of form and colour to be found in tropical vegetation, bristling with thorny trees, interlaced with arborescent shrubs, and climbing plants, mountain to the tops of the highest trees, and falling gracefully back, like cascades of flowers. At Rio Janeiro and Saint Domingo I had seen scattered features of this picture; but here I found myself amongst woods still more monotonous than those of Europe, with some stunted underwood; and instead of the roaring of tigers in the distance, the noise of the woodman's axe.

(To be Continued.)

The following account of atrocities lately committed near the Sandwich Islands we have taken from the Canton Register of 23d inst: It is to be hoped that something can be done to protect ships that peaceably visit those parts for the purposes of trade, though we fear that this will be extremely difficult, partly on account of the great distance from Shipping stations and partly because the Natives have such great advantages from their acquaintance with the locality, to escape pursuit. Many of the Islands are inaccessible except to the smallest boats.

Mané, Sandwich Islands, 24th Dec. 1835.

The *Awashouts* arrived in November, under command of her third officer, Mr. Jones. Captain Coffin, the first and second officers and some of the seamen were killed by the natives off *Bering's* island on October the 5th. This island is in about 6° 30' N. and 159° 30' E. The natives came off in canoes, and soon after coming over the sides, they seized the cutting spades, and made an attack. Captain Coffin fell the first victim; the mate, after killing the native who struck the captain, was himself killed by a spade. The second officer jumped overboard, and was killed in the water by a native with a paddle. A seaman leaped overboard, and was drowned. The third officer, after being overpowered on deck, sprang into the forehold, from whence he made his way between decks into the cabin, where he hunted up the muskets and loaded them. Several of his men joined him, and by firing through the cabin gangway they killed some of the natives. The chief got possession of the helm, and was trying to head the ship towards the shore, about two miles distant, when he was shot by a musket ball which came

through the binnacle. Mr. Jones and his seven men now made ready for a rush upon deck, determined to clear them and retake the ship. Just as they were ascending the gangway, however, the men from aloft cried out that the decks were clear. On losing their chief all the natives jumped overboard. Thus the vessel was rescued, and the rest of the crew were saved by a kind Providence from an impending and awful destruction. One seaman died of his wounds on the passage; and one is still confined to his bed. A handsome subscription has been got up for him. The *Awashouts* belongs to Falmouth.

January 4th.—I add a line to tell you sad news. The Schooner *Honduras* of Boston, which sailed from this place on a shelling expedition to the southern group, under command of Captain Scott, arrived to day from *Strong's* Island, where Captain Scott and thirteen of his men were massacred by the natives!—Captain Scott went on shore with eight of his men, soon after coming to anchor. In a short time he was seen by the mate on board running towards the beach, calling to him to load the guns and fire upon the natives. But at this time there were some twenty or thirty natives on board, who also commenced an attack. All the company on board were killed, excepting the mate and a boy. The mate seized a cutlass and killed several natives, when the two, being overpowered, went below in the cabin, loaded four muskets and cleared the decks. These two, the only survivors, slipped the cable, and by help of a light breeze, which providentially sprung up at the time, escaped. They navigated the vessel to Ascension Is. in 11 days, where they had left the supercargo. The white vagabonds upon the island instigated the natives to take the vessel; but the king, a personal friend of the supercargo, sent him word that he was not safe, and actually sent off 130 natives to remain on board his vessel to defend her against the infamous plots of the white men. The supercargo returned to *Strong's* Island, but could neither see nor hear any tidings of Captain Scott, though he sailed about the island for a month. He then saw one of the *Waverly's* boats, and was twice fired upon from a large gun: too certain evidence that she too with her twenty three souls had been cut off at the island. But this does not finish the melancholy catalogue of disasters.

The *Jessie*, Captain Roger, left this place in company with the *Honduras*, and while lying to at night to windward of one of the islands, the *Serang*, a Bengalee, came up, and with an axe murdered the captain, mate, two whites and two native seamen. He then attacked the second officer, who had a severe struggle with him, and both fell exhausted. When the supercargo came up from below, supposing that the natives had attacked them, he cried—"are the decks clear, Serang?"—"All clear, Sir." He then went forward and saw the dead bodies, but discovering no native or canoe about, he at once knew the guilty wretch and advanced towards him with a pistol. The Serang had barely strength enough to crawl overboard, where he was shot by the supercargo. What an awful series of disasters!—While such judgments are abroad, will not thoughtless women learn righteousness?"

Such are some of the fruits of the Treaty which appears intended to fix and limit the extent of duties chargeable by each nation upon the goods of the other! and which instead of effecting any thing of the kind with regard to the British, has left us open to a system of restriction and prohibition which may be carried to any extent—for, if there be nothing contained in the terms or spirit of the Treaty which limits

Moreover, we were much surprised to learn that some of the most pure principles of republicanism are recognized by the inhabitants of this most despotic country. It is well known that the people in general, throughout China, dwell in villages, in many of which no governmental officers are stationed. Yet every village must have its head man, and if necessary, a police. This head man is chosen by the resident villagers, of their own free will, receives such natural salary as they please to give, holds his office during good behavior, but may be deposed and another substituted in his room by the uncontrollable voice of the principal persons in the place. The selection of this chief is done without the intervention of strife which attend elections to higher officers in some other countries. It is the more easy, because the inhabitants of any village bring to general all of one family, or at least one family predominating. It is necessary only to choose out the most upright branch of that family as the chief man. Though this person has not the rank of a governmental officer, yet custom has given him a certain degree of authority, and he is the head of the village in the view of the government, and as such is held responsible and is very frequently the organ of communication with the emperor. His powers extend to the jurisdiction of many of the civil affairs of the place, to the taxation of the place, to the village of Whampoa, where are near two thousand taxable males, and probably five or eight thousand inhabitants in all. The salary of this head man is 4000 rix dollars. The him

under him fourteen police or watchmen. These have direct control over the village; for though the Hoppo of Canton has a custom-house establishment there, yet it is not concerned with the government of the village, but only with the hoppers appropriate duties. The governor also has two officers resident there, either to watch over the hoppo's servants or over foreigners; they receive and transmit from each commadore the report of the arrival of every foreign vessel, taking from him on the occasion a fee of twelve or fifteen dollars.

If any one is disposed to appeal from the decision of the head man, the first to which he can appeal is the *Seun kien*, the chief officer of a *tsé*, which is the name of the subdivisions of a *heén*, or district. Of these *tsé*, the district of *Pwanyu* has four; and the *tsé* which includes *Whampoa* comprises one hundred and sixty-four villages, each having its head man. But of late years, owing to the alarming increase of crime, and especially to the dangerous ascendancy of the *Triad Society*, an additional arrangement has been made by the people, which, according to the testimony of our informant, works well. Twenty-four different villages have joined together to build a large house for purposes of general consultation; this stands at the markettown on the south of the island of *Honan*. A keeper or president is appointed over this public hall, where the head men of these twenty-four villages meet, and in conjunction with the president deliberate and decide on any cases upon which either one may ask advice. If they agree to present an accusation against any one, the charge with all their names affixed is forwarded direct to the *cheheén*. When this happens, seldom does the accused return to his native place again; transportation is the least which will be adjudged to him. These consultations and accusations are all secret at the time, and only disclosed by the event. The president of this public hall receives a salary of \$400 per annum. At this hall, once a month, all who desire it of the students in these twenty-four villages assemble before the president, and are examined on a theme proposed by him. The time devoted to this exercise is less than half a day, and the number of assembled pupils must be small.

Notwithstanding all these preventives, disorders and evils abound. "Ah!" said our Chinese friend, "the times are changed, and the people are rapidly growing worse. This moon I have lost a friend, who was ninety-five years of age, and who, when living, often used to sit and tell me tales of the olden times. The people of frugal and honest habits are fast disappearing, and a new degenerate race is growing up. Once it was not the rage to gain wealth, but when a man had secured a subsistence he gave place to others. If a ferryman in the morning had made enough to procure him food for the day, he then withdrew to make room for others who had not been so successful. But now their avails of labor both day and night fail to satisfy their thirst for money. Formerly, even the fish of this river did not hesitate to be caught by any one who put down his net properly for them; but now the toil of a week will not

yield more than the work of an hour once did. Theft, robberies, and kidnapping are growing more and more frequent, and keeping the people in alarm. Within a short time past, I can enumerate six or eight instances in this vicinity of carrying off young girls, to be sold as slaves or ransomed by their friends. The way is for the kidnappers to give notice to the parents that if a certain sum, from fifteen to one hundred dollars, be sent within a certain time to a set place, the girl shall be returned; otherwise is kept or sold as a slave. Twenty-seven years ago, a girl was stolen in this way, and on the failure of ransom, sold as a maid-servant to a man in the city of Canton, by whom she was raised to the dignity of concubine, and then of a favorite wife; after bringing up her own family, and experiencing maternal solicitudes, it came into her heart to seek out her parents. Proclamation was accordingly made to find the father with such a name and surname, and at length, the poor old couple were found, nearly penniless, houseless, and as they thought, childless. The daughter took them to the city, relieved their wants, and comforted their old age."

NOTICE.—Mr. WILKINSON DENT has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 1st day of February 1836.

EDWARD ELWELL,
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Lintin, 13th January 1835.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co
Secretary.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

TERMS.

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"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to shut the law; and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 5TH. 1836.

No. 26.

ARRIVED.—Syed Khan, Mackinnon from Calcutta.—
 Dos Amigos (Sp. formerly Ship Carvon) from Manila, 27th.
 Am. the Gaspar Whiting, 28th.—Wetter Scott, Grange
 from Batavia—the J. N. Gosler, Donis from Philadelphia,
 25th, October, British Ship Hector, Smith from Java.—

PASSENGER.—John N. Gosler, Dr. Edmund Earle.

SAILED.—24th, Canton, Coles for Batavia, Catharine,
 Rietmeyer for Batavia, and Rotterdam 2d Instant, 4th,
 Instant, Hellespont, Henry for Manila, 1st, Inst. Cowages
 Family for Singapore, and Calcutta.—

PASSENGERS.—Canton, R. Browne Esq.—

We had been misinformed in stating in our last week's paper that the Syed Khan had gone to the East Coast, contrary to the expectations of holders of bills of lading for Opium at Macao, since no such Opium had to be delivered by her.—

From the Canton Register.—The Sir Herbert Compton arrived at Singapore on the evening of 5th February from Bombay 24th December.—The Isabella Robertson exchanged Nos. with the Lady Grant off Point Romania, all well. The U. S. Sloop of war, Vincennes, Anlick Esq Commander sailed from Singapore on the morning of 6th February. The Earl of Clare left Singapore 4th February, for China.

Ships from China that have passed through the straits of Sunda. November 30th, Lady Kennaway, Bolton. December 2d, Earl Grey, Robinson, (from Manila) for Cork. Eliza Stewart, Miller for London, December 4th Remdale, E. C. Friend for London.

The Lady Grant Capt. Jeffry arrived at Lintin on the 26th Ulr. having left Bengal on the 20th January and Singapore on the 6th February, thus accomplishing the Passage from Bengal in 27 days, being two days less than that of the Red Rover, 3 days less than the Waterwitch and 4 days less than the Cowages Family. When in the Straits of Malacca three Malay Prangs chased her, but while the breeze lasted could not come up.

At 7 o'clock in the evening it fell calm and at about midnight the piratical prangs were alongside, preparing for an attack, when fortunately some well aimed Cannon shots made the Malays sheer off. The Pirates no doubt believed the Lady Grant to be one of the small craft generally trading between Penang, Malacca and Singapore, and which are but scantily provided with the means of defence.

COMPANY'S ADVANCES ON OPIUM.

We are led to make a few remarks on this subject, from having read a long article in the Singapore Chronicle recopied from the Bengal Herald of 3 January. This article states that the only objection to which the intention of the Bengal Government, to make advances on Opium to China, is liable, is the demoralizing effect such a practice would have on it's subjects, who seeing their Government engaged in smuggling transactions, would lose that delicate sense of morality, which they either do possess or ought to possess. The author also laments that there are a few enlightened men "that are likely to be injured by the baneful influence of bad example sanctioned by so respectable an authority as that of Government." But at the same time congratulates the remainder of British subjects on their being so stupid, that they will not be able to judge, whether the acts of the Government are just or unjust.

He seems to have forgotten that the Government already sets the immoral example of selling for the Chinese market, an article which there is prohibited, and that it allows vessels to clear out from Calcutta for China with Cargoes of Opium. It is therefore not ignorant of the ultimate destination of the Drug, and the moral fault as the clever article has it, being once committed, we do really not see, how the fact of receiving Partpayment for the Opium in China, which they would do on making advances, can add to its culpability.—

The reasons which this writer states in favor of the proposed measure are the very same

that ought to be stated against it. If hitherto private merchants have with their own Capital carried on a trade, very lucrative to the Government, and made great profits, why then are they to lose this legitimate trade, by entering into competition with the Government, who from much greater command of Capital will find it easy to monopolize the whole of the advances generally made on Opium for shipment. It is stated that the means of placing funds in China in that manner would not come under the denomination of trade, and that the Company's charter would thereby not be infringed. It is not altogether a commercial speculation to lend money on respondentia? To run the risk of the sea and of the market on the goods on which money was lent, and further that of the solvency of those to whom advances were made, and to be repaid for such risks by the profits attending such a speculation? If this is not a purely commercial speculation, we are ignorant of what commerce is.

The writer of the same article then goes on to say that another reason in favor of the plan proposed, is its giving employment to people who had nothing to subsist on before. Why if the Government were to advance to people of no substance the whole amount of the Opium, the trade would be altogether on its own account, and very probably a losing one.

To us it appears that the chief objection to be made against this mode of providing for funds in China is, that thereby the Government, while it precludes its own subjects from making commercial profits, will ruin a hitherto profitable trade, and not only not reap any advantages itself, but be a loser, besides infringing its charter as we have already before observed.

The reason why we foresee ruin to the Opium trade if the proposed measure is acted on, is that all such Opium on which the Government has made advances, will be forced into the market without waiting for a favorable time, in order to raise the money required for advances on tea. Thus the prices must be lowered, precluding others, who justly expected to make a reasonable profit on the outlay of their own capital, from being remunerated. The consequence therefore will be a reduction of prices here, and the withdrawal of Capital

lets from the sales at Calcutta, where the want of competition, will soon lower the prices sufficiently, to confine the Government, that whatever their profits may be on Respondentia, their loss on the sales under the new system will be much greater.

Our Contemporary in his last number promises to lead us through his "Camp" and we of course began to peruse his leader with a great deal of interest to make ourselves acquainted with his mental fortifications, but we have to complain of bad faith since he left us at the "Outposts of forced labor." He not once alludes to his former assertion, except denying that he made it, that if the Government of India were to discontinue the Opium Monopoly, the cultivation of that drug would cease almost entirely, and which assertion we believe in our last number to have proved to be unsupported nay even opposed by uncontrovertible evidence. He cleverly skips the real argument altogether, and quibbles on the meaning of forced labor. He says, the Ryot in order to cultivate Opium, receives advances, he must pay his debt by his labor, "erga" his labor is forced. With as much reason may he say, that the pages both of his & our weekly paper are filled up by forced labor, because our Subscribers pay in advance.

He very appropriately fortifies his "camp" with a long article from the Bengal Herald upon the Company's advances on Opium as Respondentia. To this article we have already alluded above, written before we received the Canton Register, and do not doubt the propriety of his choosing such auxiliaries.

We have been told that some disturbances have broken out in Pek here and a Mandarin of no high rank had his head cut off by the populace. A Military Mandarin has been dispatched from Canton to that Province, to inform himself of the cause of these riots and to report thereon.

A NEW REPUBLIC.

It is rumored, that the only Government of that kind hitherto existing in Asia is about to be established at Mou, since the inhabitants of that Peninsula threaten to throw off their allegiance to the Mother Country, and two hostile parties are actually surveying each other from two forts on opposite hills. As yet we believe no engagement with mortal weapons has taken place, but when the two armies meet, something such to no less than at least 90 men, the Republican party being represented as the stronger, it is feared that blood will flow, if words are not efficient.

This revolution is said to have been caused by an order from Labador for the Governor of Mou to resign his office, the execution of which order was resisted. The hostile

parties are now headed one by the Governor and the other by the Military Commander. We are not acquainted with the respective resources of the factions, and do not therefore attempt to judge hostile but if the Republicans gain the day, we shall have to add one more to the List of Nations.

We have been obliged with the loss of a File of New York daily Advertiser to the 20th October, received by the Nippon, and extract the following News from Liverpool 1st of October, and London 20th September.

General Mina had been appointed Captain General of Catalonia. The Carlists were very active in the North of Spain, though no decisive battles have been fought.

In consequence of M. Montebello's appointment to the head of the Ministry—the Christianism had become more confident, and Cortes heads in London had risen to 64½ @ 64 per Cent. The most important measure of the new Minister in the intended appropriation to the redemption of the state of Church-Property to the amount of a million Sterling, after which even all the Clergy will be provided for from the same Property.

There was some rumour of the King of Holland intending to abdicate in favor of his Son. The King of the Belgians was on a Visit to the English Court.

Cash on the 26th, September, 51 @ 90½ for money and for time 51 @ 90½—Ourselves 51 per Cent Premium.

We find nothing else of public interest in these papers—except that the political excitement in the United States, originating in the coming election of President was very great, and party spirit very violent.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.

The following is from a New York Commercial Paper of 29d October.—It has been discovered that a serious adulteration has been made in some of the Mexican Dollars sent into this country. This applies only to the mint of Guadalajara.

We have been told that a similar discovery has been made by a house in London, which on receiving a large sum and discovering the fraud, sent it back to Mexico at a very great discount to mark its opinion of the fraudulent set the more strongly. In London also it was found that only the Guadalajara Dollars were deficient, those from other mints were tried and found sufficient.

Mexican Dollars are valued in seven different Mints, viz in Mexico with the letters M., in Guadalajara with G., in Guaymas with G., in San Luis de Potosi with P. in Durango with D., in Zacatecas with Z., and we believe in Salinas with S.

SINGAPORE INSTITUTION.

This building, commenced under the auspices of Mr. Stamford Raffles, was not half finished when it was discontinued from want of funds, and has been utterly neglected during a great many years, presenting to view the uncom-

mon sight of a large ruin, in a rapidly passing wilderness only 17 years old.—We are glad to see in the Singapore papers that at a meeting of the Colonization a movement to the restoration of the Stamford Raffles, which however was never commenced, is nothing worthy the memory of the founder of Singapore could be accomplished for the sum collected (about £ 5000), this money has been appropriated to complete the building of the Institution. The original object of this Institution was, and we believe still is, to give a liberal education to the children of the more respectable families among the Malays, and Chinese.

It is much to be hoped that this association, so the friends, with what may otherwise be collected will be sufficient to carry Mr. T. Raffles plan into effect.

INCENDIARISM IN SINGAPORE.

It appears that on Tuesday night a most serious attempt was made to set fire to the town. At the foot of market street, and in the principal part of the town there are a number of wooden houses chiefly adjoining each other belonging to a respectable Chinese merchant of this settlement named Chang-Lang, and all as present surrounded with the exception of one, in which a quantity of Dynamite and other combustible materials had been piled up and fired.

The Fumes, in going their rounds on the night mentioned, fortunately discovered smoke issuing from the vacant shop and knowing the same to be unaccounted, very properly forced the door and extinguished a considerable fire which would arising have burst forth in flames, and which with a strong northerly wind might have consumed a great part of the town. We are happy to state that the Magistrate on being every means within their power for the detection of the party or parties guilty of this diabolical attempt upon the lives and property of others, and have offered a reward of 5000 Rs. D., to any one for information which may lead to conviction of the culprits. Singapore Chronicle December, 26th.

We observe from the Singapore Free Press of 6th Feb. that a General Meeting of the inhabitants of Singapore was held there at the Reading-Room on the 6th of Feb. to take into consideration the proposed annexation of Government to levy duties on the Import and Export trade of Singapore.

The following Petition was unanimously agreed on and will be forwarded to Lord Almoncy, in the Chamberlain of Manchester and Glasgow, to the Supreme Government, and to the local Government of India.

PETITION.

The humble Petition of the undersigned British Merchants and others inhabiting and residing on the Island of Singapore

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners have learned with great regret, that it is the intention of the Supreme Government to establish a Custom House and levy duties at this place

to provide means for the suppression of Piracy in those seas; a measure in the opinion of your Petitioners that will have a most injurious effect on the commercial prosperity of the place.

That your Petitioners are confidently of opinion that the present commercial importance of Singapore is entirely owing to its having been continued a Free Port, without any obnoxious restrictions on its Trade; that most of the Native Traders have been induced to resort to this Port in preference to others on the Island of Java and elsewhere solely on that account.

That your Petitioners humbly beg to bring to your notice, the advantages of Singapore as a commercial depot, both to Great Britain and British India; the Imports being composed to a large extent of the Produce and Manufactures of those two Countries, and considerably promote the National industry of both in various branches. The return exports are composed of articles which pay a large amount of duties and thus add considerably to the Revenue of both countries.

That your Petitioners further beg to represent, that a considerable branch of the Trade here is the transshipment of goods sent solely for the purpose of being forwarded to their ultimate destination; which branch would be completely destroyed by the imposition of any duties what-

That the Dutch Port of Rhio is but one day's sail from Singapore, and is a Free Port. Your Petitioners therefore humbly submit that the levying any duties on the Trade of this place would have the effect of transferring a considerable portion of the Native Trade to that Port. For, though by the schedule furnished by the Honorable the Governor to your Petitioners, the Native boats are freed from paying duties, it would be necessary to prevent smuggling, to subject them to the forms of a Custom House establishment, which would be nearly as obnoxious to them as the payment of Duties.

Your Petitioners also represent the large expense that would be incurred by having a Custom House with an efficient establishment to prevent smuggling and submit that from local causes the facility of smuggling would be so great that a very large porportion of the amount of Duties collected would have to be expended in the Custom House establishment.

Your Petitioners submit that this settlement has since its establishment been rapidly increasing in Population and Revenue; that the former has doubled itself within the last seven years, and the latter for the official year ending 1824-25, shews an excess of *Sa. Rs.* 40,000 over the preceding year.

That many of your Petitioners have been induced off the faith of this Settlement being continued a Free Port, to invest large sums of Money on Buildings for commercial and other purposes, the value of which will in their opinion be much deteriorated by the falling off of the Trade consequent on the imposition of Duties.

Your Petitioners are of opinion that a Steam Boat would be most efficacious in suppressing Piracy, and might also be employed occasionally in the conveyance of the Court on Circuit and other Government purposes thereby saving the Government a considerable amount annually expended for those purposes.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the valuable Trade of Singapore may not be endangered by any duties being imposed thereon; but that it may be allowed to remain in the same free state it has hitherto done.

TEJAS.

We copy from the New York Evening Star of 26th October the following letter, from which it would appear that the settlers of that fine Country are resolved to separate themselves from Mexico and to become either independent, or another State of the American Union. The latter we think is the most likely to happen.

"I do not think it would be prudent for you and our family to come to Texas, until the affairs of the country assume a more peaceful aspect."

St. Anna has applied to the Priests for two millions of dollars and six thousand men, to put down the Rebels of Texas, (as he styles us,) but it is in reality to turn out the Protestants and establish the Roman Catholic Religion. We are preparing for war in every part of Texas—not partisan war, but constitutional war, as did our forefathers in the Revolution.

A grand Convention is to assemble at San Felipe on the 10th of October next. The members will be something like 50 in number, from all the districts.

I have been returned a member by a large majority, in favor of entire secession and absolute independence of the Mexican Government, be it what it may—Republican, Centralism, or Imperialism.

Our position is at this time extremely interesting to the United States, and in fact to all the powers of Europe, who have relations with the Mexican Government. A Provincial Government will be immediately formed, and a regular army of 3000 men raised and equipped to take the field.

We look upon our independence as absolutely certain. We have now the command of all the harbors in Texas, and have driven out every garrison from the interior of our fine country. Some 15 hundred troops have been sent against us, but they have (unexpectedly) returned; being afraid to move against our riflemen, to the amount of 300, or more. They have sent to Mexico for a reinforcement, and St. Anna has pledged himself to the priests, to head the army in person. Col. Austin has just returned from Mexico, where he has been in prison for the last two years; he has united all parties. We have just received news of a victory obtained by one of our small vessels (the San

Pelipa) in the successful repulse and subsequent capture of the Corco, Capt. Thompson. The engagement, lasted about an hour, when the naval representative of St. Anna lowered his peak, and hauled down his colors himself; the all brave Mexicans having previously deserted their posts and gone down into the hold. This Thompson has been the scourge of our coast and bays. We are now sitting up two other vessels to guard our own coast. In fact, although no war has been declared, we are in a complete state of warfare, and in six weeks expect to give to the world a declaration of independence: So soon as this glorious event takes place, we shall send an agent to Washington, to solicit an acknowledgment of our independence: but in the mean time, we know of at least 5000 soldiers, principally riflemen, from Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. who are only waiting for the event.

Every one who assists, whether on land or at sea, will be munificently rewarded by the Texas Republic in the fairest land under the finest climate in the known world. I have been so much engaged lately in political meetings, committees of safety and correspondence, &c. &c. that I have had time for little else; in fact, the whole country is only a five to one single subject, Liberty or Death: for such we will get if we do not turn the tables on St. Anna and his reformed Priests. I think the Kentucky boys will play the shaven crowns a sharp game if they take any of them: God save the mark. My own affairs are going on as well as I can expect: the Mill stops, of course, muster days, drill days, rejoicing days for victory, &c. but all will soon be quiet, and then we shall reap a fine harvest.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

For foregoing papers see our Nos. 231 and 232.

In my last paper I gave you an account of the local situation of Manila, the seat of the Government of the Philippine Islands. At the head of the Government is the "Captain General" at present M. de Salazar, who took possession of his office in September 1826. The power of the Captain General or Governor is nominally unlimited, but most particularly at present, whilst the mother country is engaged in a civil war, he wielded with the utmost circumspection, there being always a number of employes to report the smallest action that is capable of a misrepresentation, to the Government in Europe, which having lost partly through the defection of their own officers all the American Colonies, is doubly anxious to preserve the East Indian Possessions, and is but too prone to believe in underhand connivances against its own officers.

The mother country is in continual state of the defection of the Philippine Islands. Even Spaniards find it extremely difficult to obtain permission to trade at Manila, and many of those who, driven from South America by the Revolution, hoped to find protection from their flag in Manila, were not allowed to land, and even now if a Spaniard arrives at Manila

from any part of the Globe without a permission from the Government in Spain, he has to suffer delay and vexation before he can land, and is under Police surveillance during his stay. I saw a young man, a Spaniard, whose brother commands one of the Ships trading in Rice between Manila and China, by whose invitation he had left Spain and though not a Sailor by trade, had worked his passage out, in the same vessel which brought the late Captain General. This young man on applying for leave to remain on shore, could not obtain his permission, though his brother who is in good circumstances, offered security that he should not become burthenous to the Government. All his hopes were thus blighted and he told me with tears in his eyes that he had no alternative but to work his passage back again, as the Government would not even allow him to remain in Manila, until a permission could be obtained for him from Spain.

I have no doubt that the Governor is thus severe not to give a handle for malicious insinuations to his enemies.

The present Colonial Government is naturally of the Christiano-party, and therefore has to contend with the Clergy who to a man are Carlistas, and who draw into their party their numerous dependants and others a great many over whom their influence is paramount. Should affairs in Spain assume a favorable position for Don Carlos, it is very possible that this party, which I consider the strongest of the two, would openly declare for him and find no great difficulty in gaining over the Garrison. The priests are the only ones possessed of much money, and this may be effectually used to seduce the officers and soldiers, the pay of the former being barely sufficient to maintain them. Besides, a great many private individuals are much indebted to the convents, without the means of refunding, and threatening with prosecutions for payment would make them followers of Don Carlos. The Indian Population takes no part in these political contests, except if one of the party wishes to strengthen themselves with them, and in that case they would side with the priests who have an unlimited control over them.

The four great sources of Revenue in the Philippine Islands, are, the Capitation Tax, the Maritime duties, the Tobacco — the Tolly or Coo-wine Monopolies, besides some other incomes, &c. that tax levied on Chinese, which is said to amount to between \$ 10, @ 20,000 per annum, and others of less importance.

A considerable surplus of income is said to be annually remitted to Spain. The greatest expense of the Colonial Government is the maintenance of the Garrison, which amounts to 6 @ 1000, among which about 1500 Europeans, and the rest Indians, the latter offered exclusively by England. The appearance of the Troops is very good, and their number more than sufficient to maintain the superiority of the Spaniards.

The naval establishment, though also very expensive is not so effective as the Military. The former consists of a number of small craft called Pontones, intended for the destruction of the piratical Malays who infest the sea to the south-

are now doing, by endeavouring to shut out our manufactures from their ports. It could easily be shown, what experience has already proved, that an opposite course would greatly add to their colonial revenues. Is it then expected, by imposing such burdensome restrictions upon the importation of British Cottons and Woollens into Java, to secure a consumption among its six millions of population of Dutch articles of the same kind, and convert Holland into a great manufacturing nation! No policy could be more short-sighted. Holland possesses no facilities for the operations of manufacture and her home consumption of such articles amount to next to nothing. In the course of events one may lose Java, as we lost Bengiam,—and what then would be the situation of her capitalists and manufacturing population who had been engaged and trained up in a branch of industry, foreign to the natural means and wants of the country, and maintained by a system of forcing and belitering, for the produce of which she had lost her best and only market?

It is probable that some representation, upon the subject of these observations, from the merchants of this place, aided by their friends at home would not be considered unworthy of attention by government, and would eventually lead to the fair opening of so desirable a field for our capital and enterprise raised Calcutta in the short space of half a century to be the wealthier and finest city the East ever saw. They raised Madras midst the sands of the Carnatic in the same period to the second rank. They converted the barren island of Bombay into the second commercial city in Asia—They have rendered Canton superior in wealth and population to the Imperial city. In six years they collected 12,000 industrious inhabitants in the hitherto desert and barren island of Singapore, who instead of committing depredations upon trade, like its quondam inhabitants, export and import jointly to the value of fourteen millions of Dollars annually. The same British capital and enterprise, let it be added, regenerated Batavia itself, are still its main supports and converted five millions of Javanese, strangers for two centuries to the productions of European industry, into extensive consumers of British manufactures. It is clear that the agents which are capable of producing such effects may be safely recommended to the respect and consideration of every prudent and enlightened government."

A Proclamation has just been issued at Macao by the Chamber of Representatives (i. e. the Senate) that from and after the 1st of March of this year: until the expiration of Twelve months, European Goods, Produce and manufactures, imported by Vessels of every Nation, will be admitted to Entrepport, for exportation to Canton or to Seaward on paying a duty of 14 per cent upon their Nett Invoice value, together with a moderate charge for Godownrent and Cooly-hire.—Bonded Goods will not be permitted to remain in the Government Ware Houses longer than six months, but may be lodged in private Godowns upon the Owner or Agent giving Security that the Entrepport Regulations shall be

strictly complied with, as well as for the payment of duties and other expenses.

This liberal measure of the Macao Government cannot but be highly acceptable to foreign merchants in Canton, who would prefer to Ware-houses their valuable goods in Macao, as being comparatively more secure against the danger of fire. They will besides be able to dispose of their goods with greater freedom, than if they deposited them at once with a Security Merchant, at whose mercy they at present in a manner are. It is very desirable that this measure were extended also to the Goods, produce and manufactures of India and of all ports and places to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

Our Correspondent informs us that it was thought that the Chinese would have no objection to this measure, because it would in a manner lessen the many annoyances caused by the Shipping at Lintin, nor would their Revenue suffer from it more than it does at present.

The Governor of Macao becoming at same time responsible for the behavior of sailors in his port, would ensure their tranquility.

In our next we shall give to our readers the translation of the Proclamation issued at Macao on the 1st of March on this subject.

NOTICE—Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAIG & Co.

JOSEPH CRAIG.

Canton, 1st March, 1836.

NOTICE—Mr. WILKINSON DENT has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.

DANIELL. & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any out ward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co
Secretary.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

TERMS.

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For 6 Months - - - " 6 - - ditto. ditto.
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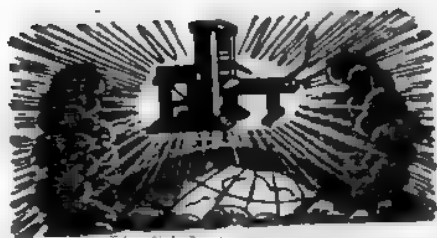
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Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 12th. 1836.

No. 37.

ARRIVED Maria, Revnell from Singapore, Bombay Castle. Wemyss from Calcutta. Lady Hayes, Ovenstone from Lombok, Amer. Virginia Michael from Batavia, Sp. Colon, Muller from Manila, Orwell. Living from Manila sailed and despatched. Children, Durocher for Batavia 8th Syed Khan, Mackinnon for Calcutta. Aurelia, Hadly for Bombay, Hellespont, Henry and Niantick for Manila, Man-gles, Carr for the Straits. John Gilpin, Walsh for Val-paraiso. Louisa Campbell, Macqueen for London despatched yesterday. Rasselas, Parker, for Manila.

The Lady Grant will be despatched to-morrow for Calcutta. Only the Vanguard remains laid on for London to sail early in April.

Letters from Manila of the 27th Feb. mention that the L'Esperance from Java for China had owing to severe weather she experienced in the Pacific been obliged to put into that port in distress. The extent of damage had not been ascertained when the Orwell left.

The Brian Boru from Liverpool and the Spanish ships Ygnacia and Buen Suceso had arrived from Cadix the latter bringing dates to the second October. No political news of interest had transpired.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT LINTIN.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Capt. Jeffrey of the LADY GRANT, relating the melancholy manner in which Mr. Plaxton his chief officer met his death.

Mr. Plaxton dined on the 5th of this month on board the FALCON, and one of the party having proposed to go on shore to shoot at a mark, Mr. Plaxton called on board the LADY GRANT, to get one of her muskets. One of the Boatswains accordingly handed one up from the Gunroom to Mr. Page, Chief officer of the Waldemar, who was not aware of it's being loaded. It is not certain whether Mr. Page touched the trigger or not, but the gun went off, and the shot passed through Mr. Plaxton's body, who exclaimed: 'Oh my God!' and instantly expired.

At an inquest held on the body, Capt. Crockett Foreman, the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and an account of the unfortunate occurrence has been forwarded to H. M. Chief Superintendent Sir George Rossignol.

In our paper of 1st Feb. we noticed that though the Petitions against the rebuilding of the Gambling houses in the Creek, which were destroyed by the late fire, had met with a favorable answer, the building went on without being disturbed.

We have now to inform the Public that not only has one building been completed, but the foundations have been considerably increased, and a second house about 40 feet square is nearly finished.

Another Petition we understand is to be got up by the foreign merchants against this nuisance and is to be presented to the Governor, but we fear with equal success.

ART. III. *Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: first quarterly report, from the 4th of November 1835 to the 4th of February 1836.* Conducted by the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.

[We have been asked repeatedly, how the hospital is supported? In reply we state; its pecuniary responsibilities have been assumed by Dr. Parker, in behalf of the A.B.C. F.M., the benevolent society, under whose auspices he came to the East. Dr. P. receives no salary, or any aid except so much as is necessary to defray his own expenses and those of the hospital: the latter, for the quarter, were \$454 54. Several generous donations for the support of the Institution have been received from benevolent persons in Canton. It is known that many others are also desirous of aiding in the same way. We are requested, therefore, to state that such donations will be thankfully received by Dr. Parker and the Editor of the Chinese Repository in Canton, and by Dr. Colledge in Macao; and that all the same received shall be duly acknowledged, and carefully appropriated to the support of the hospital. It is designed to make the institution permanent, and hoped that it may improve in usefulness as it advances in age. The number of blind among the Chinese

is very great. Not long ago we ascertained from official records that there were in and about this city 4750 blind persons. This number could not, we suppose, have included one half of those who have diseased eyes.—By a letter which had just reached Canton, we are informed that a Dispensary for the benefit of the sick and afflicted has recently been opened at Bangkok in Siam by D. B. Bradley, M.D. It is stated in the letter that the number of patients often exceeded one hundred a day. However, this *sum laas* "doing good" every day, being "adversary to the laws of the Siam" empire," has been interdicted; but was likely soon to be resumed.]

The above we have copied from the Chinese Repository for February, as we think too much publicity cannot be given to Doctor Parker's benevolent institution, as such establishment cannot but raise the character of Foreigners in the opinion of the Chinese. We sincerely hope that pecuniary difficulties may not interfere with the success and progress of the Ophthalmic Hospital, and shall be very glad by means of our paper to contribute as much as possible to it's being established on a permanent basis.

This Hospital begun from motives of the most enlightened philanthropy by its humane and able founder, without taking into consideration the relief experienced from it by so many sufferers, who from the infantine state of medical science in China, would probably have finished their lives in pain and misery, must also tend towards rendering our social relations with the Chinese more agreeable.

Surely the conferring benefits on them to which they were hitherto strangers, and thus making gratitude an incentive to more intimate intercourse, is better and will effect more than any treaties or threats. We sincerely and ardently hope that there is not a foreigner in Canton who will not cheerfully contribute his mite to this institution.

From the *Javache Courant* of 31st October. We learn that Lieut. Captain Enrie commanding the Dutch Brig of war *Meermin*, whilst cruising between the Islands of Bali and Kangelangs, met with a Ship's boat with eight men belonging to the English Schooner *Jane* and Henry wrecked in Torres Strait.—Three men after having sailed about 1800 miles from their boat had last arrived at Ticao, from whence an English Ship carried them through Allas Strait, and were now continuing their voyage to Surabaya.—The *Meermin* took them on board and refitted off Benackie to continue her cruise.

Captain Cook discovered in the year 1770 an opening on the southwest coast of New Guinea and the Dutch Government sent in the year 1833, the *Douga* commanded by Capt. Koolf to survey that coast, when that opening was taken to be a strait, and named after the ship, *Douga River*. In 1838 the Dutch Corvette *Triton* was sent, and it was then supposed to be the Channel of the Sea, the entrance to which was in 7° 26 Ro. Lat., and 133° 44 east Long., (if this Longitude is correct, the coast is erroneously laid down in the English Charts, where the coast extends to about 136. 35).

In the hopes of finding a way by which the dangerous Torres Strait might be avoided, the Dutch Colonial Government ordered the Schooners *Postillon*, *Langenberg*, *Koolf*, *Comander* and *de Bore*, Capt. Maas to survey that Channel and they arrived on the coast of New Guinea in April last.

Lieut. Langenberg Koolf's surveys prove the *Douga* river to be real y a channel of the sea, and Cape Valche therefore makes no part of the vast coast of New Guinea, but is in fact part of an Island formed by this channel.

It is to be regretted that this discovery is but of little advantage to the seafaring, since the channel is too narrow, the currents very strong, and its location too westerly, to avoid the passage through Torres Strait. Geography has however gained an extension of positive knowledge.

The following names have been given to the new discovery. The Channel has been called Prince's Marianne's channel, since the passage through it was completed on her birthday. The new Island formed by the channel, Frederick's Island after the King's grandson as being of the Navy; the north-western point of the Island is called Koolf's point after the discoverer of *Douga* River, and the south-eastern point, Cape Kool, in honor to Lieut. Langenberg Kool.

From the Register of 29th February we copy the following "And if Opium, as has been said, is produced by forced labor it is a fair conclusion, when the monopoly is ended and the growth of the poppy—not forbidden—but not encouraged by the Government, that private speculators could never produce the great and yearly increasing quantities now brought to the hammer by the Indian Government. The foreign trade with China would then soon attain a more healthy and respectable state; and the Chinese would be deprived of one of their strongest arguments for refusing to meet us on equal terms."

This paragraph will by all our readers be understood as we have understood it, viz that the growth of Opium would cease after the monopoly be discontinued, since what else can be the meaning of "and the Chinese would be deprived, of one of their strongest arguments for refusing to meet us on equal terms?" If not that no more Opium would then be imported into China?

In the Register of the 1st of March the Editor says "We then did not state that Opium is the result of forced

labor, nor did we infer "that if the" Bengal monopoly was "discontinued that article would no longer be cultivated and "consequently cease to be exported from Bengal." It charges us in his last number with "a more approach to falsehood because we had said "The Editor of the Canton Register not once alludes to his former assertion, except denying that he made it; that if the Government of India were to discontinue the Opium monopoly the cultivation of that drug would cease almost entirely and which assertion, we believe in our last number to have proved to be unsupported may even opposed by uncontrovertible evidence."

We have chosen exactly those extracts which our contemporary seems to prove "gross misrepresentation" against us, and see no reason for unsaying a single one of our words, nor would we have again alluded to this subject, had we not been charged with having stated something akin to falsehood, and which charge we are naturally anxious to disprove.

In what manner we have deserved the manifold attentions of our brother Editor we are at a loss to know, since in his last number there are no less than three editorial articles the one charging us with gross misrepresentation, the other with forsaking our principles, with a quotation that kindly informs that we are in the habit of swallowing poison in our own words, and the third that in spite of all his rubbing against us he will neither be improved nor polished.

To the first of the charges we have already alluded. The second deserves no farther notice, than, leaving the competence of opinions out of the question, it cannot be expected that all correspondents of a paper should view matters in the same manner as its Editor. The third accusation we sincerely lament, without being able to afford help to our contemporary, however much he may rail.

PIRACY IN THE STRAITS.

We mentioned in our last number that the *Little Gentry* Cutter, had been attacked by Pirates in the Straits of Malacca, and that had it not been for the roguish behaviour of her Commander, she must have become a prey to the Pirates, with an extremely valuable cargo of Opium. It is probable that the *Malaya* mistook her for one of the small brigs commanded by Chinese Nacodas that trade between Malacca, Penang and Singapore, and who generally are but badly armed, so as easily to become a prey to those rascals who seek such emoluments, and if they succeed in capturing a rich cargo, the Straits will then with piratical prizes that will soon feel themselves sufficiently strong to attack even larger vessels, particularly since the greatest many are but scantily armed, and manned by Lasars who will not fight.

It is therefore much to be feared that we shall soon hear of one or more of the Opium Clippers being out off, since their advantage in sailing will be of but little avail to them in case where on account of calms and currents they are frequently obliged to anchor, and where the pirates seek one and do use sweeps.

Piracy in the Straits and the Archipelago generally has existed ever since Europeans have visited those seas, and probably much earlier, may be contaminating with this example, that the earliest European Navigators visiting the Archipelago committed crimes without scruple and attacked and plundered all native crafts and Chinese Junks that presented booty. It has more been in a manner sanctioned by the Dutch Government at least in those parts of the Archipelago that are contiguous to their possessions, and their exertions deserve all praise. We wish we could say the same of the British Government, which is treaty with the Dutch in 1808 promised strenuously to co-operate with them in the suppression of Piracy.

This promise was but badly kept, and Piracy is consequently of much more frequent occurrence in the vicinity of British settlements than in that of the Dutch. The chief haunts on the eastern coast of the Peninsula of Malacca are Palo Ace, Palo Tingy and Palo Timon and in the Straits of Malacca their hiding places are innumerable on the coast of Sumatra and among the many Islands to the southwest of Singapore. The Island of Linga also is said to give shelter to a great many piratical vessels, and formerly the coasts of Borneo, where at present however the Dutch have suppressed them in a great manner.

It is chiefly the Native trade of Singapore that suffers most from the Pirates since a great many Pakets (large rowing boats belonging to and manned by Chinese) have been cut off, coming from Borneo, the east and west coast of the Peninsula, from Rhio and other places frequently with very rich cargoes, worth at times between 15 @ 30 000 \$.—The natural consequence then from the danger of such enterprises a great many who formerly prosecuted them, have abandoned them now, and produce is not brought to the market in as great quantities as otherwise would be the case.

But it is not the trade of Singapore alone that suffers from the Pirates in its neighbourhood, that of China is also endangered by them, and now we have not yet to record any losses, we much fear that a penalty will soon render the Pirates bold enough to attempt more daring things than hitherto, and the Opium Ships are likely to be among the first sufferers, impeded by their comparatively small size and rich cargoes.

At different Periods has the Indian Government made war attempts against these Pirates, by sending ships of war, who however were of so use, since they can only drag the pirates into the many creeks and shadows with which the Straits abound, and the latter being always provided with sweeps, could easily get away from their pursuers, whose very light winds and calms are more frequent in those seas than strong breezes. Another circumstance which made ships of war useless in the prosecution of pirates is the difficulty of distinguishing a small sail of a pirate from a peaceful trading one, since their equipments are similar, and since neither of them are provided with Ship's papers from which their calling might be guessed. It has therefore happened

that pirates have escaped punishment, while innocent traders were sacrificed on wrong suspicion.

Several Petitions have at different periods been addressed to the Bengal Government by the Singapore Community, without however exciting that Government's attention, until lately, and it proposes now to levy duties on the Imports and Exports of Singapore to provide for the expenses of suppressing piracy.

This measure of levying duties would alone be sufficient partly to effect this end, since it would reduce the trade in Singapore so much that pirates would no longer meet with any prizes. Here therefore the cure is worse than the evil and we hope that this project will be abandoned.

It is extremely difficult effectually to suppress piracy in the straits partly owing to the facility the many Islands afford to the Pirates to make their escape, and partly to the character of the Malays, and their nation being governed by a great number of Rajahs, each forming an independent state, continually at war with its neighbours. Besides the Malays have been pirates from time immemorial, and piracy is looked upon by them as a just warfare, by no means derogatory to their honor, and thus one sees their princes and principal men follow it as a favorite occupation.

The means how to suppress Piracy have occupied the thoughts and pens of a great many writers, but the difficulties are so great that hitherto no project to that end has been unobjectionable. The community at Singapore now propose to have a steamboat in the straits, as the least expensive and most effective. We think that a steamboat if constructed for and well adapted to the purpose, will be of much use, but since she is to serve at the same time as a passage boat to the Judge on circuit and to the Governor of the Straits, much of her time will be lost in port and on those voyages, and the unity of her object destroyed. It is true that so small a community as that of Singapore will not be able to defray greater annual expenses than that of one steamboat employed in the manner proposed but we do not see the justice of making the inhabitants of Singapore alone bear the charge of the suppression of piracy, since it is not their interests alone that are endangered by it. The Bengal Government is able by means of Singapore annually to sell about 1300 Chests of Opium for the consumption in the Islands, and receives besides a great amount of duties on produce imported from Singapore into the different presidencies, and the British Government also derives a considerable income by the duties on Straits produce imported into England. The manufacturers of England introduce their goods among the Malays through Singapore, and derive benefit from its trade, and an establishment for the suppression of piracy would also render that valuable part of the China trade which passes through the Straits of Malacca more secure.

Therefore, though Singapore ought to pay part of the expense as being more immediately interested, the Bengal and British Governments ought to pay their share since not only they derive great immediate benefits from the trade at Sing-

apore, rendering it incumbent upon them to protect it, but since it is likewise a source of profit to their respective subjects, whose interests it is their duty to promote.

We sincerely hope therefore soon to learn that the two above named Governments will take some energetic measure for the protection of their interest, and on a less penny scale than the equipment of one Steamboat.

GOODS FOR DEPOSIT IN MACAO.

EDICT.

The Administration of the National Revenue of this city wishing to promote her commerce and to remove the obstructions with which it has hitherto been incumbered, publishes the following.

ARTICLE 1ST.

All goods imported under whatever flag (under the Port-Regulations and with the exceptions hereafter mentioned) are to be admitted in Deposit, on paying besides Godownrent and Cooly hire, one and a half per Cent on the amount of their original invoices, which will be presented and sworn to be the true ones, by the Importers.

§ 1. All merchandise from ports on this side of the Cape of Good Hope is excepted. Opium may be admitted in Deposit in the manner above declared.

§ 2. The value of Invoices in foreign monies will be reduced to Spanish Dollars according to the exchanges in the annexed table.

§ 3. The Merchandise is to be despatched according to the Invoice, and the Customhouse Officer will order one or two Packages only to be opened if they are found to tally with the Invoice, but if there should be any difference all the Packages must be opened.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The importer of Merchandise before importation must deliver to the Administrator of the Customhouse, a manifest signed by him after the annexed sketch, and different from the common Manifest of goods destined for consumption.

ARTICLE 3RD.

The unloading of Merchandise and Opium must be effected in Portuguese boats, which will bring them on shore accompanied by a Customhouse Guard, and under the responsibility of the importers and of the owners of the boats.

ARTICLE 4TH.

The reexportation of Merchandise on board of Ships in port or among the Islands will likewise be effected in Portuguese boats, or in Chinese boats if destined for Canton under previous permission from the Customhouse.

ARTICLE 5TH.

All merchandise deposited may be like other goods imported for consumption in Macao on paying the duties and other

Customhouse charges, and deducting what was to have been paid on the Deposit.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The deposit for merchandizing and Opium will be for six months from the date of the Manifests.

§ 1st. This term being at an end the Administrator of the Customhouse will give notice to the Owner, the Importer, or to their agents (either of whom must be in Macao) that the merchandise and Opium then in the Customhouse must be either re-exported or entered for consumption in Macao.

§ 2d. Of such merchandise and Opium that at the end of seven months be still in Deposit in the Customhouse warehouses, the Administrator will order a public Sale, in lots, after previous notice; if the Owners or the Agents of such merchandise be not in Macao their product, after deducting duties and other Customhouse charges (the same as of other goods) and the Auction charges, will be delivered to the Customhouse treasurer, who will keep it until receiving order from the Administrator to deliver it to whom it may belong.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The merchandise and Opium may at the pleasure of the importer, after being examined and despatched, be deposited out of the Customhouse warehouses, on paying the duty at the time of importation and on giving proper security of acting according to this present regulation.

§ 1st. An officer of the Customhouse shall be present at the landing of merchandise to be deposited in private warehouses, as also at their reexportation, to prove their identity.

§ 2d. The Customhouse officer who is present at the landing or reshipment of such goods, suspecting fraud, shall immediately give information to the Administrator, suspending in the meantime the landing or shipping, and the latter will send other officers to open one or more packages as he may think fit, either to verify the suspicion, or to disprove it—and in the former the case the Administrator shall proceed against the concerned.

ARTICLE 8TH.

Merchandise and Opium having been warehoused in private Godowns more than seven months, shall be considered as imported for consumption and be subject to the regulations and tariff of the Customhouse, deducting only the duty that may have been paid on their deposit.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Ships of this port may land in Calcutta or Bombay, Malwa, Patna, and Benares Opium for Deposit in Macao, or may discharge it outside of Macao free of expense; the Captain being obliged to give a separate manifest with the marks and with the names of the Shippers and Consignees.

ARTICLE 10TH.

Such Opium as has come to Lintia and other places in China in foreign Ships is also to be admitted in Deposit.

ARTICLE 11TH.

The Opium cleared in Macao in National Vessels, with pass for importation into Macao, remains subject to the same regulations as before, and that shipped in Macao for Lintia or other places, either in National or foreign vessels is included in the foregoing articles, and in case of it's being cleared for consumption shall pay the same duties as if it were foreign.

ARTICLE 12TH.

All Opium landed for Deposit shall pay the sum of five Spanish Dollars per chest without any other charges, and in case of it's being cleared for consumption it shall pay the customary duties, deducting the afore said sum.

ARTICLE 13TH.

The reshipment of opium must be in the same chests in which it came, to be taken on board of Ships in port, at Lintia or among the Islands, with previous Customhouse permission.

ARTICLE 14TH.

The Importer or Exporter under Deposit, will not be liable to any other charges however denominated as those designated in this edict.

ARTICLE 15TH.

This regulation is provisional, and is not to extend beyond one year, reckoned from the 1st of March next. Macao in session on the 27th February, 1836. Signed. Eu José Joaquim Barron, Treasury Clerk. Bernardo José de Souza Soares de Andrae. Francisco José de Paiva Joaquim José Ferreira Veiga. Florentino Antonio de Azevedo, Francisco Antonio Pereira da Silveira, João Rodrigues Gonçalves.

Table of reduction of foreign monies to serve for the regulation of Invoice values in Spanish Dollars.

England....	.....4' 5' 30, Pence for 1 Dollar
France.....	.....2 Francs,.....1 do.
Spain	}at par.
America	
Holland.....	.....2 1/2 Guilders for 100 Dollars
Madras, Bombay and ...	.....
Company's.....	.....225 Rupees.....do.
Sicca Rupees.....	.....210... do.....do.
N. B. The nett amount of Invoices is to be taken without adding any charges.	

Table of Godowarent and Cooly Hire.

Godowarent is to be charged in the following manner. One, two, three or more days, not exceeding thirty to be considered one complete month. Forty one, thirty two thirty three or more days not exceeding sixty, to be considered two complete months and so on, and the charge for every cubic foot to be 2 cents of a dollar per month.

Cooly hire to be 2 cents of a dollar for every Pecul of goods sold by weight, and three cents for every package of Manufactured goods either in Bales or boxes.—

N. B. on reshipment the same charge to be made as on importation.—

ARTICLE 1790.

The Opium stored in Bond in National Vessels, and paid for transportation into Mexico, remains subject to the same regulations as before, and that shipped in Bond for Export or other places, either to National or foreign vessels is included in the foregoing articles, and in case of its being placed for consumption shall pay the same duties as the same Goods.

ARTICLE 1791.

All Opium landed for Export shall pay the sum of five Spanish Dollars per caba without any other charges, and in case of its being placed for consumption it shall pay the customary duties, deducting the above said sum.

ARTICLE 1792.

The collection of opium must be in the most chests in which it comes, to be taken on board of Ships in port, at Towns or among the Islands, with previous Customhouse permission.

ARTICLE 1793.

The Importer or Exporter under Bond, will not be liable to any other charges however denominated as those designated in this article.

ARTICLE 1794.

This regulation is provisional, and is not to extend beyond one year, calculated from the 1st of March next, being in effect on the 25th February, 1826. Signed. Don Juan Manuel Barron, Treasury Clerk. Bernardo José de Castro Barrios de Andra. Francisco José de Paiva Joaquín José Fortuna Vega. Florentino Antonio de Barrios. Francisco Antonio Fortes de Milyera, Jefe del Registro Consular.

Scale of collection of foreign monies to serve for the regulation of former values in Spanish Dollars.

England	.....	5 6	10 Pence for 1 Dollar
France	.....	5	Francs..... 1 do.
Spain	.....	.....	..... per.
Sweden	.....	2 10	Gulden for 100 Dollars
Other European and	.....	.....	.....
Company	.....	100	Reper..... do.
Other European	.....	110	do..... do.
It is to be taken without adding any charges.			

Scale of Warehouse and Cartage Fee.

Warehouse is to be charged in the following manner, One, two, three or more days, not exceeding thirty to be considered one complete month. Twenty one, thirty two days three or more days not exceeding sixty, to be considered two complete months and so on, and the charge for every caba is to be 5 cents of a dollar per month.

Cartage two to be 5 cents of a dollar for every Parcel of goods sold by weight, and three cents for every package of Manufactured goods either to Sales or home.

It is to be charged the same charge to be made as in transportation.

a saber.—

(Signed.)

NEW YORK CIGARETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISING.

(To be Continued.)

We give insertion to the following communications from Macao, which we received only a short time before the paper going to press, and of which we present our readers with a translation. We are glad to see from them that the tranquility of Macao had not been disturbed, and suppose that insertion of these two letters will fully answer the intentions of the writers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

I am directed by the Municipal Chamber of this City to ask of you the author of the false and injurious intelligence which you publish in your paper No. 26, under date of 5th of March of the present year, under the title of "A new Republic" being certain that as a man of honor, you will not publish any thing, that attacks the authorities of this country and even the whole city, if you were not provided with documents for such a publication. For this reason I suppose you will also give publicity to this letter, and contradict that erroneous statement, since the peace and public tranquillity of this city has never been disturbed, nor has she ever thought of separating from the Mother Country.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
JOSE JOAQUIM BARROS.
Secretary of the Chamber.

Macao, 6th March 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

I have read with astonishment in your Number 26 of 5th inst: the news from my fatherland Macao, in which you say that it was about to be transformed into a Republic, with two factions one headed by the Governor and the other by the military Commandant. I hope and am sufficiently persuaded, that you will with impartiality, deny this statement, in it's nature lying, treacherous and incendiary and given by individuals unworthy of the name of Portuguese, parasites of society, enemies to their country, and whose object was to sow discord to be able to reap the benefit of their malicious intentions.

I shall say nothing more about it, except that during the political subversions, particularly the last in Portugal, the Ultramarine Dominions, and Macao in particular, followed the new laws as they were adopted in the Mother Country.

You can in the meanwhile inform yourself better of this affair, that your Paper which has merited the public confidence, may not lose it, and I defy with my pen these wicked persons, who have given you that poisonous and pestiferous information, to stamp their character and their opinions, nor would I object to writing in my own name.

Your obedient Servant,

O AMANTE DA SUA PATRIA.

Macao, 6th March 1836.

NOTICE.—All Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. RICHARD MARKWICK are requested to send them in for adjustment before the 31st day of December next—and all persons indebted to the same Estate, are requested to settle the same before the above date.

To the Administration to the above Estate Mr. Charles Markwick-Brother to the deceased and Mr. Robert Edwards.
Canton, 6th March 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Henry Skinner in our Firm, ceased on this day.
Canton, 6th March 1836

MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAIG & Co.

JOSEPH CRAIG.

Canton, 1st March, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILKINSON DENT has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1834

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Connexion for transaction of General Commission business in this place.
Canton, February 1st, 1836.

GORDON & TALBOT.
No 3 American Hong.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

An assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wines and superior Port wine, in Cases and bottle. Apply to Mr. LOUREIRO, at the Gamboa

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAIG & Co.

JOSEPH CRAIG.

Canton, 1st. March. 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA Wine—in Pipes Hogsheads and quarter Cases—from the well known House of KINGS & Co.

Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.
Canton 10th September, 1835.

FREIGHT FOR BATAVIA, AND AMSTERDAM.

THE "MARIA FREDERICA," P. H. Zeilstra Commander, will receive Freight for the above places at Whampoa and leave with all dispatch, apply to

S. VAN BABEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 1st. March, 1836.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing American Ship EUNOIA of 240 Tons.
Apply to RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.

February 12th 1836.

All advertisements sent for insertion to the Canton Press Office, will in future appear both in the "Canton Press" and the "Canton Commercial Prices Current" at single charge.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum --- \$ 12 --- payable in advance
For 6 Months --- " 7 --- ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. --- " 4 --- ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 50 Cents.

The rates for advertising in and the Canton Press or the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. --- \$ 5.

Advertisements of not more than 1.

Seven lines—for each appearance

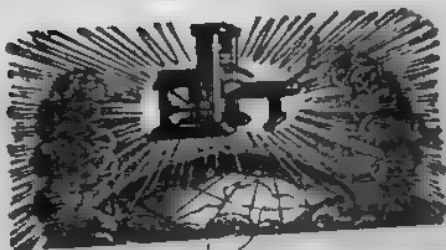
When required to be inserted three months &c.

Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

Printed in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 19TH. 1836.

No. 28.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—THOMAS LOWRY, Bully, from Liverpool and Batavia, RUBY, Warden from Calcutta and Singapore, THETIS, CLARK, from dr. ROSALIND, Crouch from London, left the Downs on the 27th October.

SAILED AND DESPATCHED.—Commerce, CHRISTIANSON for New-York, LADY GRANT for Bombay, MARIA FRIEDERICKA, Zeilstra for Batavia and Amsterdam, DOO AMIGOS, Pardo for Manila. General Classé for Manila and Batavia. WAYSWITCH, Henderson for Singapore and Calcutta, despatched this day.

PASSENGERS.—Commerce Dr. Edmund Earle, C. Michaelis and J. C. Trusk Esqrs.

Named ANGEL from China, 5th January. Troughton and 7th EMMA BOGUSIA for London, 11th Harriet for Sydney. Selma for Cork, 31st HANCOCK and Ann for Liverpool 23d, DEAN of SOMER for London.

Latest dates. From London 25th October, Calcutta 20th January. Bombay 6th January, Singapore 6th February. Batavia 9th February New-York 1st November.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Quebec Trader Capt. Wood, which left China on the 1st of August last for Bombay and has not since been heard of. The Amer. Ship YOUNG left Liverpool for China on the 1st October. The Girard was to proceed to China by way of Gibraltar.

We noticed in our last paper that another petition was about to be presented to the Governor of Canton, to insist on the removal of the newly built gambling houses in the Creek.

—These houses are ostensibly a station for Customhouse officers, to prevent goods to pass the Creek that have not paid duty, but they are in reality gambling houses, erected with permission from the Kwang-chow-Foo, who is said to have been in the habit of receiving a considerable present for winking at this practice.

We are now happy to state that the Petition has met with the most complete success. It was intimated to the owners of the houses that the Nam-Hoy-Uen would himself in-

vestigate the affair, and they were busily employed in pulling down the newly built house; and to plaster the other to make it appear of brick and mortar and not of wood, so as not to cause apprehensions from fire. It was no doubt intended by the owners of the houses and their abettors to throw doubt on the veracity of the Petition of the foreign merchants, since on the arrival of the before named officer he would find one house only instead of two as set forth in the Petition.

The Nam-Hoy-Uen arrived at about 12 o'clock at the Creek and inspected the place himself, and went afterwards into a house opposite, inhabited by a British Merchant. He there declared himself strongly against the deceit, that was attempted to be practised upon him, (unsuccessful on account of some Gentlemen, Chinese scholars, being present, who explained the affair) and ordered the remaining house to be pulled down, and that another not exceeding 15 covids by 10 & only 7 covids high should be erected in its stead. He moreover expressed a wish to the Gentlemen present that they would let him know in case his orders should not be complied with, as he was determined to carry them into effect.

In another column we give a letter from a Correspondent X. We agree with him that the term of six months for goods in deposit at Macao is too short and that all kinds of merchandize including that from all ports in India ought to be admitted. Only then will the new plan of deposit be of advantage to foreign merchants and to Macao.

Comparative Statement of the Total Import of Tea into great Britain and Ireland in the last year of the East India Company's monopoly, and the first year of the Free Trade.

	<i>London.</i>	<i>Liverpool.</i>	<i>Bristol.</i>	<i>Leith.</i>	<i>Clyde.</i>	<i>Dublin</i>	<i>Total Import of each description in 1834-5.</i>	<i>Imported by and under the E. I. Co. in 1833-4.</i>
Fokien Bohea	3,007,656	619,499	45,704	110,431	"	107,693	3,891,003	4,598,120
Canton do.	5,791,977	887,493	119,382	92,984	72,002	150,114	7,113,954	3,743,922
Congou.	14,760,304	2,700,732	795,746	227,283	249,533	566,572	19,400,190	15,223,012
Caper.	349,467	191,859	"	11,951	18,649	4,839	516,765	344,240
Anko.	60,055	19,175	"	"	"	"	85,230	"
Souchong.	582,858	97,438	113,341	3,940	11,032	"	808,609	439,827
Orange Pekoe.	801,793	111,633	"	27,186	"	13,134	953,746	257,787
Compoi.	744,005	168,531	20,619	788	78,668	"	1,012,611	"
Pekoe.	377,946	52,119	24,428	6,304	11,557	"	472,274	199,916
Twankay.	3,310,949	337,526	20,882	14,053	16,831	3,283	3,703,544	3,998,363
Hyson.	1,382,422	178,740	96,005	6,435	21,276	3,283	1,688,161	887,444
Hyson Skin.	299,810	10,769	"	1,051	6,576	"	318,206	104,990
Young Hyson.	403,751	26,792	2,283	637	"	"	433,463	"
Gunpowder.	305,832	13,002	14,972	3,415	9,323	263	346,809	32,046
Imperial.	166,714	13,233	21,276	"	8,668	"	211,893	"
Sundries Presents &c.	85,346	"	"	1,	"	"	85,346	37,448
Total into each Port	32,436,764	5,370,585	1,274,638	606,498	504,137	849,201	41,041,843 lb.	29,592,310 lb.

Exclusive of the Cargo of the Eliza (lost) and of the Sir David Scott, and one or two smaller Vessels still to arrive, allowing also 2 lb. per Pecul, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent for difference between Canton and English Weight.

THE CHINESE REPOSITORY

FOR FEBRUARY 1836.

THE last number of this interesting monthly publication is as usual replete with interest, and it is a work which more than any other that we know of, gives us an insight into Chinese manners and customs, since from the knowledge the Editor possesses of the Chinese language, the translations of interesting documents, are frequently met with, and many particulars given about this nation, which can only be obtained from an intimate knowledge of the people themselves.

The present number contains six articles, and if in our review of them we should censure some part, we hope this censure will not be considered to proceed from partiality, since we are happy to say that it is our agreeable duty to report favorably on by far the greater part.

ART. I. *Treaty with the Chinese, a great desideratum; probability of forming one, with remarks concerning the measures by which the object may be gained. From a Correspondent.*

This is a long article recapitulating some of the arguments repeatedly used before, why a Treaty between the British and the Celestial empire should not be concluded. It is difficult from the article, to discover the writer's object, whether he is favorable to a continuance of the present state of things, or whether he seriously advocates an Embassy to be sent, supported by an armed force, to compel British friendship upon his Celestial Majesty. We do not meet with a single new argument on this question, and whilst the writer in one paragraph declares, that he abhors bloodshed, in another he recommends a few Frigates and Sloops of war to be sent under the command of a resolute man, who should go directly to Peking, with a treaty ready 'prepared for subscription, and tell the members of the Imperial 'cabinet that he has received plenipotentiary powers to 'negotiate, and that he will not leave the capital till he 'has accomplished his object.' That trying to obtain a treaty by such intimidation, would not likely lead to bloodshed is not at all apparent to us, nor can we see how if the British were to act thus, it would be "absurd to talk of bloodshed" since we are not of the opinion of the writer of the article, that "no Chinese soldier will stand in the ranks to be shot down" as numbers will always be immensely in favor of the Chinese, and superior numbers will begot courage even with the subjects of his Celestial Majesty. It is undoubted that the Tartar troops have much degenerated during the last two centuries, but we must not forget that their ancestors subjugated the half of the then known world, and this may lead to the conclusion that under command of able officers, they may redeem their name, and become again a warlike nation. At all events it cannot be expected that the show of a few Ships would awe the whole nation, and the consequence of such an attempt at intimidation, could not but throw additional disgrace on those that contemplated it.

We conclude our observations on this article with an extract from it, enumerating part of the points which

ought to be gained by a Treaty. We sincerely wish that such advantages may one day or other be obtained, but we do not see the slightest prospect of the fulfilment of such hopes.

"In concluding a treaty we should be careful to secure the constant residence of a British minister in the court of Peking, a definite tariff, abolition of the cohong's monopoly, with full permission to trade at all the ports along the whole coast, wherever there is a Custom-house, and also at the Capital. It should be stipulated that the minister at court enjoy all the privileges and honors that are usually granted to such functionaries by civilized and friendly nations. The duties on all articles, whether imported or exported, should be fixed and known; and the present cohong system of cumsha, measurement, and lingaiat fees, with the endless list of other items, should be swept away at once and forever. No one can doubt that the present monopoly of the Mandarin merchants is injurious to free trade; and the sooner it ceases the better both for the Chinese and foreigners. An enumeration of the ports, to which access should be had, is here unnecessary; suffice it to remark, that the coast abounds with safe and spacious harbors, all of which, so far as they may be serviceable to commerce, should at once be opened to foreign vessels. For our countrymen, who may visit these harbors, liberty of free intercourse with the natives and that of locomotion, should be stipulated. No longer let the Chinese separate a man from his wife and family, and confine him to prison-limits, as they have hitherto done. Only let our consuls, at the several ports, have proper authority given them, and we may hope they will be able to check wanton resistance to the laws of the country, and exercise such a control over British subjects as to render any interference on the part of the Chinese government unnecessary.

ART. II. *Island of Bali: its situation, divisions, lakes, population, manufactures, commerce, agriculture, language education and religion.*

This is a general description of the Island of Bali, which from its great fertility and consequent great production of rice has become of importance to trade. We take only the following short extract from it, and refer the readers to the Repository for the whole of this interesting article, which contains a good deal of information that we do not remember to have seen in print before.

The women are sadly circumstanced; if left orphans and without brothers to take care of them while young, they immediately become the property of the rajah, to use or abuse, hire or sell, as he thinks proper. When marriageable, instead of being wooed as western ladies are, or bought like Turkish maidens, they are actually ravished and stolen away by their brutal lovers, who seize them by surprise, and carry them off with disheveled hair and tattered garments to the woods. When brought back from thence, and reconciliation is effected with the enraged friends, the poor female becomes the slave of her rough lover by a certain compensation being paid to her relatives. She must now work for the support of

her partner, took the food, attended the market, carrying the wares and the produce most frequently herself, and must see to it that she bring home as much as enough to support the family, and maintain the temperance and extravagance of her husband. Hard indeed is their lot, and severe the burdens put upon them by those who ought to protect and treat them with kindness. Would that the blessings of Christianity might once spread their genial influence over this land, then would root of these evils cease."

Ann. III. Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: first quarterly report, from the 4th of November 1855. to the 4th of February 1856. Conducted by the Revd. Peter Parker, M. D.

In our last paper we have already copied the introduction of this article which well deserves the attention of all that have relations with China.

Dr. Parker established this Hospital on the 4th of November, chiefly as the name implies for ocular diseases, but other infirmities are also treated, and in most instances Dr. Parker has had the satisfaction to find success attending his treatment. The consequence has been increased confidence on the part of the Chinese, and during the three months since its establishment, no less than 924 patients have applied for relief.

The object of this above article is to give a general account of the proceedings at the hospital, and a description of the more interesting cases that came under Dr. Parker's treatment. We are persuaded that this description will be read with particular interest by medical men, as well as by other readers. We select the following, not as the most interesting, but as the one which from it's shortness can be admitted in our circumscribed limits, to show the pleasing and unassuming style of the accounts.

No. 639, Jan. 31st, Cataract of both eyes. Maimens, aged 54. He is a native of the province of Cheakang, now resident in this city, and for a long time employed as a writer in the Kwangchowsoo's office. He was attended by his son twelve years of age, and two servants. His bed, dress, and comfortable arrangements were very unlike those of the poorer classes. He had been perfectly blind in his left eye five years, and in his right, three. Both cataracts were white, giving the pupil the appearance of being set with beautiful pearl. The operation in both eyes was successful, and occasioned but little inconvenience to the patient. When he left the hospital his sight was clear, and it was scarcely perceptible that his eyes had been affected. The contrast in the expression of his countenance from the dullness of the stare to the animated glow of intelligence and friendship was very striking. On removing the bandages some days after the operation, he involuntarily exclaimed *hoh-ming*, 'I see the doctor;' and he uniformly manifested such gratitude. He would have knocked head before me when he left the hospital, had he not been prevented.

ART. IV. *List of Persons holding Office in China, containing the names of the principal officers of the Chinese Government civil and military. Compiled from the Court Calendar of October, 1884.*

This must have been the result of much labor and patient research. The Peking Court Calendar seems to be very similar in its object to publications of that nature in Europe, and what makes this translation particularly valuable is the explanation of the nature of the duties attached to most of the situations under the Chinese Government.

The fifth article informs us that a high school has been established for the Native of the Sandwich Islands at Lahaina, and gives an account of its regulations. We enjoy from it the course of study to be introduced, promising that every pupil is expected to attend school during four years at least.

"First year.—Arithmetic, geometry and trigonometry, sacred geography, Hawaiian grammar, and languages for a select class. Second year: Mathematics embracing Algebra, geometry, navigation and surveying, history and languages for a select class. Third year. Mathematics continued, natural and moral philosophy, languages for a select class. Fourth year. Astronomy, chemistry, moral philosophy continued, church history, and languages as above."

The sixth article is a Journal of occurrences at Canton and in China generally, during the month of February. From it we copy the following.

Interdicted lands. The subject of the following edict is wholly new to us and will probably be so to many of our readers. It is one among many illustrations of the suspicious spirit of the Chinese government.—“Imperial edict. Tsoa Shoo and his colleagues have presented a memorial requesting that certain interdicted mountain lands should still continue to be interdicted to the people; and have also laid before us a draft of regulations drawn up by them, to be observed in the enforcement of the interdict. These interdicted mountain lands lie on the borders between the provinces of Kiangse, Fukien, and Chekeang. The mountains are elevated, the roads distant, and the cultivable land but little; and it is to be feared that traitorous men, ambitious of unlawful gains, may enter within the interdicted boundaries, and assemble therein for the purpose of creating disturbances. Let the lands still be interdicted as heretofore; and let the twenty military posts in Chekeang and the six posts in Fukien already established, as well as the regulations fixed for the due enforcement of the interdict, all remain as before. But as it will always be easy to plead in excuse, that wandering people have gone within the hills without the observation of the military stationed there, it is requisite that the boundaries should be precisely defined, in order that responsibility may be fixed on individuals. If within any of the eight military posts in the interdicted lands belonging to the districts of Shang Jau and Kwangtung, in Kiangse, any persons should be found clandestinely cultivating the ground, whenever such are caught, inquiry shall be made as to the post by which they entered; and the military of that post shall be forthwith punished according to law. The same shall be the case as regards the six posts in Fukien. Let all other points be arranged as recommended in the memorial. Respect this.”

**JACQUEMONT'S LETTERS FROM
INDIA.**

¹ Continued from No. 97.

December 24th, the other Bank of the Song.

It had one of sand of not less than a league in breadth, and my cars have taken four hours to cross it. To animate this desert, Providence kept in reserve two elephants and thirty camels, which it made to defile past my caravan. I shall, by a forced march, push on this evening as far as Samarra, an ancient Indian city.

There is not a tree to shelter me. I am writing to you under a beehing eun, and just now I found the water in the river frozen. I avail myself of the moment that my horse is at his breakfast. - It is a treat which he seldom makes, having to submit to the chances which decide the hours of his master. He can, however, bear fasting very well in the day-time, and cold at night; and as he does not seem to have got out of condition during the last five weeks, there is no reason why he should not carry me to the world's end. The regus justify tolerably well the character of violence enjoyed by those of his colour, a seral. If there ever was one. Sometimes he throws me, when I am stupid enough to dispute with a beast without reason. In falling, I promise myself for the future to imitate Tigre, who always gave way to fools, instead of contending with them; and then, when the opportunity offers, I forget my piece of moderation and want him to puna what frightens him & hence there is a conflict, with kicking, and twenty other mischievous tricks, of which your horseman, Porpheus, will give you the nomenclature. However, we always arrange the matter amicably, as follows: one day he gives way, the next I yield to the inclination which draws me. In spite of these rebellions, which are, however, rare, I go on reading, sleeping, and studying my plants with a magnifying glass all the time I am out horseback, and congratulate myself on my purchase.

My Hindoostanee vocabulary increases daily. Far from preventing my people from speaking near me, I invite them to do so, in order to break in my ear to the inflexion, so different from those of the European languages to every one who has an ear. I converse with them and the soldiers of my escort; I seek to penetrate their existence, their feelings, their ideas. I am becoming impregnated with India, instead of dipping the tip of my finger in, as many of the English do who pretend to study it. In this respect my escort will always be very useful to me; the people of my little *cajavan*, both servants and soldiers, are not the least interesting subjects of observation which I meet with on the road. The English encourage the higher castes to the military service. Among my five men from Hazarebag, I have two Brahmins, and the others are Rajpoots; my Burdwan subject was also a Brahmin.

I have given up all thoughts of comprehending any thing of the Hindu theology; I am persuaded that it always has

been unintelligible nonsense to the Europeans who have pretended to explain it. Bernier, Sir William Jones, &c. The arranging of the notes appeared to me impossible. I tried, with my little skill in classifying as a naturalist, and I convinced myself that there is no exact correspondence between those of one part of India, and those which bear the same name in others. It is impossible to establish among them what we sometimes call a critical synonymy. On my return to Europe, I shall endeavour to conquest myself better with what will be accessible to me on this topic, without knowing Sanscrit. You have surely seen Mr. Wilson's Hindoo Theatre; it will be a novelty to me. I saw the book every day at Calcutta, and the author very frequently, and have only yet had leisure to read his excellent preface. Wilson has Mr. D'Aren's place at the Mint, and several others, all secure, and very well paid. He is the best pensioned certainly of literary men; he is besides the first Sanscrit scholar in the world, and moreover a man of mind and taste. He resembles Frederic the Great of Prussia prodigiously.

My softness is far from being idleness. I am quite certain that I shall pass my six months' existence in the mountains, without monotony; I shall not see a single European. Thoughts full of sweetness and tenderness fill the moments of my life which are unoccupied by study. Certain periods of the past seem like dreams. I sometimes cannot believe that I am he that has done this, that has been there, &c. &c. For a moment I doubt my identity, and am near suspecting in this country of the transmigration of souls, that since one else's has turned mine out of doors. The source of universalism is exhausted, and when the cold keeps me awake under my bed-clothes, I complain the world, not as an eater, but as a critical and disinterested spectator of its different scenes. I no longer perceive pictorial things, I only read them, and so I am far from me, as well as what is without me.

The admiration of the beauty of nature has its virginity ; but it is soon sullied by enjoyment. Saint Domingo will always be to me the seat of all equinoctial nature. I cannot recollect without emotion the first scenes of the tropic, which chance presented to me. Perhaps this profound impression depended on the disposition of my mind ; and, if I were permitted to see them again, I might not find them less beautiful on touching. I have written so to Frederick. It is also for his sake that I love the owner of the world which he inhabits.

Mr. de Humboldt has been happy in his description of the first impression made by coming near the equator: a natural philosopher ought to be more sensible when the study of nature's details does not close his eyes to its whole. You will conclude justly from this analogy that I do not blot out my paper with poetical prose. I write a great deal in all tones, and without effort, according to my humors, the state of my stomach, and the quality of my pen. No one is so sublime, all dignified, all cheerful and smiling. After a geological description, will come a confidential page, which does not say itself, what it represents. I should be afraid of telling

falsehoods if I wrote otherwise. Adieu, my dear father, till I reach the holy city. Tell my friends that the recollection of them follows me, and charms many moments of my solitary life; but I have not time to write to them all the sentiments of tenderness which my heart contains. I do not tell you to be at ease concerning me, because I flatter myself that the eloquence of the two hundred leagues, which I have travelled so fortunately, will render a request of that kind on my part needless. Adieu! may you enjoy as good health as I do; and Porphyre also imitate me. I wish I could send you some sunabine, of which I have too much in the day-time, for a little of the warmth of European houses in the morning. Consult M. Azais *en passant*, on the possibility of the exchange.

This last day of the year I arrived at the holy city. I brought an introduction from Lord W. Bentinck, one from my friend at Burdwan for a very rich rajah, whom I shall see to-morrow, and two from the major-general of the army, the friend of Colonel de Lafosse, and also mine, the most amiable of men; for two of his excellent brother officers. The first who saw me kept me and put me in possession of his house, and after breakfast I found an elephant at my door to take me on my visits. Then the director of the mint, whom I first went to see on my moving mountain, a man whom I knew by correspondence to be the wittiest in India, would not let me go alone, but said he would introduce me to each. The elephant was sent home, where his beck will remain exclusively at my service during my short stay here, and I went my round of visits with the spirited *mini-master* in his carriage. He was expecting me as his guest, and had provided for my reception; letters from you and Porphyre, a letter from Taschereau, one from M. Victor, introducing me to Dr. . . . another from Madame Le Breton a long one from Miss Pearson, one from Sir Charles Metcalfe, &c., the whole directed to me at the post-office, by the obliging governor of Chandernagore, who had picked them up, some at Pondicherry, others at Calcutta, and had forwarded them under official cover, postage free, to await me here. I have read the whole over and over again. Add to this, that I had ridden five leagues on horseback at night, to arrive at the holy city by sunrise. I have traversed it no foot, admirable favoured with a most beautiful Provence May morning. I know not what to be with. I smiled at reading your fears respecting my reception in this country. No: we should not do in France for any stranger what is done here for me. The London streamlet increased at Calcutta into a river, which is now growing into a sea. Half the letters which I leave on the road bring me four times the number. I shall want another camel to keep pace with this geometrical progression. The bad taste of these figures is the fault of the eastern sun.

(To be Continued.)

NOTICE.—I hereby given, that the period for the negotiation of Advances by the hypothecation of Consignments to England, will be further extended to the 30th April, 1836: on the same terms as are now in force, according to the advertisement of the 4th September 1835.

Parties are reminded, that all Claims for Cash, received on Deposit, will cease on the 31st Instant, as previously notified.— (Signed,) H. M. CLARKE.

J. B. THORNHILL.

AGENTS TO THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.
Canton, 15th March, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

From Lintin.—The Barque Ruby, Warden, will sail for the above ports about the 29th inst. For freight etc, apply to
WHITEMAN & Co.
Canton, 15th March, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILKINSON DENT has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1835.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Connexion for transaction of General Commission business in this place.

GORDON & TALBOT.

Canton, February 1st, 1836.

No 3 American Hong.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

An assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wines and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottle. Apply to Mr. LOUREIRO, at the Gamboa

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAGG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH, and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

JOSEPH CRAGG.

Canton, 1st. March, 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any out-ward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads and quarter Casks—from the well known House of KNIES & Co.

Apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835.

FREIGHT FOR BATAVIA, AND AMSTERDAM:

THE "MARIA FREDERICA," P. H. Zeilstra Commander, will receive Freight for the above places at Whampoa and leave with all dispatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 1st. March, 1836.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing American Ship EUROPA of 280 Tons. Apply to

RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.

February 19th 1836.

All advertisements sent for insertion to the Canton Press Office, will in future appear both in the "Canton Press" and the "Canton Commercial Prices Current" at single charge.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance
For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. - - - " 5 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 50 Cents.

The rates for advertising in the Canton Press and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 5.

Advertisements of not more than } 1.

Seven lines—for each appearance }

When required to be inserted three months 6.

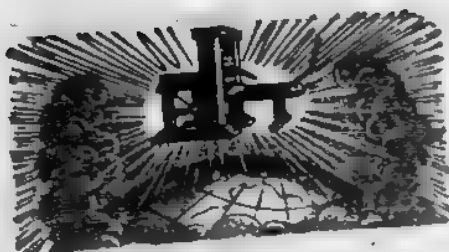
Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

Subscriptions received as above and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 3rd British Hong.

THE CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 26TH. 1836.

No. 29.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—*Sir Herbert Compton* from Bombay, *York*, Meyer, from Liverpool, via Manila, *Alexander*, from Bengal, *Panther*, Lockwood, from Manila on the 23d.

PASSENGER.—*York*, J. Covert &c.

SAILED AND DESPATCHED.—*Gasper*, Whiting, for Manila—*Hector*, Smith, for Singapore. *Aurora*, Stoddard, for Boston. *Adelaar*, Smith, for Batavia. *Champlain*, Ritchie, for New York, left Whampoa yesterday. *Marion*, Richards, and *William Wilson*, Miller, for Singapore. *Ruby*, Warden, for Singapore & Calcutta. *Balguerie*, Deme, sailed for France 26th Instant.

PASSENGERS.—*Balguerie*. Don J. F. Galan and Captain Walker.

Latest dates. From London 25th October, Calcutta 20th January, Bombay 6th January, Singapore 8th February, Batavia 9th February, New York 1st November.

We lay before our readers a letter from a correspondent Z. on the much discussed question of the interference of the East India Company with the China trade, by making China a medium for remittances to England.

The question is in this letter treated in a very able manner, and we agree with the writer in many of the views he takes of this subject. In one point however he will allow us to differ from him, which is, that, according to his opinion the American trade is benefited by the Company's advances, in enabling the Americans to negotiate their bills at a comparatively better exchange. Hitherto the

effect has been to the contrary, as ever since the Tea trade was thrown open to the Free trader, the price of Dollars has with but few exceptions been as high as 4s 10d a 4s 11d. The average price of Dollars in England is about 4s 10d per ounce, which at 872 ounces for 1000 \$ gives an intrinsic value of 4s 2½d for each dollar. The exchange at par from Canton upon London, adding to the intrinsic value of the dollar four per cent for freight and Insurance, and four per cent for about sixteen months interest, would accordingly be about 4s 6½d. It appears therefore that the drawers of bills on London at 4s 10d lose about 7 per cent. There can be no doubt that the value of the dollar has been thus raised in price, by competition of bills drawn on American account, but we do not see that the Company's advances on Teas, have had a tendency to cheapen dollars, and even the contrary has been the case. On referring to the rates of exchange from China before the trade was open, the exchange will frequently be found to have been 4s 4d per dollar and but seldom as high as 4s 10d, and the latter is even less than the average exchange for the last three years. The cause for the advanced rate of exchange may in our opinion be found in the increased exportation of Teas under the Free trade, and that hitherto the importation of British manufactures has not kept pace with the augmentation of Chinese exports. Among the latter Raw silk has within the last years become of great importance, and the quantities exported are greater every year. During the last season no less than 10,000 Bales have been shipped to England, of which the value

is about 4 Millions of Dollars. Thus it will be seen that the exports from China have increased considerably, whilst the imports, though not stationary, have not progressed in the same ratio. The natural consequence has been an enhanced value of the dollar, and under the present position of the Chinese trade silver must again and very soon, be imported into China, to meet the demands of the Export trade —

Our Correspondent O. P. draws our attention to the Statement of Opium Deliveries in our prices current, and very justly remarks, that the quantity is much below the actual consumption of the Drug. The deliveries which we record, are exclusively those made at Lintin to the Chinese Opium smugglers, and in order to give a correct statement of the whole of the Opium sold in China, it would be necessary to obtain returns of that sold on the East Coast, and at Macao. Of the latter we hope soon to be able to inform our readers, but of the former we have not the means of obtaining correct information. We have however acted up to his advice, by heading our table of Opium deliveries "Deliveries of Opium at Lintin."

We have received London Papers to the 25th October per the Rosalind which contain little politically new. No ministerial changes are announced.—The following are extracts.—

Lord Auckland had sailed for Calcutta on the 30th September in the Jupiter Frigate. He takes out with him the insignia of the order of the civil Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath for Sir Charles Medcalfe.

Portugal.—Dom Miguel was in Venice where he has published a protest against the sale of ecclesiastical property in Portugal. He declares that he will not recognise those sales when he resumes the throne. The wealthy among the Portuguese who have become owners of such property have now one reason more never to recall him.

In Lisbon things are quiet. At a Cabinet Council held in October it was determined on fully to sanction the union of her Majesty with the Prince of Saxe Coburg. The ceremony was expected to take place without loss of time.

Accounts from Spain are more favorable since M. Mendizabal is at the head of affairs. Count de las Navas has given in his adhesion to the Queen's Government, and the troops assembled by him, will be employed against Don Carlos in the North.

The King and Queen of the Belgians had left England, and were on a visit to the King of the French.

Mr. O'Connell had returned to Ireland after his tour through England and Scotland. He has been enthusiastically received in most places he has visited.

Navigation of the Red Sea.—A splendid Steam Ship of 1000 Tons and 900 horsepower to be called "the Auckland" has been contracted for the Govt. of Glasgow to navigate the Red Sea. The contractor is Mr. Robert Napier. She is to be of the most magnificent description, and fitted out as a man of war vessel.

The restriction of the liberty of the Press in France seems to have been submitted to quietly by the Nation. Several Editors had already been punished under this new law, and some English papers are said to have been seized at Boulogne, because they spoke disrespectfully of the French King and his Government.

Westminster Hall.—The repair of Westminster Hall is nearly finished, and it shows to great advantage, particularly when compared to its lamentable appearance, before the repairs were commenced. This ancient hall was built by William Rufus 1098, rebuilt in 1399 by Richard II. repaired in 1749, altered 1780, beautified and repaired 1809 at the expense of £12,000 and is now nearly restored and beautified throughout.

One of the Sheriffs lately elected for the City of London. Mr. Salomons—is of the Jewish persuasion, and the first individual of that Religion elected to a public office since the political emancipation of the Jews.

Between 1791, when there was no machinery, and 1833, when machinery had attained its present height, the value of British cotton trade for one year had increased from the inconsiderable amount of £20,000 to the immense sum of £10,445,000.

Railways.—Railroads are in contemplation every where and we suppose that after a few years, no such thing as Stage-coaches drawn by horses will be in existence. The following new Railways are to be commenced. From Cheltenham to Swindon. From Derby through Chesterfield, Sheffield, Barnsley and Waterfield, to Leeds, in connexion with that from Derby to Bagby and thence to London. From London to Brighton. From Gloucester to Birmingham. From Merthyr-Tydfil to Cardiff. From Carrickfergus to Belfast. From Dublin to Kilkenny. From Dublin to Drogheda. From Dublin to the west-coast of Ireland. From Armagh to Dundee. From Leith Docks to the bank of Advocate's Library in Edinburgh, through Calton Hill by a tunnel. From Perth to Dundee. From Kirkcaldy to Newburgh.

Experiments have been made on the attraction of the needle on board the Iron Steamboat in the Shannon. It appears that the compass has been found nearly useless in these vessels.

Expedition to the Niger.—A mercantile expedition to the Niger, of which intent we heard many months ago, is, we perceive from the Glasgow newspapers, about to proceed on its destination. A grandest ship; carrying 600 a small Iron Steamer leads the way.

Consols 24th October 51½ @ ½ Omission 4½.

Goose on Richmond day. Queen Elizabeth on her way to Tilbury Fort, on the 29th September 1539, dined at the ancient manor of Sir Norville Umfraville, near that place; and

in British Buns had much rather dine off a high-seasoned and substantial dish, than a simple friandise or regent, the knight thought proper to provide a brace of Geese, to suit the palate of his royal guest. After the Queen had dined heartily she asked for a half pint bumper of Burgundy, and drank "Destruction to the Royal Armada." She had but that moment returned the glass to the knight, who had done the honors of the Table, when the news came (as if the Queen had been possessed with the spirit of prophecy) that the Spanish fleet had been destroyed by a storm. She immediately took another bumper to dignify the good and good news; and was so much pleased at the event, that every year after on that day, she had the above excellent dish served up. The court made it the custom, and the people the fashion ever since.

Bellini, the well known Composer died at Paris not thirty years old.

John Jerome Esq. (of Macartney's celebrity) has been appointed second Puisne Judge of the Supreme court at Ceylon. Cleopatra's needle, it is understood, is at length arrived in England, and is to be erected in Waterloo place.

AN ACT TO IMPOSE CERTAIN DUTIES ON TEA.
(21st August 1835)

Whereas an Act was passed in the Third and Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled *An Act to provide for the Collection and Management of the Duties on Tea* And whereas it is found expedient to alter the Rates of Duty thereby imposed; he it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six the several Duties on Tea imposed by the said recited Act shall cease and determine, save and except as to any Arrears of such Duties which may then be due and payable and unpaid; and in lieu and instead thereof there shall be charged a Duty of Two Shillings and One Penny on every Pound Weight of Tea which after the said Day shall be imported, or which, having been previously imported, shall after that Day be cleared for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom; which said Duty shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid under the like Rules and Regulations, so far as the same may be applicable, and shall be appropriated and applied in such and the like Manner, as the Duties on Tea imposed by the said recited Act.

THE EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

Well, says one of our readers, it is hardly worth while to subscribe to this paper, there is nothing in it, no information that we have not had before, a few extracts, a few editorials remarks (which perhaps he had better not written at all,) a letter from a Correspondent, most likely written to himself, some anecdotes of Joe Miller's, and other things not worth reading. I shall I think at the end of this quarter discontinue my subscription, and not be a loser by it.

Most of what you say my dear reader is true enough, but then you come to a conclusion without paying any attention to the trouble which most likely the Editor of the paper has been at, to fill up the eight pages during the past week — (Oh! you will say, one of your pages is taken up with advertisements, and surely it cannot be difficult to fill a page a day during the week with matter that is readable?)

Do not judge too rashly. To give for instance an extract from *Life of Newspapers* just received, takes a days reading at least, to make it interesting. If from a book why a greater time will be necessary. If the Editor attends to things that have really happened, at least he has been told that they have and such relation should be liable to denial, he has to answer the next day four or five notes, asking him where he got such information, and if he is not inclined to give up his authority (which by the bye he ought almost never to do) then abuse is poured upon him in so many copious, which if he is wise he takes no notice of, since in a small community he would, if he did, be soon debarr'd from the privilege of even making a single individual. Were he on the other hand, to give up his authority to show that such, he would never be favored with any news at all, since his information would say... It is true I told that fellow, but what business has he, to tell it was me; I shan't tell him any thing again—that's post!

If in his paper he mentions anything, however remote himself from any intimation of probability that can possibly admit of such connection, he of course is blamed for such a breach of good manners, and the person that supposes himself alluded to, feels offended, and will make this feeling appear, when next he meets the unfortunate Editor, and next him he meets, since it is impossible to so much a range as ours, not to be continually jostling against each other.

It will therefore be wise with what caution an Editor must tread his way here, to escape censure, particularly if he such an one of that number of one, who in the well known story took his boat to market accompanied by his son, and tried not to displease any one, yet—was rebuked by all.

We must therefore follow our own inclination hoping to be able at least to please the majority.

An Editor on a Saturday morning has finished his task, and sallies out to enjoy the fresh air, or may be in the hope of hearing a word favorable of one or other of his articles, and is rewarded in the following manner.

Mr. ... why did you put into your paper that article about ... since when I told you of it, I considered communication of a perfectly private nature never intended for the public.

K. My dear Sir, I am sorry to hear that, but this information I received from you, being of public interest, and finding your account to be correct, I thought myself bound to give it.—

Mr. goes off in a huff.

Some time after the Editor meets another of his acquaintance, who has read his paper. Well my dear E. I have seen your paper of to day. That story of yours is not true, I read it a fortnight ago in now it is in your own

though you do not acknowledge it. This time the poor Editor is dumb.—

The next friend he meets, will tell him:—Your shipping intelligence this morning does not give the arrival of the Wellington nor the sailing of the Melbourne, and yet they sailed and arrived, two days ago. The Editor who sends his Circular round to every office regularly every week, has no other excuse but that the events were not marked on such Circular, and thus he is blamed for omissions which are the faults of others.—

The Editor walks on, rather annoyed with being blamed only, where he secretly expected praise, and is again met by an acquaintance who will tell him:—Now my dear . . . if you could only manage to keep clear of those mistakes in printing! I counted no less than 46 in your last paper!

There is a poser to the poor harrassed being, and his only consolation in this dilemma is, that other writers before him have had similar misfortunes, as an instance of which we quote the complaint of the illustrious Fanny Pudge in a letter to her friend, where she says, speaking of the publication of one of her poems,

"Where I talked of the 'Jewdrops from freshly blown roses,'"

"The nasty things made it 'from freshly blown noses' "

In short, the subject of this notice always meets with much more censure than praise: whether merited or not, let our readers judge.

VENETIAN LEGEND.

In the year 1341, an inundation, of many days continuance, had raised the water three cubits higher than it had ever before been seen in Venice; and, during a stormy night, while the flood appeared to be still increasing, a poor old fisherman sought what refuge he could find, by mooring his crazy bark close to the *Riva di San Marco*. The storm was yet raging, when a person approached, and offered him a good fare if he would ferry him over to *San Giorgio Maggiore*. "Who," said the fisherman, "can reach *San Giorgio* on such a night as this? Heaven forbid that I should try!" But, as the stranger earnestly persisted in his request, and promised to guard him from harm, he at last consented. The passenger landed, and having desired the boatman to wait a little, returned with a companion, and ordered him to row to *San Nicolo di Lido*. The astounded fisherman again refused, till he was prevailed upon by a further confident assurance of safety, and excellent pay. At *San Nicolo* they picked up a third person, and then instructed the boatman to go to the Two Castles at Lido. Though waves ran fearfully high, the old man by this time had become accustomed to them; and, moreover, there was something about his mysterious crew which either allayed his fears, or diverted them from the tempest to his companions. Scarcely had they gained the strait, when they saw a galley, rather flying than sailing along the Adriatic, manned (if we may so say) with Devils, who seemed hurrying, with force and threatening gestures, to sink Venice in the deep. The sea, which had hitherto been furiously agitated, in a moment became unruffled; and the strangers crossing themselves, conjured the fiends to depart. At the word, the demoniacal galley vanished, and the three passengers were quietly landed at the spots at which each respectively had been taken up. The boatman, it seems, was not quite easy about his fare; and, before parting, he implied pretty clearly, that the sight of this miracle, after all, would be but bad pay. "You are right, my friend," said the first passenger, "go to the Doge and the Procuratori, and assure them

that, but for us three, Venice would have been drowned. I am St. Mark; my companions are St. George and St. Nicholas. Desire the magistrates to pay you; and add, that all this trouble has arisen from a schoolmaster at *Sew Felice*, who first bargained with the Devil for his soul, and then hanged himself in despair." The fisherman, who seems to have had all his wits about him, answered that he might tell that story, but he much doubted whether he should be believed: upon which St. Mark pulled from his finger a gold ring, worth about five ducats, saying, "Shew them this ring, and bid them look for it in my treasury, whence it will be found missing." On the morrow, the fisherman did as he was told. The ring was discovered to be absent from its usual custody, and the fortunate boatman not only received his fare, but an annual pension to boot. Moreover, a solemn procession and thanksgiving were appointed, in gratitude to the three holy corpses, which had rescued from such calamity the land affording them burial.—*History of Venice*.

Dear Mr. Editor,

As the hot weather seems setting in, I wish to call your attention to the nice large heap of filth in front of the Factories. This will be delightful no doubt and equally wholesome in July and August and a great addition to our evening walk before our "*Barracks*."—There was a Mud Committee some years ago, which took care of those things, but I fancy it is long since defunct. This heap which is I guess 100 yards and more long, and 10 to 20 feet high, has I think accumulated within a few months. Could we not manage to get it taken away by application to the Hong Merchants?

Truly Yours,

TYRO.

Canton, 20th March, 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

DEAR SIR,

A circumstance connected with H. M. Commission () in this country has been communicated to me, which is, as you Editors say, amazingly funny, if true. It is to the effect that a declaration on oath made by a British subject at Lintin, where one of the Superintendents is supposed to be, is attested thus.—

B. E. Emble.

Signed and sworn before me.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

"Acting": by George this is acting and with a vengeance. We know that the truly and well beloved, our Superintendents *pro tem*, have entertained queer ideas of their powers, but I had no conception that they could create Magistrates or Justices of the Peace to receive oaths at Lintin or elsewhere. This is a new occupation for a treasurer and secretary, I should think. Is it quite a proper one, think you?

Your humble Servant.

Q. in the Corner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

DEAR SIR,

Is your published list of the Opium deliveries at Lintin to be depended on? I see you state Patna as 3516, in 11 months, and Benares 1360, together 5376 chests, just about half what has come to China of last years Bengal Opium. I should be glad to see the deficiency accounted for. If your list is not correct the sooner you discontinue it, the better, I think, as it can only mislead people.

Your's &c.

O. P.

March 24th.

P. S. Perhaps a change in the title would make the matter more clear. For "Estimate of consumption & value of Opium in China, read "Deliveries to Chinese smugglers at Lintin."—But where is the remainder?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

With a view to satisfy my own mind on the subject of the system, now in Operation, for the placing in London, monies due from India to Great Britain, I have attempted in the following remarks to take a more general Survey of its action, and bearings on the Commerce of England, Canton &c than, in conversation with others, or in the public prints, I have yet met with. In as concise a form, as is compatible with clearness and precision, I venture to offer them through the medium of your Paper.

In the various "Evidences" before Parliament on E. I. Affairs, and other works, it is shewn that a sum of nearly £3,000,000 Stg. is required annually from the Territorial Revenues of our Eastern Empire, to be paid in London; and distributed under the following heads.

Dividends to Proprietors of E. I. Stock
Military Stores—Transports &c.
Pensions, Civil, Military, and Maritime
Home Establishment and general expenses.

Since the cessation of the E. I. Company's trade to the present time, only £1,500,000 to £3,000,000 per annum have been temporarily required, owing to the Commercial assets producing large sums, which have been applied to general purposes. We may assume, however, that the full amount of £3,000,000 will be called for, at an early date.

When Great Britain had to pay subsidies to Foreign States; to supply her military Chests on the Continent during the last war; or to pay loans contracted for the service of other European Powers, the course usually pursued was, to authorise her military or other agents, to receive any sums of money tendered by merchants at the Capitals where they were required, and to grant Bills of Exchange on the Home Treasury for the equivalents.

The effect was to stimulate the commerce of Great Britain to those Ports or Capitals, because, speculators at the commencement, were sure of very beneficial returns in Government Bills at high rates of Exchange: but, it has been too frequently proven, that glut, and consequent ruin, have followed in the train of such stimulants, by the eager over-trading of the sanguine.

We have now to consider a case, in its main points, reversed—Great Britain has not to pay, but India has, and the above annual three millions are to be transferred from her treasuries to that of the Home Government in London; for the several purposes before stated. It is questioned by what course of operations this can best be done: commercial, they must be, as far as Bills of Exchange are such.

Before proceeding further, we will premise the following observations, and can scarcely doubt their being admitted as highly desirable rules.

Firstly.—It is the duty of Great Britain to protect as far as possible the interests, commercial or otherwise, of the British Empire, in its most comprehensive sense.

Secondly.—If any portion of that Empire is to be considered secondary to herself in matters exclusively commercial, the

conquered portions, most recently acquired, like India, may be deemed so.

Nevertheless, when practicable, the Empire at large should be viewed equally and liberally, and no fostering aid afforded to one portion, to the detriment of any other. And especially, when large amounts of revenue are to be transferred and thereby act as commercial stimulants, they should be applied to its own territories in preference to those of a Foreign state.

Thirdly.—The Government whether of the U. Kingdom or of India, should study to avoid that interference with the trade of either country, which arises from a scheme of Commercial advances by Government, to effect large payments, unnecessarily, at any particular place in the Empire. Now as regards the transfer of the said £3,000,000 annually from India's revenues into England, it is contended by many, that the whole should (and they say, could easily,) be drawn for, by Bills of the E. I. Directors in London, on the several Presidencies. What would be the effect? Certainly that this mass of Paper would be in competition against manufactures, metals &c. of Britain, usually exported to India and China. For, assuredly speculators would only receive Goods, on terms likely to yield better results there, than Bills, whilst to command so large a payment at the E. I. House, annually, those Bills must be at proportionately beneficial Exchanges. The manufacturing body would loudly complain; their goods would be shipped in smaller quantities; prices in the Eastern markets would advance, and consumption decrease.

Other parties contend, that since India has to make good the amount, the whole should be distributed through her several Ports, to be, by the Government's advances upon goods the produce of her territories, transmitted in merchants' Bills, in favor of the E. I. Company and secured by the shipments made to London or other British Ports. At present it is reasonably doubted, if by these means alone so large a remittance could be carried on. The effect, however, if attempted, would be to stimulate the production of all Indian Exports, and as the local Government must offer lower rates of Exchange, than others, to secure the Bills they required, the competition would be injurious to the home manufacturer the proceeds of whose goods were to be sent back in Bills. (whilst the cost price of E. I. produce would be enhanced at those Ports, from the facilities to shippers, and their eagerness for speculation. The cultivators and manufacturers of India would be encouraged, but the manufacturers of Great Britain would still complain, and possibly with more cause than ever, for scarcely any returns of home goods would be required for these heavy shipments of Indian Produce, the main part of the proceeds being payable to the E. I. Company. The home markets too, would be glutted with the said Produce, and again check British Exports, for returns there in.

The E. I. Directors when their trade ceased (with the concurrence of the Board of Control, and under the advice of many able financiers and merchants) have, it is well known, adopted a plan differing from the two foregoing; that is, they have not allowed too large a mass of money to

be competing against private capital, at either point, but they have introduced a third—China, which with India and London have the sum required apportioned between them.

London draws Bills on the Indian Government. India remits to London by merchants' Bills secured by goods. China also remits to London by similar means but must obtain its funds from private merchants for Bills on India.

Having traced the effects at the two first points, it remains to follow them out in China, the only Foreign Country involved.

Here—at Canton—the E. I. Company's Agents, are similarly situated to the Continental Agent of the British Government, before alluded to: they must offer such good rates for their Bills on India, as will secure payments to their Treasury, and speculators in Opium, Cotton, &c., being sure of beneficial remittance back, the trade of India is stimulated, but at its own cost as far as the increased rate of Exchange: Again, to secure the monies, so accumulated, being demanded for merchants' Bills on London protected by goods; the E. I. Company's Agents must offer to take them at lower rates of Exchange than others, and the effects on prices &c., are similar to those above described at the Indian Ports, viz. the productions Tea, Silk, &c., of a Foreign Country are stimulated, whilst the home manufacturer may well be discouraged with the Bill remittances he gets, which are lowered by the Company's Agents competition. Moreover, as the E. I. Directors' Bills on India drawn in London are chiefly sent to Canton for negotiation, a further dangerous competition is inferred upon the private holder, who, in still his E. I. Directors' Bills, must offer better terms than the local E. I. Company's Agents for their Bills. It must also be borne in mind, that the Company's Establishment in China owes no funds, being merely a middle party, to receive from private merchants large sum of money, and again to pay it out to private merchants British or Foreign, who ship goods, and draw Bills favouring the E. I. Company, on their return.

The matter has now been viewed in its various bearings, and it may fairly be conceded that the Home Government have endeavored to adjust the pressure of the burden, so as not to affect unduly one portion of the Empire to the detriment of the other. Reviewing the several points, it appears that to obtain the whole sum by Bills drawn in London, would chiefly injure the trade of Great Britain; to remit the whole from India, would partially injure that trade, but greatly aid the productions of our Eastern Empire. To unite both these modes would probably prove the least objectionable, and we can see no necessity for any interference with the course of trade in China, by fixing an Establishment there.

It has been asserted, that without the aid of the Company's advances in Canton, the funds required for the annual supply of Tea and Silk would not be readily furnished by private merchants. That reasoning, in a great degree, influenced the E. I. Directors in maintaining an Agency here: but it is not quite apparent that private merchants still supply the whole? They enable the Company's Agents to draw on

India. If, in future, the equivalent of £1,000,000 Sterling, more, be required from Canton merchants, to be applied to the Tea trade, and the Company's advances cease—the British community need be under no apprehension that it will not be available, for small as the number of merchants, here, in—these means, and those of their friends in India &c., have in the last 6 or 8 years furnished annually, dollars equivalent to £750,000 to £1,000,000 to the trade of the U. S. of America in Tea and Silk by purchasing Bills on London to that amount from American Firms—in addition to their purchases from the E. I. Company's Factory of Bills on India of the value of £500,000 to £600,000.

It cannot, we think, be denied that, since the Company's advances commenced in Canton—the American Trade has been materially aided by the comparatively moderate Exchange on London consequent on the Company's agents being such large buyers of Bills. The Chinese have obtained larger prices for their produce but we have yet to see, whether British manufactures are more largely demanded at remunerative prices. The demand for Opium & Cotton, has no doubt augmented, and, so far, is a benefit to a portion of the British Empire.

We confess that the subject is a most difficult one to adjust, so as to avoid loud complaints from some quarters; yet, under the consideration of the enormous trade of Great Britain, and how small a fraction the said three millions bears to the entire capital in operation, the injury to her mercantile body would be lightly felt, if the whole, in lieu of one third, were to be drawn off by London Bills on India; whereas even one million in India and one in Canton enhance and interfere severely, with the comparatively small capitals there, employed in Foreign Commerce.

Up to this point, we have supposed it requisite, that the three millions should be accumulated in London. It may justly be asked, if such is really necessary, and if decided not to be so, the question will be narrowed to a much smaller compass. The dividends to the Proprietors and expenses of Home Establishments (not one third of the whole sum) appear the only items absolutely demanding liquidation there. The whole of the Military Stores &c., could readily be consumed for on terms of being delivered and paid for in India. The charge for Pensions to military and civil Servants &c., may be a detachable one, as to its place of payment. Analogy of what is done in other similar payments by Great Britain, and Nations generally, would show that India should locally pay all Pensions, granted for Services to that portion of the Empire.

To enter upon details for the introduction of these alterations is here unnecessary. The obvious advantage—in the reduction of Establishments,—in relieving Commerce from the present interference by the Government and Agencies of the E. I. Company,—and the consequent greater certainty to the enterprise and operations of private merchants—are such as to render their adoption, as early as practicable, apparently a paramount duty of the Home Government.

There are several other branches of this question, which have been lately discussed partially—such as the legality of any transactions by the E. I. Company in China—the extension of advances to the Opium and Cotton trade of India &c. &c., upon which, I will not now write having already too much to ponder on your columns.

Your obedient Servant.

Canton, 15th March, 1839.

P.S.—16th March—Since the foregoing was written—the Court Treasury has been suddenly closed, without any intimation previously, by lowering the Exchange on India—which has continued at Silver Rupees 910 & 100 dollars for several months past. The rub was so suddenly raised in September from 900 to 910.—These acts will prove to all commercial men, what a power of derangement in Bill business is vested in the E. I. Company's Agents.

Whither their advances have been made to Cash, only for one fourth part, the remainder in their Bills on Calcutta, which the latter must part with, often at considerable sacrifice. It surely might be expected, that they would accumulate Cash when abundantly offered (as now when the Opium returns are returning) so as to be ready to make money advances in the ensuing season.

I am fully aware that the Supreme Government furnish the Company's agents with general instructions for their guidance—and doubt not, that they have fulfilled them; yet there must rest in their hands some discretion as to the periods for opening, closing, or altering the terms of their Treasury which as to the last, it would probably be for the general benefit to fix dates monthly—when changes if any would be made.

JACQUEMONT'S LETTERS FROM INDIA.

(Continued from No. 22.)

I will return to you, my dear father, before I leave this place: I leave you for the day Yesterday I shaved off a beard of a fortnight's growth; I remembered Robinson Crusoe, and used to do so in my last voyage more magnificently than he did. To-day, I put on black silk stockings, as if I were going to a ball in Paris or London. I am going to dine with a dozen Europeans, who grant a portion of the British empire. Their ladies will be dressed in the Parisian fashion of six months ago. They are not vulgar nabobs, a character which exists no longer, except on the stage of the London theatre. In the evening I shall enjoy an elegant and solid conversation: every means will be combined, to show me as much as possible of the wonders of the city in the short time I shall stay there. Trust to my star. There is certainly in this combination of events, something hidden good back: it is a series of happy chances, which have by their repetition, ceased to be chances. But above all, the miracle is, my not having suffered in the estimation of others on account of my poverty!

If a thousand of my countrymen were to come to this country, with double or triple what I brought, they could not probably succeed in showing themselves any where. My host here, an infantry captain, supplying the functions of sub-intendant, has a hundred and fifty thousand francs a year; and all, you know, is on the same scale. By a powerful favour, I have obtained a dispensation from ruin; and my relative poverty has, on the contrary, been only a source of enjoyment to my self-love. Some of the most learned of my acquaintance are not ignorant of it, and they accommodate themselves accordingly, the best way they can. I was seldom obliged to hire a carriage to go to dine at the Chief Justice's of India, when I was not next door to him, at Garden Reach, he asked my bear and came to fetch me. The fact which drew these attentions gave me credit, no doubt, for some mysterious virtue, more worthy of esteem than the vulgar possessions of a nabob, and such is open truth.

Particular girls, who have not succeeded in getting married in England, arrive here in couples, for sale, on honourable terms. I mean, as the young civil and military officers, who, along with their commission and the assurance of a fortune sufficient for two, receive orders to go and be rich all alone in some village, a couple of hundred leagues from Calcutta, and govern a territory equal in several French departments. These, whose places are very lucrative, select a wife from the society of Calcutta as they would a girl in the street: it is well understood, that the small number of families furnishing the girls in which I moved, or an exception to the rule. For a man like me it is institutionally the worst of positions.

There are still numerous marriages in India, but immense fortunes are hardly made there now. The daughters of those who grow rich are educated in such habits of luxury, that they are only marriageable to collectors, or officers of the same rank. Thus the English, who are the great matrimonial people in the world, have children by dozens, and no fortune could resist a division by so Christian a division. Lastly, the young ladies of the most polished and of the most time, most elegant classes that I have had occasion to meet, are still more insignificant than those of any other country. They are as afraid of the heat, very little, require of a married woman of five and twenty, as of the pole star. It is not, however, because they are cheerful, but the few serious ideas which marriage always forces into the most empty head, brighten the absolute insignificance of those whom wit has yet to save.

Miss Pearson is the only person I have known worthy of the consideration of a man of men. The poor girl, whom I left very ill at my departure from Calcutta, writes me that she is dying. I must direct to England the letter which I wrote to her on my journey. The physicians are smiling at her without delay: her mother conspires with her. I am afraid my letter will arrive too late. But whatever may happen, and if chance brings us again together under the same roof, we shall never be to each other different from what we are at present. Although possessed of intelligence

above her twenty years, and of a very serious turn of mind, she did not seem to perceive that I was a young man; and sometimes she would talk to me of matters of feeling, as she would have done to some old friend of her father's, or her own.

It gives me pain, my dear father, to overturn your castles in the air. But, were I to suffer you to go on building, without disturbance, you would end by believing in them, as in the famous system raised on the ruins of all others (style of the *Real Essences*) and would look with displeasure at me on my return, were I not followed by the family of king Priam.

How your letters have charmed me! they have effaced the surprise and ill humour, which the news of the ministry of La Bourdonnaye, Mangin, and Co. caused me on my arrival in the holy city. I cannot answer those nine pages, which are worth fifty, for my letter would be endless. Your tenderness for me raises illusions which I cannot share, but with which I am much affected. Your reliance upon my firmness is a great happiness to me. Whatever evil may happen to me, you will know that I am provided with defensive arms, which is in me a whimsical principle of internal satisfaction, and simplicity of taste, belonging not to my age nor to my education; a sort of savage pride which will console me in bad times, should any happen. There are a thousand degrees of misfortune above the possibility of which I shall henceforth be placed.

I did not neglect writing to almost every body, during the last days of my stay in Calcutta. I must now give up that correspondence, in which all that I ought to reserve for myself would evaporate. Adieu, my dear father; my next letter will be from Delhi in two months. I embrace you, Porphyre, and the eternally absent Frederick, with all my heart: it is all that I can do now.

(To be Continued.)

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government.

Notice is also given that the period for the negotiation of Advances by the hypothecation of Consignments to England will be further extended to the 30th April, 1836; on the same terms as are now in force, according to the advertisement of the 24th December 1835.

Parties are hereby reminded, that all Claims for Cash, received on Deposit, will cease on the 31st Instant, as previously notified.

(Signed,) " J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
" J. B. THORNHILL.

Canton, 17th March, 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretaries.
Canton, 1st December, 1835.

FOR LONDON.

THE new Ship THOMAS LOWRY, Captain JOHN BULLY. Will load at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILKINSON DENT has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, January, 1st 1836.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Connexion for transaction of General Commission business in this place.
GORDON & TALBOT.
No 3 American Hong.

Canton, February 1st, 1836.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

An assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wines; and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottles. Apply to Mr. LOUREIRO, at the Gamboa.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAGG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH, and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

JOSEPH CRAGG.

Canton, 1st. March, 1836.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEIR & Co.

Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast Sailing BARK THETIS Captain C. C. Clark to leave Whampoa by the beginning of next month for Freight apply to

Messrs. D & M. RUSTON & Co.

Canton, 19th March, 1836.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing American Ship EUROPA of 460 Tons. Apply to RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.
February 12th 1836.

All advertisements sent for insertion to the Canton Press Office, will in future appear both in the "Canton Press" and the "Canton Commercial Prices Current" at single charge.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum	£ 12	payable in advance
For 6 Months	7	ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto.	5	ditto. ditto.
Non Subscribers for Single Copy	50 Cents.	

The rates for advertising in the Canton Press and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c.	£ 3.
Advertisements of not more than	1.
Seven lines—for each appearance	
When required to be inserted three months	6.

Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

Subscriptions received as below and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 2ND, 1836.

No. 30.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Here, Cobb, and on 29th March Omega, Russell, both from Manila.

PASSENGER.—Omega, A. Hubbell Esq.

SAILED ON DESPATCHED. 17th March, Percis, Swift, for Manila. Arno, Rich, sailed from Whampoa for Boston on the 29th March. William Rodger, Crawford for Bombay on the 29th March. Virginia, Michael, for Batavia.

We have, during the past week had but two arrivals both from Manila, and can therefore not give any foreign news.

We hear that the Hoppo is in a few days to go to the Ophthalmic Hospital of Doctor Parker's, to be cured of a cataract on one of his eyes, and that the operation to remove it, will soon be made.

We sincerely hope that Doctor Parker, may in this instance be as successful as he has been in most cases, as the Hoppo has been recalled to Peking and cannot help to proclaim among his acquaintance of the higher ranks of Chinese, that the foreigners are not so barbarous as they have been represented, since the science of the wise men of the Celestial Empire falls so short of that of white barbarians.

A Report showing the Quantities of Teas shipped for England during the year ending on the 31st March last, has been published, giving the Total of Exports at 50,477,466 lb. exceeding the exports of the year before by 6,836,266 lb. The number of Ships employed in the Teastrade has been 83, viz 17 between 2 to 300 Tons, 19 between 3 to 400 Tons, 13 between 4 to 500 Tons, 13 between 5 to 600 Tons, 2 between 6 to 700 Tons, 3 between 7 to 800 Tons, none between 8 to 900 Tons, 1 between 900 to 1000 Tons, and 2 Ships exceeding 1000 Tons Register and only 6 of less than 200 Tons. This is a proof that vessels of from 200 to 600 Tons burthen are considered more convenient than those of a large size, these latter being only kept in the trade by their owners, to make the best of a bad bargain.

We have heard the remark made, that it would be preferable to make up these lists from the 1st of October to the 30th September, since then it would comprise all the Teas of one season, whilst under the present arrangement, old and new Teas are mixed up together. In the report before us there are no less than 17 Tea Cargoes of the season before the last, the first Ship leaving Whampoa in the season just ended being the Hellas. We think this remark worthy of attention, since now the quantities shipped of the last season's Teas, may appear more considerable than what they have been, to say not aware that the Tea season at present is not exactly

at an end on the 31st March. The statement ought to begin from the time when the new Teas come into Market.

Why this Statement is dated from the Chamber of Commerce, and signed by its Secretary, we are at loss to understand, since in spite of many enquiries we have made about this body, we have not been able to learn any thing positive about its existence. The only thing that reminds us now of the attempt made, when Lord Napier was here, to establish a Chamber of commerce, are the quarterly statements of Exports of Teas, always signed as above noticed. But it is well known that many of the Resident British Merchants here, never acknowledged it, and that its functions ceased or ought to have ceased after the abortive attempt at unanimous suffrage.

Why is a Chamber of Commerce here to be British? why not a General Chamber of Commerce instituted by all the foreign Merchants resident here? This latter would be a beneficial institution, but the former can never exist but in name, and its nominal Functionaries must be in a manner self elected.

It is a question not easily settled, in how far the Company's advances on Teas against Bills, affect the Exchange on England. It is obvious that the value of the Dollar cannot thereby be raised, but that its value should be depressed by the Company's operations is not so clear. It must be borne in mind that the Company takes bills only for a certain purpose, and that these bills on England are never brought into the market or offered for sale, but that they are encashed in England by the Court of Directors, without changing hands. The Company's agents here drawing on Bengal, and thus enabling the country trade to make its remittances partly in Bills instead of Specie, certainly tends towards retaining in this country a greater amount of silver, which otherwise would be shipped as remittances, in case bills on England drawn here by private merchants cannot be negotiated in Calcutta to a sufficient amount at a saving exchange. The bills drawn on American account are of-

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ferred in the market as heretofore, but the exchange for private Bills on England has been nearly the same during the last year of the Company's monopoly and during the years following it. It would therefore appear that other causes operate upon the exchange, and these as far as we can judge are the importation of Dollars, and the proportion of the European and American Import and Export Trade. The importation of Dollars has been inconsiderable during the last 10 years, and hence the gradual rise of the Exchange, which has been kept at its present high rate also by the circumstance, that while within the latter years the exports to America and Europe have by a great deal exceeded those of former years, the imports into China from these countries have not increased in the same degree.

We therefore think it a point of much difficulty to decide whether, if the Company made no advances upon shipments to England against bills, the value of the dollar would be higher than what it actually is.

We consider that the influence of the advances is most sensibly felt in the advance on prices of Chinese produce, ever since this system has been followed, as an unnatural increase of speculation is produced by the remunerative facility of obtaining the means, and it cannot fail to reduce prices of Chinese Produce in England, since the goods on which advances have been made, must be forced on the market, to repay them. Thus not only is the Merchant whose own property enables him to trade independently of the Company's support, obliged to pay higher prices, but he must also sell at lower rates, and can not make the profit which is justly his due.

It is likewise very probable that a greater quantity of British Manufactures would be introduced into the China market, the product of which would serve for the purchase of teas, if the Company did not offer more favorable means to do so. In this respect the Company's advances interfere also with the interests of the Manufacturers at home.

The profit made by the Company on their remittances to England, and of which the Freetrader is consequently deprived, amounts annually to the enormous sum of about £ 2,500,000 10s., as we shall show.

The intrinsic amount of pure silver in a Sicaa Rupee is 173.9 grainy troy, that of a

Spanish Dollar 370.9 grains. If therefore the value of a Dollar in the Bank of England is 4-2½d (at the price of 4s 10d per ounce) that of a Rupee is equal to 23.677d.

Drawing on Bengal as the Company's Agents have done at 210 Sicaa Rupees for 100 Spanish Dollars, taking Bills on London at 4-8d per Dollar, they receive 27,143d. for every Rupee, and the profit is therefore 3.466d. per Rupee. Supposing that the Agents here draw annually for 300,000 Rupees on Bengal, equal to 3,000,000 Dollars, the profit on the operation amounts to the above sum.

The Hong merchants have of late met several times at the Consol house, to agree among themselves upon the minimum of their charge on a Picul of Tea on passing through their hands for Shipment, but we have not heard whether they have yet come to an unanimous understanding. We hear that it is likely that the minimum is to be fixed at 5 Taels for every Picul of Tea, and these are to include the duty (about 2½ Taels) packing and other expenses of the Hong or warehouse, and their Commission.—

It is said that the Hong merchants during the last season charged a commission only to the Tea merchants, and that that commission was not sufficiently high, and that they in consequence in spite of the great advance on tea prices were losers to a considerable amount, whilst the Tea Merchants made enormous profits. To prevent such losses in future they now wish to bind each other not to do business on such cheap terms again, but to secure to themselves a Commission of about 2½ Taels or six per Cent, out of which the expenses of packing and shipping and of their establishments are to be paid. This Commission may at first sight appear very great, but is not so in reality when the immense expense of their establishments, which are said to amount to 40 a 50,000 Taels per annum, is taken into consideration, and the numerous extortions from the Government Officers.

We doubt much however that the Hong merchants will be able to carry their resolution into effect, since it is but too probable that private interest will prevail over that of the body, and if one of them thinks it convenient to effect sales at a smaller profit, he will not scruple to do so. It is in fact impractic-

able for any length of time to act upon the plan proposed, since so many unforeseen circumstances must present themselves, that will make it expedient to deviate from it.

During the Company's monopoly such a plan was more feasible, and then it was generally acted upon, though at that time we hear that the Co-hong charge amounted to 7 a 9 Taels on a Picul of Tea according to Quality, or to about 3d. per lb commission only, without the duty. At present if the proposed measure should be acted upon, it will it is true, not amount to more than 1½d. per lb, but this is still a very heavy charge, particularly since the foreign merchants here could just as well do their business with the Tea Merchants themselves, if the Co-hong did not exist, and business thereby only be rendered a little more laborious in detail.

We are afraid, that however much we may write about the inutility of the Co-hong it will continue to exist unless some great and unforeseen political revolutions in the Country, place the intercourse between foreigners and Chinese in China upon quite a different footing.—

We have received several communications in reply to Tyre's letter in our last paper. One signed "one of the Med Committee" recommends to stop the rents, till the sentence in front of the Factorie is removed. This suggestion is so plausible that we recommend it to be tried.

In another letter, we have received, a complaint is made of sheds being allowed to remain along the wall of the Company's garden, and of other sheds and houses being erected in front of the factory close to the river. This is certainly an encroachment of the Chinese upon the few privileges granted to foreigners, since the small space allowed as for recreation, between the Factorie and river has formerly never been built on, and a refusal of payment for house rent will no doubt have the result of the sheds and dirt being removed together.

Colonisation of South Australia. In August 1836, "An Act to empower his Majesty" to visit South Australia into a British Province or Provinces and to provide for the Colonisation and Government thereof" passed into law, and we see in the Atlas Newspaper of 18th September last that the first in the Atlas Newspaper of 18th September last that the first settlers were about to leave England. The limits of South Australia are to be between 128° and 141° East Longitude, and between the Southern Ocean and 36° of South Lat.—

We proceed to give a few extracts from the regulation for the disposal of Lands in the new Colony.

All surveyed lands shall be divided into sections of 50 acres each, with the exception of the site of the first town

which shall be divided into acre sections. The price of the land sold by the crown will be \$1 per acre, payable within 5 days after the purchase, during the first year after the day of the selling from England, of the New Government. After that period it may be raised to any price not exceeding 40 per acre. The town lots of one acre each to be set up at auction at \$1 each.

Four hundred and thirty seven lots of 51 acres each, consisting of 20 acres of country section and one of town section, were by order of Parliament required to be sold in England, and the money paid for them, before the Colony could be considered as established. We read in the Atlas that even more than the £25,000 required had been offered, and that consequently Capt. Hindmarsh R. N. had been appointed Governor of South Australia, and a splendid dinner was given to this Gentleman at the Albion Tavern, before his leaving England.—

The funds proceeding from the sale of land are to be appropriated to the expense of sending poor emigrants to the new Colony, to avoid the want of laborers, which has hitherto so much interfered with the prosperity of other new Colonies: "No Convicts are to be sent to South Australia."

It is expected that as immediate payment is required from the Colonists for their land purchases, laborers will be induced to continue longer in the service of other emigrants, before they make themselves independent, it having been found from experience, that if at the beginning of a Colony many independent laborers exist, without adequate means, much misery is produced, and the labor so much required to the Colony is in a great measure lost.

We are obliged to the Editor of the "Chronicle de Marse" for having sent us his paper, though this first we have been favored with contains four Calumnies of eight, filled with accusations against us for having admitted a paragraph about Marse in our paper of the 26th March. The Editor's motive is perhaps to let us know what is written against us, to be able to defend ourselves, if so, we cannot but be grateful for his intentions.

The Chronicle however does not mention that our next paper contained a full contradiction, and translation of letters written to us from Marse, to show that no Revolution had taken place, and consequently no bloodshed, of which we were very glad.—We entertained no fear at the time of publishing the paragraph that so much libel would be the consequence, but were most lamentably mistaken.—Not only have we been assailed with numerous letters, of which we published only two, but we are also attacked in the Chronicle of the 26th March, though we retracted already on the 19th of the same month.

The Chronicle says that he has seen a great many things published in Newspapers without foundation, but never any thing equal to the paragraph in question, and his correspondent "Dionysius Larentius" gives a letter exceeding three columns in length, to prove the truth of our statement.

We cannot pretend to erudition equal to that of Laertes, who in support of his arguments, quotes no less than Camoens, Holy writ, Herod and the Innocents, Triboulen, Dorotheus and Theophilus, in Pivardiere, Madame Charvelin, d'Alembert, Newton, Anap, Phœdrus, Lafontaine, the Obelisk of Trajanus and the Soldiers of Alexander the Great. If we were Portuguese, we would not be too fond of quoting Camoens who, being the only one among the writers of his nation in general estimation with the civilized world, was left by his countrymen to live and die in the most object poverty, an indelible blot upon the gratitude and taste of his country.

We were much amused, on perusing Diogenes' letter, to see that he has found out on which of the hills the inimical troops were to have been, and that the 90 Soldiers mentioned by us, meant to represent the Consultative Commission at Macao. We have been assured by our informant that nothing could have been more distant from his thoughts than any personal or local allusions, as he himself had only one day's acquaintance with Macao—Macao's nests are still to be found!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

I saw in your last week's paper a letter signed Q. in the corner, on the subject of the acting Secretary and treasurer of H. M. Commission administering oaths to H. B. M's subjects. Q. can hardly have sufficiently considered the thing, or he would probably have had nothing to say against this practice, and I therefore ask of you the favor to insert in your paper a few observations which I hope will convince the Gentleman in the corner.

There is no impropriety in one of H. M's Superintendents administering an oath at the request of any individual, but it cannot be expected that these Superintendents, of whom one, we are told, resides at Lintin and the others at Macao, should allow their valuable time to be curtailed by business foreign to their mission, and therefore they prefer to delegate some person to be their *secus tenens* in affairs, whose despatch does not require any extraordinary degree of capacity. By such a measure the public is not prejudiced, and more time made available to H. M's Superintendents for the attainment of their objects.—

It is of much consequence to the public in general and to the Chinese trade in particular that H. M's Commission be not thwarted, by any interruption, or curtailment of their time, and to prove to your correspondent how injudicious his attack on these officers has been, I proceed to give you a short abstract of the affairs, which it is expected by their employers, they should despatch annually.

The Superintendents must countersign every ship's Manifest that leaves the Canton River for England; this requires at least 120 Signatures per annum, and as many dippings of the pen into the inkstand.

They must enter in a book every one of these 120 manifests, and they have I believe only one or at most two amanuenses, to assist them in this laborious duty.

They must, at the end of every three months, divide their salaries and other allowances into four equal parts, sign bills on the Treasury for one of these parts, publish an advertisement for these bills, and cash their produce.

The last and in my opinion the most difficult part of their manifold duties has not yet been mentioned, which is to give a periodical account of their proceedings, to the Government at home.

And all this is to be done for the paltry annual sum of £ 22,500.—

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

B. B.

P. S. I understand that some of the Commanders of ships on their way home, arriving at Lintin or Macao at 6 p. m. on a Saturday, were unreasonable enough to suppose and to wish, that their manifests should be signed on that same evening, or at least on the Sunday morning following, not to lose demurrage, which in large ships cannot amount to more than 900 \$ a day. This wish was of course not complied with, and justly, because we ought not to grudge the Lord's day at least to be a day of repose and recreation to the Superintendents.—

B. B.

"May Heaven defend me against my friends, and I will defend myself against my enemies," some one has said before us, and so H. M's. commission at Macao and Lintin, will no doubt think, on reading the letter of our Correspondent B. B.

We can hardly suppose B. B. in earnest in his enumeration of the various functions expected to be discharged by the Superintendents, since from his own shewing they amount to no more than signing manifests and drawing for their enormous salaries.

The question, "Why is this useless establishment continued?" naturally presents itself, and the only answer which we suppose the British Government can make to this, is, that they have been too busy at home with party questions, to attend to the correction of their blunders in this remote corner of the world.

The Establishment at Macao consists of three Superintendents, a Clergyman to take care of their souls, when not paid to promote human happiness in distant islands, two Surgeons, two Interpreters, and a Secretary, all officially appointed, and at an expense certainly not less than what B. B. states. This establishment ought to have been broken up, immediately after the failure of Lord Napier's mission, since it was no longer of any use.

We hope that the Superintendents in their reports to the Home Government have represented their utter inutilty, and requested to be recalled forthwith, since it must be galling to their feelings as men of honor to continue to receive enormous salaries from the public for nothing at all.

Some of our readers will think that a Clergyman and Surgeons would at least be useful in taking care of the souls and bodies of H. B. M's. subjects in Canton, but they are

not aware that they all remain at Meaco to attend on the three Superintendents. Divine service would not be performed here at all, were it not for American missionaries, nor should we have any medical assistance, but for the accidental presence of some professional gentlemen. One of the Burgesses at least might be spared at Meaco and reside at Canton, since the Commission is as far as we can learn composed of healthy young men, who ought to be contented with one surgeon.—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,

"I calculate" that you are out in your comment on your correspondent Z's remarks, as to the effect worked on the Exchange, Canton on London, by the advances made on Cargoes by the E. I. Company's Agents in China. I think that you, in your hurry probably to get your paper out to its time, did not consider the subject with sufficient attention.

Can you fancy that the offer by a second body to take bills to a large amount, say of 500,000 or of 750,000 sterling, at a fixed rate, has no effect in keeping the exchange lower than it must be, if thrown on the market to compete with the credit brought by the Americans for the purchase of their cargoes? Ask any one of the shrewd Yankow, and see what they will tell you about this.

This keeping down the Exchange is one of the principal causes of complaint which can fairly be brought against the system, by the manufacturers of Great Britain, as they are by it prevented from making up in their remittances what is lost in the sale of their goods, which latter is, it is manifest caused by the competition of these Company's advances in Dollars and Bengal Bills against them, in the purchase of exports.

The question by Z was not, I take it, whether bills were better or worse, but whether, were it not for this, it would not be yet higher, and in this he is right.

Your most obedient Servant,

W.

Canton, 20th March, 1856.

THOUGHTS.

I.

My home! my home—thine were no lofty walls—
There was no proud overhanging e'er thy gate—
No liveried menials lingered in thy halls—
Banner and shield told not of thine estate.
There are no archives of thy glories gone,
Not lyre, nor song, for them, have waked a tone.

II.

My home! my home—thou wert not mid the viers,
With their fond tendrils round thy casement twined;
Behind thee rear'd no Alps—no giant pines
Gave ■■■■ defiance to the mighty wind—
There were no oak-strains—no wild bird's song
Along the green branches—but, amid the throng

III.

The whirl of life—the bustle, and the ha-ha—
Yea—thou wert of the cities of the plain—
Oh! from the long, long past, thy name hath come
With rush of by gone memories, back again
My home! home of the lov'd ones! Time hath kept
His revels in thy halls—his wlog, hath swept

IV.

Over thy threshold—and where mirth, and glee
Held court—left silence—quench'd the bright hearth blaze,
And sent thine inmates forth.—Thou! mighty one,
Bear'st eke upon thy bosom—and thy rays,
Oh! thou fierce Indian Sun—are burning now,
Over our youngster's fair and gentle brow,—

V.

For us—the left ones—other homes have called,
And other hearths, for us, send forth their glow;
And mirth rings out as loud—and glee, as wild—
Yet, mem'ry's harp on strings—the song will flow—
Thought of the past—of childhood's home—hath more
Than "war'd an Echo" of the days of yore.—

MARIQUITA.

New York September, 1856.

— The Chinese, in writing, use no pen, but pencils made of the hair of some animal, commonly a rabbit. This pencil they hold not obliquely, as painters use; but perpendicularly, as if they would prick the paper. They write not from the left hand to the right as we, nor from the right hand to the left, as the Hebrews; but on lines from the top of the leaf to bottom, beginning at the right hand. The Chinese paper is not made of silk, as is commonly supposed, but of the inward bark of Bamboo and several other trees; and is remarkable, not only that they can make it into sheets of extraordinary size, but also, that after it hath been written on and worn to pieces, they can work it over again, and from the scraps make new paper. The Chinese paper hath a beautiful silken gloss; but it is thin, brittle, and not at all durable. Their ink (which is known in Europe by the name of Indian ink) is made of lamp-black, the best of which is got by burning old pines. They mix perfumes with it to correct the smell. These ingredients are worked into the substance of paste, which is put into wooden moulds of the shape they would have it. The Chinese standard is a little polished marble, with a hollow at one end to contain water; in this they dip their stick of ink, and then rub it on the smooth part of the marble. The pencil, paper, ink, and marble, are called by the Chinese, "the four precious things," which they prize themselves on keeping very neat. Every thing which relates to letters is so reputable in China that even the making of ink is not esteemed a mechanic employment.—Notes to Hsu Kien Chooan.

DEATH OF PAGANINI.

Two daily papers, though they at present team with matters important, or so thought, to the well being of the social body, with all their disclosures and alarms, have

NOTICE.—Permission is hereby granted to all persons who may desire to present any matter for consideration to the Board of Directors of the Company, to do so at any time during the year, and to be heard thereon at the next meeting of the Board. The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting on the 1st day of January, 1900, resolved that the following notice be published for general information:

During the S. W. Monsoon, from the 15th of March till the 15th of September, the Pilot Vessels cruise during the day off Point Palmyra, anchoring during the night in a line East and West, in Latitude $20^{\circ} 42'$ to $20^{\circ} 46'$ N., with the Light on the Point bearing West to W. by S. If, however, about the beginning of September, the wind comes from the Eastward, or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the Pilot Vessels haul off to the Eastward, and may be found in a line between the Light on the Point and the Floating Light Vessel.

From the 15th September, to the 15th March, the Pilot Vessels cruise during the day between Saugor Sand and Western Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West of each other, in Latitude 21° to $21^{\circ} 10'$ North.

Vessels approaching the station on seeing the Pilot Vessels are requested in the day to make for that Vessel on board of which they will see a large Red Flag flying at the Main, whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night the Vessel, having the next, turn Pilot on board is ordered to burn a Maroon every hour, and in thick weather every half hour, and Vessels are requested in like manner to seek their Pilot in the night from that Vessel; it being understood however that any Pilot Vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a Pilot on board, night or day, without referring to any turns or rotation, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By Order of the Marine Board,

(Signed.) C. B. GREENLAW,
Secretary.

Fort William,
the 5th July, 1833.

True Copy,

EDWARD HINSLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
to H. M. Superintendents.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government.

Notice is also given that the period for the negotiation of Advances by the hypothecation of Consignments to England will be further extended to the 30th April, 1834, on the same terms as are now in force, according to the advertisement of the 24th December 1833.

Parties are hereby reminded, that all Claims for Cash, received on Deposit, will cease on the 31st Instant, as previously notified.

(Signed.) " J. H. ASTELL.
" " H. M. CLARKE.
" " J. B. THORNHILL.

Canton, 17th March, 1834.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st April 1834.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Connexion for transaction of General Commission business in this place.

GORDON & TALBOT.

Canton, February 1st, 1834. No. 3 American Hong.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAIG & Co.

JOSEPH CRAIG

Canton, 1st March, 1834.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1833.

FOR LONDON.

THE new Ship THOMAS LOWRY, Captain JOHN BULLY. Will load at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE BARQUE "Sir Herbert Compton," G. J. Simmons Commander will positively leave from Lintin for the above Ports on 1st Proximo. For Freight apply to

BOMANJEE, MANECKJEE,
H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 25th March, 1834. Agents for the Charterers.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast Sailing BARK TRUTH Captain C. C. Clark to leave Whampoa by the beginning of next month for Freight apply to

Messrs. D & M. RUSSELL.

Canton, 19th March, 1834.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing American Ship EUROPA of 200 Tons. Apply to RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.

February 19th 1834.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter Casks—from the well known House of KNEE & Co.

Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1833.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

AN assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wine; and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottles. Apply to Mr. LOUREIRO, at the Gamboa

ALL advertisements sent for insertion to the Canton Press Office, will in future appear both in the "Canton Press" and the "Canton Commercial Price Current" at single charge.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance
For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. - - - " 4 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 30 Cents.

The rates for advertising in the Canton Press and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 2.
Advertisements of not more than }
Beyond lines—for each appearance } 1.
When required to be inserted three months &c.

Printed in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

Subscriptions received as below and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 2nd French Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 9th. 1836.

No. 31.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Sunatra, Silva, and Columbian, Tonkinia from Manila.
 SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Hera, Cobb, for Manila, 6th Instant; Vansittart, Marquis, for London, 6th instant, Roman, Benson, for New York.
 The Bombay Castle for Bombay, and the St. Herbert Compton and Thalia, for Singapore and Bombay, under despatch this day. The Orwell for Sydney.
 PASSENGERS.—Vansittart. R. Wilkinson and A. Johnston Esqrs. & Roman J. Covert Esq. and Mrs. Benson. & Hera, W. C. Donnet Esq.—
 The following are the particulars of the Cargo of the Vansittart's Cargo 4764, And 911, Souchong 163, Orange Peké 146, Peké 328, Hung-muey 43, Twentay 2300, Hyson 837, Skin 592, Young Hyson 249, Gunpowder 42, Imperial 63, together 10,348 Peculs.

We add to our this days Prices Current a supplement containing a statement of Teas shipped to England since the beginning of the Free-trade up to the 1st of April not including the Vansittart's Cargo, which amounted to 1,379,733 lb.

The whole of the Free-trade Teas shipped to England up to the 1st lb 94,116,787
 instant amounts to:
 Loss in weight, total loss &
 other searisk say 4,146,787

Tea brought into the Eng- lb 90,000,000
 lish market
 consumed before 31 Mar. 1835 4,000,000

2 year's supply lb 86,000,000

1 years supply lb 43,000,000

exported to Canada } 2,000,000
 and North America }
 re-exported to Eu- } 4,000,000 lb 6,000,000
 ropean ports }

for home use of the Free-trade lb 37,000,000
 Company's sales 15,000,000
 lb 52,000,000
 annual consumption say 41,000,000
 remains of Free-trade in... lb 11,000,000
 April 1837 say... lb 13,000,000
 Company's stock in April say...
 This last season's teas shipped after the 31st of March estimated at... 3,000,000

Total of stock in March 1837 lb 27,000,000 or equal to about 8 month's consumption, when the teas of the third season come into market.

There can be but little doubt, that the very high duties have had the effect of checking the consumption, and that if they were equitably levied, say 1s for Boheas, 1s 6d for Congos, 2s or 2s 6d for Hysons &c. the importer would have made a good profit, and the consumption would have so far increased as to take off the great surplus by which the market is now oppressed. Under the Company's monopoly the duty on Teas amounted to 100 per cent only, at present on Boheas or low Congo's selling at 10d a lb it is 2s 2d or 200 to 250 per cent. The surplus of Teas in the market is exactly the E. I. Company's stock now on hand.

We are obliged to our Correspondents W & "Justitia" for their valuable communications. We're remarks on the interference of the Company's advances with the Tea-trade.

and particularly on the practice of getting the refused teas at the end of the season, shipped by means of these advances, without lowering the market prices, appear to us to deserve attention. His speculations on the probable run of the Exchange on Bengal and London, we leave to the consideration of such of our readers, whom an extensive business and long acquaintance with this market render more capable of judging of them, than ourselves. We are thankful to our contributors for having chosen our columns for discussion of this all important subject.

Justitia's letter deserves attention, because it points out the dangerous control the Cohong has over our Trade. Formerly such a body may have been useful to facilitate commercial transactions, and its noxious influence was not so much felt, since it was opposed by another monopoly. The observations about the Consol. Fund will we hope direct enquiry to this important object. "Justitia" will find in another column the Hong Merchant's answer to the letter he alludes to, which is half and half satisfactory. It would certainly be desirable, that shippers should have the control over their goods, after they had been delivered to them. We fear that any claim on the Hong merchants for loss in weight of Teas, would not be attended to by them, since they with apparently equal justice, may suspect the ships' crews and customhouse people at home of thievery, as we suspect their coolies and boatmen.

FROM THE HONGMERCHANTS.

A respectful Notification.

Some time ago, Constituted authorities and benevolent elder brethren, we received an answer from you respecting the Teas which may have been damaged by water, and stating that whether the damage occurred in China, or after the Teas were shipped, could be distinguished when the Teas arrived at their destined market; and if the damage occurred on board the Ship, the *Yen-se*—insurers would pay; but if the Teas were damaged in China, then, according to custom, we, your younger brethren, must pay, and so forth.—Now, we, the Hong-merchants, have consulted together and concluded that henceforth the delivery of Teas should be managed according to former customs: the Teas must be turned out, and the lading of each chest inspected; if the Teas are undamaged by wet, then they can be delivered. If, when they arrive at their destined markets, and on examination it is proved that they have been damaged by water in Canton, or that said and stones have been nailed up with them, then we, the Hong-merchants, will, according to the old regulations, make good the loss; but if the Teas have been damaged on board Ship; or even if the case be doubtful, all should grasp heavenly principles, all should

keep the great highroad of justice, and preserve us, the Hong-merchants, from being carelessly involved in making good losses: thus our hopes and confidence (in you) are firm; and we transmit this for general information.
To the Foreign Merchants.
Sund Moon, 18th Day. 4th April.

During LOUB NAPIER's short stay in China a British Chamber of Commerce, was attempted to be organized, but owing to difference of opinion, a good many British merchants would not belong to it, and those who became members of it were less numerous than the dissentients. A natural consequence of this state of things would have been the abandonment of the project, since a British Chamber of Commerce could not be supposed to exist at least with any prospect of good arising from it to the British community here, where more than one half of it were opposed to it.

Since it's establishment the name of the British Chamber of Commerce has continued to be used in the lists of Exports of Teas published by it's Secretary, and however useful these lists are, we do not conceive that their value is anyways enhanced as proceeding nominally from a body which does in fact not exist, for it cannot for a moment be imagined that five, six or seven individuals, these being all now in Canton of the members, should arrogate to themselves the name of British Chamber of Commerce here, which Chamber will naturally be supposed to be a Commercial tribunal, and leading the British merchants here in matters of commercial and political difficulty, the latter with regard to our relations with the Chinese.

Here in Canton a Chamber of Commerce, not a National but a general one, would be an establishment of great utility, since merchants here have no means to obtain judicial redress for any wrong they may sustain in the way of trade, either among the foreigners themselves, or in their dealings with the Chinese. In such cases most merchants would confidently submit their differences for decision to the Chamber of Commerce, which would naturally be composed of the oldest and most respectable merchants here.

At present when any difference of opinion as to adjustment of accounts or in other matters exist, a written statement is sometimes sent round to several of the commercial firms to obtain their opinion on the subject. This system is liable to a great many objections,

since the statement sent is generally *ex parte*, giving only one side of the question, and however impartially drawn up, will frequently not place the dispute in the right point of view. Those Gentlemen whose opinions are asked, may, busy with their own affairs, not be able to weigh the question maturely, and give an inconsiderate verdict, by which, being read by those whose turn it is next to deliver their opinion, these also may be biased. Others again may not feel sufficient confidence in themselves to subvert a judgment, differing from their own conviction, because given by men on whose understanding and integrity they rely.

Another way to decide differences here is by arbitration, and all who have ever been either arbitrators or principals, are aware how unsatisfactory the issue frequently is to all parties, and that not only here, but everywhere.

These difficulties will be obviated by the establishment of a General Chamber of Commerce, where a subject under consideration will be fairly canvassed by the most respectable merchants in the place; and the judgment very likely be as correct as long experience of business and impartial investigation can render it.

Another object which ought to occupy the Chamber of Commerce, would be the regulation of the usages of the place, as to receiving and delivering goods, making payments, and many other subjects not here necessary to enumerate, which being once fixed, many now unavoidable disputes would be prevented.

The Chamber of Commerce would also be the official channel of communication between the foreign merchants and the Cohong, and other Chinese authorities, and it is probable that remonstrances made through it as reporting the general wishes of Foreigners would be more attended to, than if emanating from one or two firms only.

It is generally feared that from the division which is supposed to exist among Foreigners here, this scheme, however desirable it may be, will not be carried into effect, but we further think, that hitherto no one has tried it with sufficient energy, and good will, since we can hardly suppose, even allowing, but this merely for the argument, that such divisions in society exist, that any one would be so far

swayed by private feeling, as on that account merely to oppose a public good. If, as we believe it to be the case, this animosity exists more in general report, than in reality, we apprehend that the attempt at the Establishment of a General Chamber of Commerce would be attended with little difficulty and complete success, and they who succeed in instituting it, deserving of the gratitude of the Canton Foreign Community.

We take the liberty of referring our readers to an article on this subject in No. 4 of our paper of the 3d October last year, and offer our columns for the free discussion of opinions whether in favor of or against it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I am scarcely yet sure that you have well weighed the question of the influence exerted by the E. I. Company's Agency here on the Exchange.

No more Silver, as you seem to fear, would go to Bengal were the "Bil" Manufactory" here knocked up, than now; and the reason of this is so obvious that I am surprised that it should have escaped you. The antiquated notions of the "Balance of trade," and the like stuff, has been too long exploded to require notice now, and the fact has long since been understood and recognized, that trade and Exchange had better be left to balance themselves. Where the Exchange in one place is immediately high, Cash will soon change in, on the last article of Import. Little has come of low in, as the last article of Import. Little has come of late years, as, it's lately, the Dollar had been, for some years, at a losing price to the Importer; and he preferred, as a matter of course, Bills, as a speculation. The more is now changed, and Dollars, there can be no doubt, will flow in rapidly, and would come in, yet more so, were the Importer allowed in the whole scope of the market. The sale of Bills drawn in London, on the Bengal Government, were the Bil Manufactory here abolished, as much as the Commerce required, would find its way, from England, in Company's Bills, bought in London at 81; as this would be a cheaper way of putting the Dollar in China than could be afforded, by the and consequently, a better rate could be afforded, by the holders here—the E. I. Company's Agent's Bills, drawn here, being at 80 ds. have of course, a preference; and, by them, the Exchange, Canton or Bengal, is regulated; but, as the average of the Company's Exchange is much in their favor, and would be able with the aid of the competition among India, to obtain the full market value for the Dollar private Bills, to obtain the full market value for the Dollar at a and the speculator from home still places his Dollar at a favorable rate to him in this country—that is, a lower rate than he could get the Dollar itself at in Canton. There is then no ground for the idea that the Exchange on nothing would then rule at near 210 Silver Rupees per 100 Spanish Dollars.

The effect of this rise in the Exchange on Bengal, so rather in the market value of the Dollar, which, in fact is the rate of Exchange, would, you will allow, be felt again in the course of Exchange at Canton as London, which would go beyond 2, at least till the increased rate of the Dollar, bringing abundance of specie into the market, all Exchange

would settle down to about the average par value of the Dollar, with charges to this, say 4/8 on London—211 on Bengal—so that you are in some sort right in your idea that the E. I. Company's Agency in this country does, *in the long run*, tend to keep up the rate of Exchange; but you must not lose sight of the advance of price which would result to all Imports as soon as the nominal value of the Dollar became less. That is, in fact, that, as the price of Dollars fell, the exchangeable value of all other goods would rise; and the manufacturer be, in fact, situated, with the Exchange at par, just as when it was at a high valuation, save that, as fewer goods, in proportion to the Dollars, and Bills, would come out for some time, speculations would be profitable; and, yet more, that foreign merchants and Agents would then, on the abolition of the E. I. Company's advances, not have to be met, in the Tea and Silk market, by another *Regulator* as to the *minimum* of prices; by the power now in the hands of the Chinese to keep up the price, by shipping off, through the Company's advances, on their own accounts, as soon as the demand flagged; nor could there be a repetition of the plan now in operation, through this, viz: the shipment of *all Teas* that can be produced, be the quality even so inferior as to deter the foreign merchant from purchasing: so that, it is plain that it is owing to the E. I. Company's Agency, in China, not only that all Exports are enhanced in value, by the *apparent* cheapness of the Dollar, and the readiness with which it is obtained; but also that it is in consequence of this same influence, that all the low and refuse Teas go home; that they will still come down; and find a vent instead of being left on the hands of the Tea merchant, one year, and not brought down the next; as would infallibly, occur, were the market left to the bona fide merchant, anxious to send only good Teas, and compelled to rule his purchases by the demand, and the Stocks at home; points which the Chinese are indifferent to, as they can, in all cases, well afford to undersell the English Importer, in his own market.

Observe, that, in my remarks on the E. I. Company's Agency, nothing is meant to apply to the Gentlemen forming it, who have, of course, a duty to perform to their employers, without reference to other interests. This rule will apply to the mock establishment, at Macao or Lintin, which one may be allowed to call "a farce," and an absurdity, without meaning disrespect even to any of the so called "Superintendents."—

The worst of the E. I. Company's Agency here we have yet to see. It is, in some quarters, supposed that the enormous amount of *three millions Sterling* will be remitted ere long on the Company's account to England. Let the merchants and manufacturers of England and India look to it. Congee have this Season been at 81 Taels. Teaslee Silk at \$500. Woollens at \$120 per yard. What may one and the other be at with an advance of £3,000,000 by the E. I. Company?

Your's,
W.

Canton,
April, 3rd. 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

I observe, in your last, a notice of the attempt made by the Hong merchants to put on all Teas, a fixed charge for Duty, Commission, Hong charges, &c. on the plea of the great expense incurred, in one shape or other, by each of the Hong annually, which must, in some way, be borne by the Teas of the Season.—As far as regards the Chinese Tea merchant, were this charge borne by him, I should have nothing to say; as it is notorious that the immense profits made by them would well bear a deduction of the 5 Taels per pecul; but, as this charge must, in reality, be put on the price of the Teas to the foreign Exporter, I think it calls for some few remarks, were it but to show the state in which this branch of trade actually is.

If the Cohong have the power to levy a tax of 5 Taels per pecul, they have also the power, in case it should be required, to meet "a squeeze," or what not, to make the five, ten, or more, and the only party, it appears to me, who would suffer, would be the purchaser of the Teas, on whom it must eventually fall—the Tea man has it in his power to hold back the Teas; and, I fancy that the Hong merchants are not so especially anxious to oblige their *Fan Kwei* friends as to oppose the Tea men, on whom they will depend for their patronage, in the profit to be thus reaped from the foreigners.

When the Consue fund was established it was intended as a stand by for any occasional exactions, by Officers of Government, on the Cohong, as well as to meet any defalcations of individual Hong merchants. What is it now? The Tax remains; but what has become of the guarantee, thus purchased by the Premium of Insurance, as it in fact is, paid by the foreign trade? It is under the sole direction of one of the Cohong, who is beyond control by his fellow Hong merchants as by foreigners; and the vast Funds of this enormous Tax are now, it seems, devoted to purposes quite foreign to the original object, while the security aimed at is reduced to nothing. I see, in a late No. of that respectable and clever work the Chinese Repository, an account of how this is now devoted—presents ("forced benevolences") to the Hoppo—his mother—wife—sister—son, &c. &c. &c. repairs of the Yellow River—purchases of Ginseng for the Emperor, and the Lord knows who—these are now some of the courses into which the wealth, drawn on other pretences, from the foreign trade by a tax, it is said, of 3½ per Cent, on exports and imports, is directed. This point, important as it is, has drawn no more attention from the present Superintendents of British trade than it did from the E. I. Company, one of whose last public acts in this country was the renunciation, for ever, of the right of appeal to this Fund for the payment of the future debts of Hong merchants, if Chunqua's debts were but paid then. How far this may bind others may, by and bye, be a matter of dispute: I only name it to show how completely the trade is now in the hands and at the mercy of the Hong merchants.

In a former No of your paper appeared a very proper letter to this body disallowing their claim to be held irresponsible for all damage &c. of Teas after weighing. There are some other points, besides the actual damage, which should be noticed, and they are of no slight importance to all embarked in this trade. It is of course, known to all here, though not to those at a distance, how the Shipment of Teas is carried on. When a Chop of Tea is declared to be ready in a Hong, it is inspected, packed, weighed, tared, and marked,—that night “a Chop” is taken out for Shipment, and the next day the Tea is put on board the Boat, which arrives along side the Ship at Whampoa the day after; the Tea being, all this time, free from the control of the purchaser, or shipper, who has, in fact, to rely on the honesty of the Hong merchant, his assistants,—Hong coolies, and the Chop boat men, that his Tea reaches the Ship in the same state, as to quality and weight, as when he last saw it, at the time of weighing in the Hong; still, according to the present system, the risk is his, who has no power over it in any way; for, if the Hong merchant, or his people, be unprincipled enough to change the Tea, or rob the Chests, or if this latter be done in the Boat,—a thing of not unfrequent occurrence,—the loss is on the purchasers of the Teas; and, if the Hong merchant's Letter were taken as the Law, they declaring themselves not answerable for Teas, after weighing, all that the purchasers has to rely on is the comparison between the honesty of the coolies &c. and their capidity, the latter, too, freed from all unpleasant consequences, to them, by the declared irresponsibility of their masters to the foreigners.

Can this be altered, many will say—I think it can—A declaration has been given in to the Hong merchants, that they are still held answerable for damage (and I presume for inferiority or false leaf).—Let them also be answerable for weight, and this is of no slight importance—I hear of Teas losing as much as 10 per cent from this to England. I contend, Sir, *that any loss is impossible*. Teas are submitted to the action of fire, in China, and leave this, in the months of November to January, (that is the bulk of the Teas) this time in Canton is the driest that can probably be found in the world, except the Sahara of the desert; for it probably equals the Harnattan of Africa; and the Tea goes to the moist damp climate of England? and yet it loses in weight! Is this possible? I say not!

The out turn in weight of Cotton, from India to China, is, it is well known, dependent on the time of Shipment—if during the dry winds, before the monsoon, it *gains in China*, if after, it *loses*.

Will this not apply to Tea? Why should not the Hong merchant who, before the foreign merchant weighs the Tea, has settled the actual net weight with the Tea merchant; why should not he, at once, state the actual weight guaranteeing the same? and allowing, as done by the Seller at home, one pound per Chest for loss &c.? No one thinks of checking the weights used in the Hong, so that the foreigner is, in every way, at his mercy, and why he should bear all the disadvantage is more than I can tell.

Probably, Sir, the above hints may lead you, or some of your more influential correspondents, or readers, to consider the subject—if so, I shall be glad.

Your's
JUSTITIA.

Canton, April, 4th. 1836.

“Loch Lomond,” says Dr. Macculloch, “is unquestionably the pride of our lakes,—incomparable in its beauty as in its dimensions,—exceeding all others in variety as it does in extent and splendour,—and uniting in itself every style of scenery which is found in the other lakes of the Highlands.” It is not always we agree with the mineralogical doctor, but we subscribe to the opinion he has here pronounced. Loch Lomond is indeed a loch unmatched in Scotland; and though Wordsworth contends ingeniously for the superiority of his own Winandermere, we think there are few tourists who will not allow that the Scottish lake is the finest in the kingdom. Dr. Clarke,—that acute and well-informed traveller in many lands,—is of opinion that Europe contains only two other lakes which can be put in competition with our Lomond, namely, the far-famed Lago Maggiore, and the less generally known Maelar lake in Sweden. The ancient name of this lake was Loch Leven,—a name retained by the stream which issues from it, and derived, it is supposed, from the Gaelic *Alwyn*, signifying ‘smooth.’ It is principally in Dumbartonshire; but the country of Stirling embraces a considerable extent of its eastern shore. Its length is nearly thirty miles. Near to its southern extremity it spreads out into a breadth of about six miles; towards the middle it is contracted to little more than two; and this breadth decreases northwards, until at its northern extremity it does not exceed 300 yards. The depth of its waters also varies considerably; in the southern portion it seldom exceeds sixty feet; whilst to the north of Luss it is found to be from 300 to 400 feet. The extremity of the Kilpatrick chain of hills approaches the south-east corner of the lake. From this point, a rather level tract of country extends along the eastern shore; after which the mountainous banks of the lake are continued northwards in a succession of gradually rising terraces, terminating in the giant form Benlomond. The upper extremity of the lake is surrounded by the noble mountains of Glenfalloch, while the western shore is bounded by the Arrochar and Luss hills. From these mountains and hills a vast number of streams and ‘bratling brooks’ discharge themselves into the lake: its principal tributary, however, is the Endrick, which flows into the south-east corner of the lake. It is alleged that the waters of Loch Lomond have increased considerably during the lapse of ages, and that the ruins of houses are still visible beneath the water in some parts. We know not what truth there may be in this; but we suspect it to be only a poetical fiction common almost to every extensive sheet of inland water. The total superficies of this lake is nearly 30,000 acres. During the dreadful earthquake at Lisbon in 1755, the surface of Loch Lomond was greatly agitated; the water underly rose above its ordinary level, and then sunk greatly below the usual height; and this unusual

NOTICE.—Position in which Ships bound to Calcutta may expect to find Pilots at each season of the year.
References having been made to the Marine Board, with a view to ascertain the position in which Pilot Vessels may be expected to be found at the different Seasons of the year, the following is published for general information:

During the S. W. Monsoon, from the 15th of March till the 15th of September, the Pilot Vessels cruise during the day off Point Palmyras, anchoring during the night in a line East and West, in Latitude 20° 4' to 20° 48' N., with the Light on the Point bearing West to W by S. If, however, about the beginning of September, the wind comes from the Eastward, or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the Pilot Vessels haul off to the Eastward, and may be found in a line between the Light on the Point and the Floating Light Vessel.

From the 15th September, to the 15th March, the Pilot Vessels cruise during the day between Saugor Sand and Western Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West of each other, in Latitude 21° to 21° 10' North.

Vessels approaching the station on seeing the Pilot Vessels are requested in the day to make for that Vessel on board of which they will see a large Red Flag flying at the Main, whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night the Vessel having the next turn Pilot on board is ordered to burn a Maroon every hour, and in thick weather every half hour, and Vessels are requested in like manner to seek their Pilot in the night from that Vessel; it being understood however that any Pilot Vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a Pilot on board, night or day, without referring to any turns or rotation, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By Order of the Marine Board,

(Signed.) C. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

Fort William.
the 6th July, 1835.

True Copy,

EDWARD ELSMLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer,
to H. M. Superintendents.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government.

Notice is also given that the period for the negotiation of Advances by the hypothecation of Conignment to England will be further extended to the 30th April, 1836; on the same terms as are now in force, according to the advertisement of the 24th December 1835.

Parties are hereby reminded, that all Claims for Cash, received on Deposit, will cease on the 31st instant, as previously notified.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL
H. M. CLARKE.
J. B. THORNHILL.

Canton, 17th March, 1836.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. RICHARD MARKWICK are requested to send them in for adjustment, before the 31st day of December next; and all persons indebted to the same Estate, are requested to settle the same before the above date.

To the Administration to the above Estate Mr. Charles Markwick Brother to the deceased and Mr. Robert Edwards,
Canton, 5th March 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Henry Skinner in our Firm, ceased on this day.
Canton, 5th March 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAIG & Co.

JOSEPH CRAIG.

Canton, 1st. March, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under sixteen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

FOR LONDON.

THE new Ship THOMAS LOWRY, Captain JOHN BUTLEY. Will load at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Brig "Sir Herbert Compton," G. J. Simmons Commander will positively leave from Linin for the above Ports on 1st Proximo For Freight apply to BOMANJEE, MANECKJEE, H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 25th March, 1836. — Agents for the Charterers.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast Sailing Bark THETIS Captain C. G. Clark to leave Whampoa by the beginning of next month for Freight apply to

Messrs. D & M. RUSTONJEE.

Canton, 19th March, 1836.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing American Ship EUROPA of 260 Tons. Apply to, RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.
February 19th 1836.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads, and quarter Casks—from the well known House of KINGS & Co.

Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

A assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wine; and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottles. Apply to Mr. LOUREIRO, at the Gamboa

ALL advertisements sent for insertion to the Canton Press Office, will in future appear both in the "Canton Press" and the "Canton Commercial Prices Current" at single charge.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.
THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st April 1836.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Connection for transaction of General Commission business in this place.
GORDON & TALBOT.
Canton, February 1st, 1836. No 3 American Hong.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum — \$ 12 — payable in advance
For 6 Months — " 7 — ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. — " 4 — ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 30 Cents.

The rates for advertising in the Canton Press and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. — \$ 5.

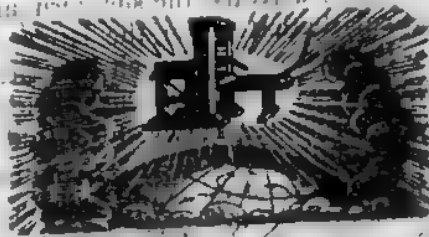
Advertisements of not more than 7 lines — for each appearance — 1.

When required to be inserted three months &c. — 3.

Advertisements in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

Subscriptions received as below and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3rd British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 16TH, 1836.

No. 32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. April 3 *Potomac*, White, from Batavia 19 Feb. *Aurora*, Gillet, from Surabaya. *chooner Falcon*, Raphael, from Mauritius, and Singapore 3 March. *Earl of Clare*, Scott, from Calcutta and Singapore. April 10th *Sabrew*, Smith from Lombeck 14th February. *Ellen*, Wilson, from Surabaya. 10 February. *Gibraltar*, Forster from Manila 29th March. 11th April. *Heemonish Oaka*, Nhay from the Sandwich Islands in 29 days. *Hero*, Hughes, from Bengal 19 Feb. and Singapore 9th March. *Honduras* from San Blas and Sandwich Islands. *Pegay*, from Singapore and Manila. *Raiselas*, Parker from Manila. *Niatich Doty* from Manila. Governor Findlay from Bombay 12th Feb. and from Singapore 18th March.

We have in another Column given most of the news received per the Governor Findlay, but the correspondence by her has since come to hand, and we are consequently enabled to add the following.

The *Hero* passed the Red River off the Carimonia. The U. S. Sloop of war, Vincennes and Boxer, Schooner were seen standing into the Gulf of Siam.

The *Gaillardon* and *Sophia* were expected to leave Bengal immediately after the second sale.

The *Betsy* left Bombay for China 4th Feb. with about 800 Chests of opium and, and the *Wm. Nicol* on the 10th with about 300. The *Good Success* was to sail in all February.

The *Lady Clifford* left Singapore with the *Hero*.

The *Sulimangy* spake the *Jupiter* with the new Governor General on board on the 27th February, about three days sail from the Sand Head.

Silk in England 1 Dec. Twines 21.4 @ 24.6

Tayam 12.3 @ 20.8

From the Singapore Free Press extraordinary, of 18 March we extract the following.

We are indebted to private letters from Bombay of the 19th ult. for the following commercial information.

Opium is held at present at Rs. 285. steady, with a tendency to advance, and no soon as the Country Ships begin to load the price will probably rise from Rs. 1000 a 1025.

The following is from a letter dated 2nd February. "I do not believe that 10,000 Chests of opium will go in this year. The crop is now estimated at 2000 chests, of which a great proportion is turning out bad. I have been examining for the last two days and have not been able to get a Chest. Say that 12,000 only prove good, and that 2000 of these are retained for home consumption, and the balance of 20,000 chests for exportation is all an end."

The *Sulimangy*, Mr. Farlane, and *Sophia*, Rapson from Calcutta 24 the Feb. arrived at Singapore on the 17th March.

Cotton is receding and the late unfavorable advice from England added to the certainty of a large crop, will probably keep prices full 40 per cent lower than they were last year.

An overland Mail will leave on the 14th proximo.

W. Hayward, the suspected Deputy grand Orange master, has brought forward a charge against Col. Fairman the Secretary of the English grand Orange lodge of having advised the Orangemen to be prepared to join in an enterprise for the deposition of William the fourth, and the elevation to the throne of the Duke of Cumberland.

Revolution in Greece. Accounts have been received of a complete revolution in Greece, and that King Otto and all his court were obliged to seek refuge on board a man of war.

The Marquis of Saldanha is now Prime Minister of Portugal.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER DATED LONDON

30th November 1835.

"A Sale of Tea by Public Auction took place on the 26th Inst. it consisted of about 12,300 Pakages about one half of which found buyers. Sales are announced to follow the Company's Dec. Sale which amounts to 41,200 Pakages."

It is said to be the intention of the E. I. Company to think the quantity of Tea to be offered by them in 1836 or 1837, 1,000,000 lb. per quarter, an operation will be made in the same price, except in the case of such Tea as may be refused, which will be submitted at the following Sale without taxation.

Result of Tea Sale 26th and 27th November 1835.

Pcks. offered. Sold.

Canton Bohen	445	120 large Cts. ordy. to com. at a 24.11
	200	none half
	200	100 quarter Chests
Congo	1,423	1,423 pks. eighth Cts. com. at a 1.14
	7,418	1,300 Cts. com. to Rs. strong 1.04 a 1.6
	1,200	1,200 " British leaf 1.19 a 1.16
Campol	120	none
Souchong	401	203 " middling
Orange Pekoe	723	150 " ordy. and com. at a 2.12
Pekoe	208	208 " half. black leaf 1.14 a 2.
Hyson Skin	55	none
Twankay	1,201	1200 " common
	900	900 " no. bright 1.14 a 1.16
Hyson	70	10 " good ra bright 1.2 a 2.04

We have to report a great many arrivals during the past week, and particularly that of the Governor Findlay from Bombay with overland despatches from England to the 1st December, and of the Schooner Honduras from Mexico and the Sandwich Islands. The information received is important, but we are sorry to say of a very gloomy nature. The Honduras has brought news from New York by way of Mexico, stating that a fire occurred there on the 17th December last, by which 700 houses and property to the estimated amount of 26 Millions of Dollars were destroyed! The fire broke out in that part of the City where most of the Commercial Establishments are situated, and owing to a most extraordinarily early winter, the fire engines were of little avail, since the pipes were almost immediately choked with ice. The Exchange, a great many large warehouses, many Insurance offices and Ships in Harbor, are said to be amongst the destroyed building. The misery attendant on this calamity is beyond belief.

The news from Europe are, that the French Government's refusal to pay the 25,000,000 of Francs owing to the United States, before some explanation had been given by the President of the United States regarding some injurious expressions in a former message to the Senate, had the consequence of the North-American Charge d' Affaires leaving France, and a war between these two powers was expected.

If the United States, carry their President's threat into execution, viz to lay hold of all French property found in the U. States to the amount of the Claims against France there can be no doubt, but that a bloody war will be the consequence, and it is but too probable that the trade of the Americans will suffer more by it, than that of France, since the former are more enterprising merchants and perhaps four of their Ships may be found in the open seas to one French. Not only French Privateers would be fitted out immediately, but the French Navy, at present much more numerous and apparently more powerful, would very likely make dreadful havoc among the American traders, which the latter could not revenge in an equal degree.

A circumstance likely to render the views of the American Cabinet less warlike, would be the annually widening breach between

the southern and northern states of the Union, the latter of which might, fomented by French Intrigues, seize on the moment of an external war, to declare themselves independent of the Federation.

It is to be hoped that the cause of the two countries being threatened with war, being a mere point of etiquette, or as the French say point d' honneur, the difference will be compromised, though it is said that Lord Palmerston ineffectually tried a reconciliation. It is almost ridiculous, were it not for the too serious consequences to see two nations go out like private individuals, whilst in both countries the laws are severe against duels, and to see the Governments acting in direct opposition, and on a grand scale too, against those laws, which they are appointed to uphold.

We sincerely hope that the American Government will prefer making the first step towards reconciliation, and waive a little of official punctilio in favor of humanity, nor can we suppose that this war can ever become popular among the citizens of either nation, who have hitherto been allies on most occasions.

Since it appears that our Cotemporary of the Canton Register means by an "open, honorable opposition" imtemperate and abusive language, with which he again assails us in his last number, we shall quietly leave the field to him, because we do not wish to fill our pages with quarrels that can be of no interest to our readers, but shall rather attempt to fill them with such matter as we deem either instructive, interesting or amusing. Our Cotemporary may therefore continue to heap upon us insulting epithets, secure that we shall not take any further notice of him.

It is our particular care, whenever we have to discuss a matter of public importance, to do it in as temperate language, as the subject will admit of, avoiding where possible, to give pain to any of our readers. As much firmness of purpose may exist with, and be expressed, and far better too, by courteous language, than by the contrary, and of this we hope our paper will always be an instance.

We hear that the wish for a "General Chamber of Commerce" is almost unanimous in our community, and we sincerely hope that some of our influential Merchants would seriously set about it, when we believe they

cannot fail to succeed. A Chamber of Commerce is a body very different here, from what it is in Liverpool, Manchester or Glasgow, since there it is merely a meeting of Merchants, without any powers vested in them by the community, whose only duty is to watch over the prosperity of the place where they are established, and perhaps devise means to protect and extend it, and opinions of such bodies will generally be valuable, as being those professed by many of the leading merchants.

This would also here be the Duty of the General Chamber of Commerce, but a great deal more is expected from it, and the most important objects of its establishment, can only be attained, by every member, or at least nearly so, of the foreign commercial community assenting to it. The most important of the Functions of a Chamber of Commerce here, will be those as a Commercial Tribunal, and this it can only be when General, for supposing it to be British, any British Merchant having claims upon an American, can it be expected that the latter will consider the British as competent to judge him? Against a Committee of a General Chamber, no one will be likely to have any well grounded objection, since this would represent equally the interests of the whole community.

We repeat that we hope soon to hear of some of our neighbours exerting themselves strenuously, to bring about so desirable an object —

We have been favored with the perusal of a Calcutta Courier of the 22d February, and a Bombay Gazette and Courier of the 19th Feb. as also a Singapore Free Press of 11th March, from which we extract the following:

Brigadier Alvaro de Soria had been ordered by the Duke de Terceira, Commander in Chief of the Portuguese army, to enter Spain with the vanguard of the troops intended to operate jointly with her Catholic Majesty's forces against the Pretender.

A general subscription was got up at Cadix, to maintain during a twelve month a body of Soldiers to support the cause of the Queen against the Pretender.

Lord Dufferin had been received at Constantinople, with every mark of friendship and distinction, by his Highness the Sultan.

On Saturday night the storm attended by the town of Glenageary and part of the adjacent village of Carbury were inundated by the sudden influx of an immense body of water, which burst through the banks of a river called White

Mill Dam, the Property of the Shaw's Dam Company, and was poured upon the low grounds with a force that bore every thing before it. Several lives have been lost, and much property destroyed.

Regular Lines of French Steamers have been established between Marseilles, Malta and Naples. It is added that the Facha of Egypt still intends to have a railroad across the Ysthmus of Suez.

The Hongkong Courier of 12th Feb. has the following "Although the papers we have lately received by the High Land, say greatly exceed both in Number and variety those she has brought us on any previous occasion, it is not without some little difficulty that we have sifted our opinions of day with extracts from them; so dense are they of political information of any importance.

Indeed after all it will be seen that they contain nothing besides details of public dinners given to Ministers in various parts of the country, a short account of which has already been published in our extra. The inference from this state of things is however most satisfactory. The flood of political excitement which has prevailed throughout the country more or less, for the last six years seems to have subsided; and though efforts are being made by individuals in the extreme of both parties to revive it, the materials seem wanting for the purpose. The resource in manufacturing commerce extending in every direction, and manufacture of all kinds are described as being in a state of unprecedented activity. The price of corn upon which the happiness of a great body of the nation so much depends, is lower than it has been for the last half century.

London November 22. It is understood that the mediation of England has not been accepted by both France and America. In Paris it is understood that England, France & Austria are about conjointly to call upon the Emperor of Russia for a formal declaration of his sentiments with regard to Turkey. His late proceedings have not redounded much to his credit nor are they likely to improve Europe with the terror he hoped. At Kalisz his military display was laughed at and his troops were despised. At Torpitz he was thwarted and at Vienne he was disappointed. When he reached Warsaw where the Municipal body waited upon him with an address, he refused to hear it, and called them back in a speech which at first it was not credited, he would have delivered. Alexis Philippe has failed to connect him with either the Carlist or Republican party.

Mr. H. L. Bulwer has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Sir Francis Hood, Bart. Governor of Canada.

Obituary: James Hogg, the British Shepherd, the Duke of Bedford. Rear Admiral Norton, and Lieutenant Gen. One of the R. I. Company's services.

December 1. French papers of the 26th state that the armament of a considerable Flotilla has been determined upon. Mr. Barthelemy Charge d' Affaires of the United States has left Paris for Havre, where he is to embark, this

day. It is thought the trial of Pischel and his accomplices will not take place before January.

Affairs in Spain were going on prosperously.

There is a report that Mr. O'Connell is to be made a Privy Councillor.

General Allard has been appointed Agent for France at the court of Lahore.

All monasteries with the exception of a few are suppressed in Spain, and those few are not to admit into monastic orders those now under novitiate.

Merchant seamen. The act that has lately come into operation relating to the merchant seamen of the United Kingdom ought to be known to all masters and owners of vessels, as a deviation from the many clauses will subject them to heavy penalties; their immediate attention to it is therefore absolutely necessary, otherwise a fine field will be open to the informer against them. One of the clauses enacts that no seamen is to be engaged without a written agreement, under a penalty of 10 Pounds, such agreement being exempt from the Stamp Duty, and masters of all vessels trading on foreign voyages are bound to have a constant supply of medicine on board for the use of the Crew in sickness, and on the arrival of any vessel in a British Port a list of the Crew, or copies of the articles, must be given to the collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the port, and half yearly returns are to be given by coasting vessels.

result of the 2nd Opium sale.

Patna 670 highest 1425, lowest 1375 average 1,390 C. Rs. Benares 690 " 1260, " 1235 " 1,250

the following sale had been reported prior to the 17th inst.

60 Chents Patna at 1860 Rs.

10 —do.— " 1865 "

The Emily Jane was to sail from Calcutta for China in five or six days. The Sulimany had sailed on the 31 Feb. and the Allalevis on the 20th.

The Singapore Free Press of 17th March mentions the arrivals at Singapore from China 19th Aurelia, 18th Seyd Khan, 16th Children. The Cowasjee Family left Singapore for Calcutta on the 9th, and was spoken off Palo Jorra, by the Sulimany on the 13th, being only 11 days since she left Macao roads.

Sailed for Calcutta 14th Lady Clifford 16th Seyd Khan for Bombay.

In the Singapore Free Press there is a letter from Capt. Mackinnon of the Seyd Khan about an erroneous statement of ours respecting the delivery of her cargo. We took especial care to contradict our statement in our next number, and we regret that Capt. Mackinnon was not aware of this or his letter would not have appeared. We hope to convince our readers that private motives or ill-will against individuals, will never influence our paper, though we may at times be led into error by receiving incorrect information.—We are obliged to the Editor of the Singapore Free Press for the very flattering notice he takes of us in his paper of the 18th February, and we with pleasure that

several of our articles have been reprinted into that interesting and well conducted paper.

MACAO THEATRICALS.

A friend of ours has kindly furnished us with the following information, which will not be indifferent to those now preparing to spend some days at Macao after their labours of the shipping season are over.

"On the 4th instant, the Queen Donna Maria's birth-day, a Comedy "the French Deserter" was performed, with great applause.

After the Comedy the following pieces of Music were sung

"Introduccion del Barbiere di Siviglia."

"La Cavatina del Conde de Almaviva."

"Duetto de'l Conde e Figaro."

"Aria di Figaro e di Bertha."

and though performed by amateurs only, gave general satisfaction.

A series of plays and musical entertainments are likely to be got up.

In honor to the Queen's birth-day the Royal Salute was fired from the Forts on the 4th instant, and the Battalion of the Prince Regent paraded on the "Campo de São Francisco."

Dear Mr. Editor,

Your comments upon the British Chamber of Commerce have induced me to enquire often, who were its members, but I could never get any satisfactory information upon the subject, until after the publication in the Canton Register of this week of the names of the original members—with this in my hand I renewed my enquiry, and the following is the result.

Of the 13 names given, three, Mess. Innes, Keating and Fox have since, I am told, been withdrawn from the Chamber.

Mr. Gladstone had only arrived in China a few weeks before the Chamber was formed, quitted it very shortly after and is since dead.

Mr. Crooks was only a casual visitor to China that year, left it shortly after the formation of the Chamber and is now in England.

The only representative of Mess. Templeton & Co. now or then in China was at the time of the formation of the Chamber or soon afterwards acting as an assistant in Mess. Jardine & Co. office.

The only representation of Mess. Douglas Mackenzie & Co. in China is Mr. Boyd, the paid Secretary of the Chamber originally and still the Secretary, whether paid or not and by whom I cannot learn.

Mr. Watson is dead—the firm which he represented at the time of his death is now represented by Mess. Jardine & Co. acting for it under procuration.

Mr. Slade is the Editor of the Canton Register, a journal which was established by Mess. Jardine & Co. and is supposed to be still under their control. Mr. Slade has never been engaged in Commerce on his own account that I can learn.

The whole Chamber therefore resolves itself into Mess. Jardine & Co. and Mess. Turner & Co.

These gentlemen legislate in secret for the whole commerce of Canton and they do not condescend to inform their brother merchants of even the result of their deliberations.

They correspond besides with the Chief Superintendent of British Trade, who I am told does not condescend to communicate this important correspondence to this coadjutor.

I do not at all question that the Chamber of Commerce is quite as worthy to represent the wisdom of the mercantile community of Canton, as the Chief Commissioner is to represent that of the Commission to which he belongs; but why should the British nation pay twenty something thousand pounds a year to breed such a cabal.

Worthy, simple John Bull! Open your purse and shut your eyes and see what King William will send you!

OH!

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

For foregoing papers see our Nos. 22, 25 and 26.

Mr. Editor,

Some time ago I gave you an account of the appearance of the City and Suburbs of Manila, and since the idle time for our neighbours is now coming on, and they may feel inclined to make a trip to Manila for amusement, I flatter myself that a short description of the Laguna de Bay, the only part of the island to which Foreigners can gain access, will be welcome to your readers.

After having obtained a Passport granting permission to me to remain seven days in the "Provincia de la Laguna," accompanied by a letter to the principal Alcalde of the District, which it is however not necessary to deliver, I left Manila accompanied by a friend, and our three servants, in a small boat which took us up the river to the opening of the lake. Here we found another boat waiting for us, of a larger size, roomy enough to extend our beds comfortably, so as to have the prospect of a quiet night's rest before us.

Before proceeding to the lake I ought to give a description of the river, which connects the Laguna with Manila and the Ocean. It may be altogether about 3 Leagues long. The banks display a fertile and well cultivated country, and it is enlivened by a great number of Passage boats filled with people coming from and going to the lake. The curates particularly seem to be fond of locomotion, since we passed on our return to Manila no less than upwards of fifty of these boats, and in each of them there was at least one priest, in many two or three.

We entered on the lake at about 6 p. m. and the night soon growing dark, hid from our view the scenery on it's banks. At two o'clock a. m.—we were informed that we had arrived at Benos, a place so called from the hot spring there. After daylight we went on shore and were invited to a "Posillo de Chocolate" and afterwards to dinner by the Curate, an Indian, who entertained us very hospitably. This village consists but of a few houses, being surrounded by rugged mountains, which as our landlord told us had never been explored. The principal spring of hot water is close to the lake, we found its heat to be 128° Fahrenheit, but after a heavy shower of rain only 132°. We boiled both eggs and fish in it. The latter were perfectly cooked in rather less than two minutes. This water is remarkably clear, with a slight sulphur smell. Dur-

ing summer the Hospital for European Soldiers is removed to this place, and the water is said to have some medicinal qualities.

After dinner we left our kind boat, and embarked for the village of Bay where we arrived at about Sunset. The scenery on the lake between Benos and Bay is beautiful. On one side, though rather distant you see the large Island in the middle of the lake, and on the other the country between the two already named villages, generally mountainous, but here and there you see Paddy and sugarfields, and beautiful plantations of Cocoa Palms and Plantains vary with clusters of immense bamboos, and a great number of overgrown Forestrees, all reflected in the mirrorlike surface of the lake. Owing to the kindness of some of our friends at Manila we found the Schoolmaster of Bay to receive us in small canoes to take us to the Convent or Parsonage of the village. The night was now quite dark, and as we glided along some narrow creek of the lake, the innumerable fireflies sporting about us, afforded a pleasing spectacle. After a short navigation we arrived at the Curate's, another Indian, and were received again with great hospitality. About half an hour after our arrival, a very good and plentiful supper, smoked upon the table, and we found our appetites by no means impaired by the fatigues of the day, and the warm though delightfully refreshing air we had breathed on the lake.

Here we had to prepare the means of our next day's travelling, since we intended to visit the estate of a Spanish Gentleman at Calawang, about 4 leagues distant from Bay. Early the following morning we started, and found a rather novel sort of Carriages prepared for us. These were small wooden sledges, called "Cangas" in the country, drawn by a bullock, and these we found to be the only kind of carriage that can at all be used on a road like that we had to go, which led through Paddyfields, and the rainy season being but just over, was of the consistence of soft soap, so that any wheel-carriages could not have proceeded. We accommodated ourselves as well as we could, though but very uncomfortably in one of them, and placed our little luggage on the other and under a burning sun commenced our journey at a snail's pace. We had hardly travelled one fourth of the way when we became impatient at the slowness of our progress, and divesting ourselves of shoes and stockings, resolved to reach Calawang on foot and this we did, but you may easily conceive with no little difficulty, in about two hours time. We did not make a single step without sinking ankledeep into the heavy mud, and four or five times being more than knee deep under ground, I could only work myself out again with the assistance of the servants. This road besides is so provokingly level and strait, that for upwards of an hour we saw the house that was to receive us, right before us, without apparently nearing it. I once made an attempt to regain the sledge, but found the Buffalo so much knocked up that he would not move a step.

We at length reached the hospitable mansion of our host and recruited our strength with a late breakfast. The fattened sheep was killed for us, and we passed two very pleasant

of the Imperial House, to the number of fifty or sixty, are required to be present.

But it appears strange, that, even in the time of the Emperor K'ien lung, there was, among members of the Imperial Clan, a difficulty in keeping up the Manchow Tartar language, whether written or oral, and but a few days prior to our writing this, his Majesty Taou-kwang, expressed great displeasure because a Tartar Nobleman addressed him in Chinese.

Of late the Imperial Clan has become rather troublesome. Many of them have been ordered out of Peking, and sent to their native mountains, to be placed under the care of the military chiefs. Some have been sentenced to perpetual solitary confinement.

The Cabinet or Ministry has in form undergone various changes in number and in name since the conquest. The present form of four Principals and two Assistant, alternately Tartar and Chinese, was adopted by the late Emperor K'ien lung.

(To be Continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are of our Correspondent "Credo's" opinion, that there is unfortunately not much reason to suppose the news of the Fire at New York, to have been a Newspaper hoax, since we understand that some of the Gentlemen here are in possession of particulars of the buildings destroyed, and of the names of some of the sufferers. We must however decline the insertion of his letter, as it appears to us to contain personal allusions, the publication of which would answer no good purpose.

The letter of "Om" will be found in our columns, and from it, it will be seen how the present British Chamber of Commerce in or at least how it is generally understood in here, constituted.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. RICHARD MARKWICK are requested to send them in for adjustment, before the 31st day of December next—and all persons indebted to the same Estate, are requested to settle the same before the above date.

To the Administration to the above Estate Mr. Charles Markwick Brother to the deceased and Mr. Robert Edwards.

Canton, 5th March 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Henry Shiner in our Firm, ceased on this day.

Canton, 5th March 1836.

MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. William Orrop, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of Joseph and William Orrop & Co.

JOSEPH ORROP.

Canton, 1st March, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under special arrangement, at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas Dent in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st April 1836.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Connection for transacting of General Commission business in this place.

GORDON & TALBOT.

No 3 American Hong.

Canton, February 1st, 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship, may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

FOR LINTIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship EARL OF CLARE, Captain James Scott to leave Whampoa by the end of this month for Freight apply to

MESS. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 18th April 1836.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing American Ship ERYA of 260 Tons.

Apply to RUSSELL STURGEON & Co.

February, 18th 1836.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA Wine—in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter Casks—from the well known House of Knaib & Co.

Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 10th September, 1835.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

AN assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wine, and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottles. Apply to Mr. LOUREIRO, at the Gamboa.

ALL advertisements sent for insertion to the Canton Press Office, will in future appear both in the "Canton Press" and the "Canton Commercial Price Current" at single charge.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 10 - - payable in advance.

For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.

For 3 ditto - - - " 5 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy - - - 50 Cents.

The rates for advertising in the Canton Press, and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 4.

Advertisements of less more than 1 line.

Seven lines—for each appearance.

When required to be inserted three months &c.

(Printed in its various branches, despatched with care, neatness, and promptitude.)

Subscriptions received as below and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 34 Bridge Street.

Single copies at 50 Cents each.

CANTON PRESS.

"By the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions; let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I

CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 23rd. 1836.

No. 33.

The principal servant of a Gentleman residing at Canton, absconded some short time ago, taking with him the key of a strong box containing about 700 \$ and the Cash book. The gentleman of course became immediately aware of his having been robbed to the above amount, and applied to the magistrates for the apprehension of the thief. To two applications, which were made through the Hong-Merchants no answer was received, the latter amusing him with accounts of what was doing in his affair and so on. At last wearied with seeing no good result from his applications through them, he presented a petition to the Government at the City gate, accompanied by a friend. They were politely treated, and a linguist was sent for and the business drawn out as long as possible, to give time for the arrival of a Hong-Merchant, through whom the Petition was to be presented. The Gentlemen however, aware of their intentions, left the petition at the City gate, not willing again to entrust it to any of the Mandarin Merchants, though repeatedly called back by the officers then at the gate.

Two days after an answer was received from the Vice-Roy, saying that the affair should be investigated, and observing at the same time that in the houses of strangers the Coolies carrying water and the house coolies are guaranteed by the Comprador, the Comprador by one of the Linguist and the Linguist by the Security Merchants.

Two days after receiving this answer, Police officers came to this Gentleman's house, opened the box in which they found only 3 \$ instead of 700, and drew a plan of the premises. (The latter no doubt to give a proof of their extraordinary zeal for the public welfare). They promised more over that the thief should be produced within three days. This term had expired yesterday, and we hope in our next to be able to announce the restitution of the property.

The above is one of many instances of how unwilling the Hong Merchants are to deliver remonstrances to the local government, and it is more than suspected, that many that are entrusted to them never reach their destination. There have been several instances, where it has been discovered that they have opened letters for the Vice-Roy, and it was supposed, that in opening them they could surely discover some object above that of satisfying their contents.

We are of our Correspondent "Senex" opinion that a Frigate within call would be an effectual protection of the British trade, as long as it remains on the present footing that is to say, as long as British Merchants will attend

to their commercial business only, as can be wished, but a great difficulty which exists, and which seems not to have occurred to Senex, in the "where" to station a Frigate, within a hundred miles from the Bocca Tigris, without treading the Jealousy and fears of the Chinese just as much as if the Frigate went to Whampoa direct. As for a Frigate to be stationed in the China Sea, merely cruising about, without a harbour to protect her in bad weather, this would be a very unpleasant duty to perform for the vessels, and it would at the same time be difficult to keep up a communication with her when wanted. The best after all would perhaps be not to have any protection further than what we have in the numbers now engaged in the Freeride, who may in case of necessity shew an imposing front, and to take care in our dealings with the Chinese not to be the aggressors. The Chinese with all their apparent contempt for the revenue their foreign trade yields them, are sufficiently good calculators to know their own advantage, and will ever be slow to take measures, that might eventually drive the Canton trade to some other spot. Armed intervention of any kind, unless it be followed by downright earnest warfare, will never render our relations with the Chinese more agreeable, and any attempt at merely a shew of it, though no aggression was meant, might endanger our interests and property, as well as still more circumscribe our liberties.

We have but few arrivals to announce during the past week, and these without any interest, since they being no later news than what were received per the Governor Findlay.

There is a rumour of serious disturbances having broken out in the Province of Yunnan, though nothing positive has yet been known. It is said that several Government officers had lost their lives in popular tumults.

The so much desired rain has at last set in. We have experienced several severe thunderstorms accompanied by heavy rain since Tuesday last. This will enable the Rice cultivators to transplant their paddy, for which the season is already rather late, having been prevented from doing it hitherto by the want of moisture.

The insertion in the columns of our last week's paper of a lettersigned Oh! has drawn from the Canton Register a violent attack upon a Gentleman of this community, sufficiently pointed though not named, as to be generally understood who is meant. We therefore feel it to be our duty to state that this Gentleman neither wrote the letter in question, nor was he in any way concerned with it, nor aware of its existence before it was published.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

You have omitted in your last number to record the death of the far-famed "Prince of merchants," as he was once called, or as your contemporary now styles him, the "well-known and highly respected" John Palmer. A Singapore Journal which first acquainted us with the fact, informs us further, that a meeting of his friends had been called at Calcutta, who subscribed a sum of money to erect a monument to his memory, but that their proceedings were secret.

Very few of your readers will require to be told, that the individual of whom the above is said, was once perhaps the richest, and certainly the most popular man in India, whose profits in trade were said to amount to ten lakhs of Rupees annually, his household expenses to three lakhs, his charities to 30,000 and he failed for upwards of two crores of Rupees. These sums may be exaggerated, but they are sufficiently accurate to warrant the inference, that had a meeting of his regular friends been called to testify to his merit in the days of his glory, every news-paper had teemed with the eulogiums spoken on the occasion.

The death of such a person calls surely for a passing comment, be it only to point a moral for the instruction of the future aspirant to the title of "Prince of merchants" and the flatterers who accord him that appellation.

Were I required upon to mark the man who is entitled to be called "Prince of merchants," I should say it is he, who has always been punctual and just in his dealings; who has

never been obsequious in poverty nor insolent in prosperity, but has preserved the esteem of his contemporaries throughout his career; who has been generous from his private purse; but sparing of the funds entrusted to him by others; who has made his own interests conducive to the public good; who has fostered merit for its own sake, and not employed his wealth to make tools to work out his own ambition.

Judged by this standard, Mr. Palmer failed only in the application of the funds entrusted to him by others. He possessed a facility of disposition and kindness of heart, which incapacitated him to resist importunity, and he lavished his capital or allowed others to do so, even after that mighty ruin threatened him, whose effects were more disastrous than the worst trick of deliberate villany. In passing judgment on such conduct, after the event, it might be impossible not to admit that it borders on criminality; but who shall dare to cast the first stone?—surely not they, who crowded his festive board in the day of prosperity and called profusion, liberality and public spirit:—surely not they who know that his errors were those of the heart, committed without design and emanating from the kindest and best of human nature.

For my own part, if I were obliged in my career in life, to choose whether to be tied to the destiny of such an one, or to ally myself with the cunning which never gives but with a view to its own interest, I would side with John Palmer, and call him patron or friend if not "Prince of merchants."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir—

The remarks which have recently appeared in your paper and in that of your worthy contemporary of the Canton Register, with, I doubt not, have the effect of convincing his Majesty's Government that no establishment like that of the Superintendents and their retinue is needed in China. If ministers will now understand that such a body is *useless*, the forty or fifty thousand pounds which have been expended upon the Commission, will be a trifle compared with the heavy sums which our Government has often been compelled to pay for experience. In lieu of such a body, let government secure to our commerce the protection which a clever Frigate, stationed within one hundred miles of the Bocca Tigris, will afford. In short, place us under the protection of that service which stands pre-eminent on the waters, and which is the pride and glory of Britain:—and it is enough. Leave the Free Traders to fight their commercial battles with Captain Hongkong and his troop of "mandarin Merchants";—then the Right Honorable the Secretary of state for foreign Affairs will no longer hear of Gentlemen being at Macao on high unmercenary eye-sore to us *Charty Act Canton Agents*; nor will he again be told of 'our national honor' being been sullied in a samson corner at one of the gates of Canton Commercial city!

Yours,

SENEX.

Canton, April, 10th, 1856.

We are much obliged to a friend for the following communication, and think that the concert presented for the second May, will make it desirable to the lovers of Music to take their place in the Passage boats in time, not to be left behind.

THEATRICALS AT MACAO.

The following is a full account of the "French Dramas" as they were represented at Macao on the 13th instant.

The "Deceit".....	represented by Sr. Parfio. — Lout.
"Colonel of the Regiment" ..	" J. T. d'Alra. — Capt.
"Major" Desreter's father ..	" L. J. d'Alra Never.
"Captain" Colonel's son ..	" J. R. Goncalves.
"Valerio" Father of "Espresso" ..	" J. D. C. dos Santos.
"Octavio" The old Merchant ..	" J. J. da F. e Cunha.
"Espresso" Valerio's Daughter ..	" P. G. Marques.
"Aid de Camp to the Field" ..	" A. A. da Silva.
"Marshall" ..	" M. J. de Mendonca.
"Corporal of the guard" ..	" M. de Rego.
"Valerio's Servant" ..	" J. de Barros.
"Officer's of the Regiment" ..	" Senhor J. de Barros.

The Songs represented in "Valerio's" house. The piece was divided into three Scenes. After the piece was sung the "Aria de Du Magnifico." O Segno by Sr. J. R. Goncalves. After this song followed "An after piece" or Farce entitled "Ainda a Gracia" and the following were the performers—

Sr. J. D. C. dos Santos ..	" J. J. da F. e Cunha.
" Brita—Ensign in the Macao Regiment.	" Borges—Capt.
" J. J. da Silva e Sousa ..	" these two as Ladies.
" Casimiro—Lieutenant ..	"

The following to be performed on the 2nd May.

"PROGRAMMA."
To be divided into 3 parts as follows.

FIRST PART.
"Ouverture da Concorde" .. to be sung.
"Quarteto do Ditto" .. to be sung.
"Concerto de Violino" .. to be sung.
"Aria de Du. Benito" .. to be sung.

2ND PART.
"Ouverture da Tercio in Italia." .. to be sung.
"Donzão de Benito" .. to be sung.
"An after piece" entitled "O Duendo." .. to be sung.
"Donzão de Tercio" .. to be sung.

3RD PART.
"Ouverture de Ricardo e Zoraida" .. to be sung.
"Trio ... da da. do .. to be sung.
"Quarteto de Violino" .. to be sung.
"Dueto Buffo" .. *Bella mia* .. to be sung.

The Singers of the above are following Gentlemen Sr. J. R. Goncalves—J. M. Marques—J. D. C. dos Santos—A. A. da Silva but I have not yet been favored with the names of the Gentlemen who enter in the "After-piece" or if we not decided who they should be.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Continued from the last Number.

Much gratified with our stay at Calwang, and regretting only its shortness, we returned to Bay, but my readers may suppose, that we were now less impatient to leave the "Canton" than we had been on a former occasion. Besides the kindness of our host had procured for us much better and

convenient ones than we had before. We now had one for each, and each drawn by two strong Buffaloes. A chair was fastened on each, and over it an awning to defend us from the Sun, and though our journey was but slow, it was not attended by any personal inconvenience. At Bay we were again favored with the attentions of the Schoolmaster, and after a short while found ourselves in our boat, and set sail for Pangall, where we intended to buy some powder mill.

Late in the evening we arrived at the mouth of a River on which the principal villages of the district is situated. We did not enter it, but only waited till some of our servants whom we had dispatched for a supply of bread, returned with it, to continue our way to Pangall. The village we passed with out visiting is the principal market place and the "Aldeia" is a large one, its residents there. In my notes the name is unfortunately not given, and I have nothing to refer to by me: you must therefore kindly excuse the omission. We understood that near this village there was some highly romantic ravine, with which an unhappy lover's fate is connected by a legend, but I cannot give you the particulars.

Early in the morning we arrived at Pangall, a pretty little town or village, with several large and handsomely constructed churches. We set out for the powdermills at a distance of about a mile from the town, on a road not much better than that of Calwang, though not so deep. To preserve the pedestrians from dirtying themselves, stumps of Palm-trees are laid along the road, and on these you must walk, something like a rope-dancer.

We found the powdermills at work, and heard that they can turn out a great deal of powder, far more than is necessary for the wants of the Government, so when only the Owners are allowed to sell and with whom they have made a contract at a price that is likely to ensure a good return to this undertaking. For granulating the powder, the English and French methods are adopted, and machinery has been imported both from France and England.

After having inspected the Powdermills attended by the Factor, we returned to Pangall, ready for and in hopes of a good dinner, but to our great disappointment found the place unprovided with any thing, excepting rice and coconuts which we were not Indian enough to be easily contented with. Our servants concluded however to procure a fowl, which we cooked and ate on board, after we had not sail for Jala-Jala the captain of a French Gentleman, whose after a pleasant call of 5 or 6 hours we arrived at dusk.

We had some lessons for this Gentleman, which we delivered, and were again received with the same frank and cordial hospitality we had met with every where, and passed several very pleasant days, at this beautiful spot.

The Estate is of great extent, since it takes in a considerable part of the Peninsula which stretches itself from the lake from north to south to the westward of the Island. The great part of the land is cultivated, but the stroke of the "1855" recoils every where, and the crops of the fall of the season are ruined and every where of the activity of the

owner, intent on ameliorating his beautiful domain. Two French and one American Gentleman have lately taken land on the same estate for the cultivation of Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa, and it is to be wished that every success may attend their undertaking, since they have to undergo no common fatigues and suffer great privations, before they can enjoy the fruit of their labours.

The Government of Manila has offered a premium of \$8000 to him who shall during the present year produce 65,000 Coffee plants in fruit, and this estate, when I saw it, had already then more than that number, and it was expected would double it during the present year. The Coffee of Manila is considered to be of very superior quality, and is eagerly bought up for the American market. Hitherto the exports have been but trifling, but in a few years *Benice Lucania* may probably compete with Java in this article. The Cocoa of Luzon is much esteemed by the Spaniards, and a double price preferred to that of South-America. Hitherto its production has not been sufficient even for the consumption on the Island, but it can no doubt also be made an article of export, since it thrives well on the Island where ever it is cultivated.

The frugal Indian has but few wants and these are provided for with little expense, hence labor is very cheap, generally 12½ cents per day and a sugar. I understood that the actual expense of producing a *Pilon* of Sugar (nearly 1 cwt) and bringing it to market did not exceed one Dollar! The prospect of a rich reward is therefore held out to the grower of cane, and perseverance will generally enable him to obtain it.

The great drawbacks upon the prosperity of agricultural interests in *Laconia*, are Hurricanes and Locusts. The former blow at times with such unbridled fury on the lake and its borders as to drive the water from its bed, and to inundate the country around, and such weight does the Hurricane carry with it, as in every few hours to destroy entirely whole villages, and almost not to leave a vestige of the former habitations. I was assured of a singular instance of the violence of the wind, from a Gentleman long a resident on the borders of the lake, and which would almost appear incredible, but for the respectability of the informant. During a late Hurricane the weed with which at times the lake is covered, resembling lettuce in shape, was driven together into so firm a mass, that a family of Indians fled to it for protection, & were driven upon it before the gale to a distance of about 10 miles, landing in safety on the opposite banks of the lake.

The locusts appear at times in enormous swarms covering the country and particularly the Sugarcane fields, and leave no single of vegetation where they pass.

Both these evils occur fortunately however but seldom, and are not always of so destructive a nature. The Hemp Plantain is also cultivated on the estate of *Jala Jala*, and rice in great abundance, besides giving pasturage to considerable herds of horned cattle and horses. The wild Buffalo is found in its more remote and mountainous parts, and its ferocity sometimes endangers the lives of lonely travellers.

A pleasant six hours sail brought us again to the Manila river, after we had coasted along the borders of the lake, admiring the many villages and stately churches with which they are adorned. This lake, the banks of which may measure between 60 or 70 miles is of great importance to the inland trade of the Island, and provides great quantities of good fish, which unfortunately, from some mismanagement, are always brought stale to market. The sea fish is the most remarkable among the different species, and attains a great size. It is said that the shark also is to be found in the lake, though the water is perfectly fresh, and frequently gives battle to his well armed enemy.

We met with a singular circumstance during our sailing. We had for some time been becalmed, when all at once a smart breeze sprung up, which carried us along at a brisk rate during about a quarter of an hour, and all this time the water remained as unruffled as it had been before, the breeze evidently not descending to the water's level. These squalls are rather dangerous, since with a perfectly clear sky and smoothness of the lake, they give not the slightest notice of their approach, and are frequently strong enough to upset a boat.

You have now Mr. Editor had all my reminiscences from Manila, and therefore no more from your obedient Servant,
M. V. B.

SIAM.

If you deem the following statements calculated to promote the object of your publication, they are at your service. Several facts, which you have already communicated to the public, will show that the inhabitants of Siam are not altogether insensible to the advantages of European improvements, or wholly unwilling to avail themselves of them. It has been mentioned that 3 or 4 vessels have been constructed, or are in progress, at *Chantabun*, on European models. Two or three are also in progress at *Bangkok*. One bark is under the superintendence of *CHAU-PA-NOT* the highest prince of the empire. He has in his employ 3 English sailors at Drs. 12 per month to assist in rigging; and though the strength of the vessels cannot be implicitly relied upon, yet, judging from present appearances, the finish is likely to be equal to that of any European vessel.

The Prince's elder brother, who is a priest and devotes himself more especially to literary pursuits, has recently made considerable progress towards the acquirement of the Latin language, and devised a new alphabet for writing their Pali or sacred books. He has proceeded to cutting and casting types in the character by which the space usually occupied in writing their books is reduced more than one-half. He has been urged to adopt the Roman instead of his new-made characters, as they may be procured already cast. To this suggestion he has so far yielded as to express a very strong desire to obtain a European Press and found of Roman type complete. In fact, ever since the introduction of printed books by the Missionaries, the subject of Printing has been an object of much interest and of repeated efforts to do something in that way.

The Missionaries have ever been anxious to conciliate, as far as practicable, the confidence & kind regard of the natives; and as one means of effecting such an object, they have from the outset, taken much pains to heal their diseases. There are two places where patients are daily received and the cases relieved according to circumstances. The plan of operation has been similar to that recently detailed in your columns, at the Singapore Dispensary. Since the arrival of Dr. Bradley, the Missionary physician, last July, he has had under his care 1,500 patients, embracing almost every possible form of acute or chronic disease.—The other Dispensary is less central and has had fewer applicants, tho' the number there has varied from 10 to 50 per day.

Two religious assemblies, one in Chinese, and the other in Siamese, are held regularly every sabbath, with an attendance of about 50 persons.

Attempts have been made to visit the interior of the country and ascertain its population & resources—but inveterate jealousy has, in a great measure, hedged up the way of all such undertakings. Dr. Bradley, however, in his late tour to Chantabun, made very careful and minute observations relative to that and the surrounding Settlements and the small islands upon the coast, which he has delineated in a map.

Others have ascended the river 90 or 75 miles above Bangkok and made excursions in various directions, from whence the conclusion is deduced that the population of the country is much more numerous than is general supposed.

There is nothing new in the aspect of political affairs. Preparations of a defensive character, continue to be made. Four thousand bullocks had just been dispatched, it was said, to convey provisions to their army in Cambodia. How large that army is, we have no present means of determining. It has been continued there more than 2 years—and I have never heard of any supplies having been forwarded till recently. The Kambodjans say they have lived solely by rapine and plunder. The Siamese are the objects of their most profound and cordial hatred. The Cochins Chinese, on the other hand, are cordially welcomed, because, on account of the rigid discipline of the Cochins Chinese forces, if a soldier steals or plunders the least article, he does it at the peril of his life.

Yours &c.

BENEVOLENS.

Singapore, March, 6th 1856.

To give you a long description of the city of Bangkok—Siam, with its numerous canals—more numerous bridges—and still more numerous priests or Talapouts,—would be quite preposterous; as, of course, you and your readers must have, long ere this, been fully informed of these particulars. Yet, it may not be amiss to say, that the city extends along the banks of the river to the distance of five English miles;—including, in this range, the island on which the principal part of it is built;—that it contains, at least, five hundred thousand inhabitants;—that, amongst this immense multi-

tude there is not, (if we make one solitary exception,) a native who can back a horse, or who has the slightest claim to the title of an equestrian. But, in truth, they have a plausible reason for this deficiency—for were they "Hotspur," there is no such thing in the vicinity of town as a road where even a donkey could pick its steps in safety: and the bridges are much better adapted for the unerring bound of the chamois than for the proud prance of a generous steed, or the careless step of a being like myself, who, when he gets his foot upon any thing the shape of a plank, thinks "all's right." They, the bridges, not unfrequently have their *keystones* formed of a single plank, sometimes twenty to forty feet in length. You will have perceived I have inhaled the air of "the first gem of the sea;" but you will perhaps allow me to blunder on. The Siamese, from the prince to the priest, never wear shoes; and this facilitates their passage across the things mis-called bridges. And pity they don't dance, as then they might, literally, be said to "trip it on the light fantastic toe!"—particularly as they are well formed about the feet and legs.

Of the inhabitants of Bangkok, not fewer than twenty five thousand are priests; of whom, as of "the lillies of the valley," it may be truly said—"they toll not, neither do they spin"; yet they are the best dressed part of the male Community. They are religious paupers; but, instead of begging an alms, they demand it. The Church in Siam is indeed a sanctuary; a man there may turn priest at any period of his existence, even at the eleventh hour; little or no preparation being requisite, previous to their assuming the holy yellow garb, which, notwithstanding the thin texture of the stuff, frequently covers crimes of the deepest dye.

Leaving this great influential body, of which more anon, we will go on to the Chinese who may, with truth, be termed the "working classes" of Siam, and who, like the working classes of our own happier country, are certainly the most valuable, and not always the most unenlightened part of the community. The different accounts of the number of Chinese residing in Bangkok and its environs are most conflicting: there cannot, however, be less than 150,000 of them and their nondescript progeny; as they generally take unto themselves ribs, soon after their location, and their numbers must be rapidly increasing from the annual importations of them in the Junks from China. They soon find that they are transplanted, or rather transported (as you like it) into a country where bounteous nature has spread a rich banquet for them, and where Ceres strews the contents of her Cornucopia at their feet, giving them little trouble else than gathering them. All the necessaries, and to a Chinaman, most of the *luxuries* of this life are to be had for a mere bagatelle;—rice cheap, and in superabundance;—fruits—at least, all that India produces—for nothing,—or, next thing to it; fish, prawns, &c. for the trouble of catching, if catching it may be called, to poke a basket stuck on a pole of bamboo along the muddy margin of the river, and pick up, at each haul, two or three fine fish, (not trout tho') from a quarter of a pound to 2 pounds weight;—one of which, in our halcyon days of boyhood, when we strolled and jrolled by the banks

of the *Cyber* and the *Cart*, would have nearly made up time for joy, although we had been, for a couple of hours before, without a nibble. When to the aforesaid blessings, we add some others which may be guessed at, we have little reason to be surprised why "*les gens des genres bourgeois*" are inclined to abandon their domiciles in the celestial country and make themselves happy in huts, firmly fixed on foundations of floating bamboo—or perhaps still more permanently planted in one of the mud banks of the *Mekong*.

The women, (no guessing, I trust) are not so very hideous as they, at first, appeared to an uninitiated griffin like myself; I had not been accustomed to see the fairest part of the creation practising that most abominable of all abominable practices,—chewing betel and secer; and I vowed that nothing in the world would induce me to come within "boathook's" length of them. But Jove laughs at lover's vows; and really, there are some bonnie, comely lasses amongst them. They wear their picturesque dress rather gracefully;—a sarong tucked up in front is an indispensable part of their rig, & the better dresses wear a narrow scarf thrown carelessly over their shoulders, which but partially covers the orbs—but!—beauties—which, spite of their sedate demeanour, will peep out now and then; and then, you stare at them & they stare you full in the face, or phaser, if you like it better. The poorer sort are generally in a state of nudity from the waist up; yet they do not, in general, want modesty. Often during our trips in the *Past-Nall* of Bangkok, (the river, of course,) we have observed that when the young ladies were pulling, (not the reins) towards us, they would stand our gaze at their beauties, which "smiled and swayed" as the flourish of their paddles, and the motion of the canoe pleased, until we got to pretty close quarters with them, when they would "play on their ears" for a moment, and with a graceful motion of their arms and body, quickly adjust the scanty garment which, erewhile, had deserted its post, and left exposed to view their bosoms, undulating like the mimic waves of their magnificent yet placid river.

The only person of rank with whom Europeans have any familiar intercourse is the Prince *Omow-Pa-Nan*, or the little prince, or lord of heaven. He is a stout, well-built, manly fellow and as he weighs 14 stone, his cognomen is, in more respects than one, a misnomer. He is partial to Europeans generally, particularly so with the friends of the only British merchants there, Messrs. Hunter and Hayes. He gives excellent dinners, and his guests may wash them down with a glass of good port or sherry. Any one with a penchant for curries might have it gratified at the table of his Royal Highness, where they are to be had of all descriptions, from curried buffalo down to curried snail's eggs—the latter being esteemed a very great delicacy.

Should the above prove acceptable, I have a few more sketches, which may be ready for your next number; in the meantime, I remain,

Mr Editor, Yours
Romain Rouasse.

Singapore Free Press, March, 10th 1886.

ABSTRACT OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF CHINA

As administered by the great T'ung Dynasty and on the Throne of that Empire. (Continued from No. 25.)

These four Principles (for the Ancestors are generally absent from Court as Governors of Provinces, or as some special Commission) unite with the Presidents of the six supreme Courts, the head of the Imperial Clan, the Military Council &c., by express or other, to deliberate on important questions concerning national policy. They report their opinions and his Majesty decides. His present Majesty has himself expounded and rebuked the pet, and some, and angry chattering, of some of these cabinet discussions. When he was Prince and companion of these Kings and Nobles he learned their ways, and now reprimands them in his Imperial capacity.

The first duty pointed out in the work before us, incumbent on the *Celest*, as our old Books call the *Pao-Sung*, or Ministers, is attendance on great State ceremonies:—Sacrifices to Heaven, Earth, Gods, and Men; Coronations of Emperors and Emperors' Sons; the bestowment of Titles on Emperors' Daughters, &c.

The next Topic is their duty in reference to Memorials presented to the Emperor. The regulations on this subject, and the changes have been many. There is a Court appointed to receive all memorials, edicts, petitions, and communications. From this Court the documents pass to the Ministers, and from them to the Monarch. Memorials were received in three languages, Manchu, Chinese, and Mongolian-Tartar. For each of these languages secretaries and interpreters were appointed. In certain cases concerning foreign nations, invasions &c., memorials may be sent mailed to the Sovereign; in ordinary cases they must be sent to the "Home Secretary's office," or to any of the six Boards, which the matter may concern. But in the detail of this subject, laws have been enacted, annulled, and re-enacted during the present Dynasty. To prevent long tedious petitions, and pompous memorials, it was once enacted that no paper laid before His Majesty should exceed one hundred words. At a subsequent period this law was deemed ridiculous in so much as a full explanation of an important topic could not be limited to so many words. However, all tedious wordy expostions and iterations are declared improper; and on ordinary topics, when open Memorials are presented in *Tung-Ching* use, or "Court of Governmental communication," if they be not according to rule, in quantity and quality, they are to be rejected. The Despot's difficulty, appears always to have been, the stoppage of praising Memorials, without at the same time checking useful ones. The present law appears to be that Ministers examine all despatches sent to His Majesty, excepting those that concern foreign nations, and send some communications from the Provinces, which are mailed under an envelope. When the Emperor Kien-ling went to Zhöel in Tartary, he gave authority to the Kings and Ministers left in the Capital, to open all communications from the Provinces, and afterwards refer the topics to him. It had been the previous custom to send off the despatches after the Emperor unopened, but the distance, business of the realm, and occa-

sional bad weather, caused delays which he wished to avoid.

To record the substance of the Imperial will delivered at the daily audiences of the Ministers with the Emperor, there are three Books kept: one recording his statements and sayings generally; another the Sovereign's special commands; and a third his replies to memorials from the Provinces.

Imperial Proclamations are made only by the *Han-Hu* College, and delivered to the Tartar and Chinese Councillors of the realm, from whence they are sent back to the Ministers who supply the Imperial seal.

After the rules concerning the executive or administration, come the affairs of the *Pa-Pao* or the supreme official Board, which takes cognizance of all His Majesty's servants. It seems a sort of House of Lords, made up of Kings and Princes of the Manchu race, next the *Mung-tao*, and lastly the Chinese Civilian. The Board is made up of a large collection of magnificent names and titles, with an ample assortment of literature and artifice. Such as a keeper of the seal; Manchu Tartar, one man; Chinese literary Superintendent, one; Tartar, one; Writers, ten. We have taken one of the lowest offices belonging to the Court as an example, in others we had writers, fifteen; Tartar writers thirteen; Tartar Chinese, three, &c. &c.

At this Board Officers from all the provinces are appointed to be in attendance, and also from the Court which is placed last, the Board of foreign affairs. We do not perceive that the Mohammedans are at all represented at the Court of Peking.

The work before us contains a detailed list of all officers throughout the Empire, and the number of persons employed in each; the rank to which they belong, and the rules for selecting, appointing, removing, rewarding, punishing them. It commences with the Court for the Imperial House, and goes through the Establishments for the transaction of State affairs within the Imperial Palace, His Majesty's Household, the Courts and Colleges in Peking; and from thence to all the Provinces. During the present Dynasty the changes of names of office, number of officers, powers entrusted to them, &c., have been numerous. They are all recorded in the exact words of the several Imperial rescripts, in a manner that is tedious and uninteresting to a foreign reader. In the management of official people the doctrine of merit and demerit is admitted, and the one is set off against the other. A graduated record of the one and the other is preserved, and a man is promoted or degraded accordingly on many steps. He who has been degraded three steps may by three years' diligent service restore himself to his former place. Not so is said to be the case in some European Governments, where a black mark against an officer's name is indelible. Even officers who have been dismissed may after a lapse of time be restored, if they have behaved well in the interval, on paying a sum of money.

Delays in the transaction of State affairs caused what they call a public or official offence, in contradiction from a private or personal crime. The Supreme Courts are limited to five days for consultation and decision, on any affair referred to them by the Sovereign.

Those officers who are appointed from Peking to go to the Provinces are limited to a certain number of days for their journey, according to the distance, without reference to the season. From Peking to Canton they are allowed ninety days for their journey which shows how imperfect and slow their mode of travelling is. To Yunnan Province they are allowed a hundred and ten days, a longer period than Europeans require to go from China to England.

Officers are allowed leave of absence to go and sacrifice at the Tombs of their ancestors, or to disinter and remove them to other graves. Also to accompany an aged Parent to his native place and on other duties or occasions. Absence is a plea on which leave of absence is given but not without some suspicion of its being abused. On the death of a Parent, officers of Government are required to retire, from their public duties, three years.

At Peking, when the Members of the several Boards are ordered to assemble and deliberate on any subject, not to attend, is an official offence. Members of the Imperial House are all required to attend and listen to what is going on at these consultations, but not to join in them. And in case of observing any thing wrong they are permitted to give secret information to his Majesty. When Lord Amhurst was at the Court of Peking, each person was looking on continually, as often, which induced one of the Native Conductors of the Embassy to say, by way of caution to the Foreigners, that the Emperor had long eyes and ears.

In the Provinces, if the public affairs are unsatisfactory, and the people distressed so as to be unable to pay their land-tax, or if robbery is frequent, and the inferior officers guilty of embezzlement of public property, it is inferred that the Governors are deficient in virtue, integrity, and diligence; for it is argued that they being at the head of the community, their example is followed by inferiors. The Emperors are allowed to show such Governors, that they may be dismissed from office.

Presents are not allowed to be given to each other by his Majesty's officers. Both the giver and receiver of Presents are liable to immediate dismissal, and a brother officer who should know the facts and not give information, in, on the affair being discovered to forfeit one year's salary.

Unnecessary intercourse of hospitality between superior and inferior officers is disallowed. Country Magistrates making presents to go to Town and wait on superior officers is forbidden.

Officers are forbidden to allow their kindred to influence about them, but they should oppress the people by pretending the authority of the Magistrate.

Commissioners sent on any special object from Peking to the Provinces, common large expenses to the officials on the line of their route, and then extort the money from the inhabitants under their control. The Emperor Yung-Ching published a severe Edict on the subject, in which he re-echoed the mal-practice of all parties concerned on these occasions.

Great officers travelling, except to be sent, to examine, and

Escorted, on going, by the inferiors, and the rich merchants or gentry of the Town. Laws have been made to limit the distance, a violation of which is punishable with the forfeit of one year's Salary.

On the present Family ascending the throne the copper coin of the last dynasty was interdicted; and the civilian fined who failed to stop the circulation. Fines are also imposed on them for suffering clipped coin to circulate. For smuggled salt, smuggled tea, &c. they are by law responsible.

The late Emperor Kea king found it necessary to prohibit throughout the whole Empire the use of the phrase "Mandarin Price." The *Mandarin price* was considerably below the *Market price*, that is, it was whatever the Mandarin's servants chose to give the shopmen and dealers.

If inferior Magistrates suffer any public calamity by fire, water, drought earthquakes, locusts &c. to remain unreported to their superiors, the law is that they shall never obtain promotion; and if the superiors do not make such occurrences known to the Sovereign, they shall be dismissed from office.

Local Magistrates are required to go in person and superintend the destruction of locusts, before they take wing. Soldiers and people may all be called into requisition for the purpose.

In case of fires breaking out, if more than eleven houses be consumed, the local officer is fined nine month's pay; if more than thirty houses be burnt he forfeits one year's pay; if three hundred be burnt, he is degraded one step, and the Patrol of the city must forfeit one year's pay. Fires occurring outside a city, in the suburbs, do not subject the Magistrates to the same punishment.

On Court days, and days of state sacrificing, a non-attendance of the proper officers, coming late, making a noise, or rush, with such like indecorums, are all punished by forfeiting from a month to one year's pay.

(To be continued.)

Report of the Anglo Chinese College for 1829.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending hereinafter in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELSMLIE.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

April, 15th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 2d proximo the Honorable Company's Treasury will be opened for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed) J. H. ASFELI.
H. N. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 18th April, 1835.

NOTICE—Mr. WILLIAM CRAGO having this day admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAGO & Co.
JOSEPH CRAGO.

Canton, 1st, March 1835.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st April 1835.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Connexion for transaction of General Commission business in this place.
GORDON & TALBOT.
Canton, February 1st, 1835. No 3 American Hong

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same; that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any out ward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1835.

FOR LINTIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship FANG of GLASS, Captain James Scott to leave Whampoa by the end of this month for Freight apply to
MESS. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 15th April 1835.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA Wine—in Pipes Hogsheads and quarter Casks—from the well known House of KIRKS & Co.

Apply to: THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

AN assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wines and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottles. Apply to Mr. LOUREIRO, at the Gamboa

ALL advertisements sent for insertion to the Canton Press Office, will in future appear both in the "Canton Press" and the "Canton Commercial Prices Current" at single charge.

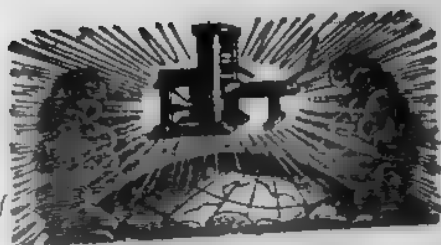
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At No. 3rd British Hong Kong



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

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CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 30th. 1836.

No. 34.

ARRIVED.—21st *Sophia*. Rapsom from Calcutta. *Mary Fraser*, Pelham from Batavia, via Manila 25th *Coliseum*. Deal, from London. *Gaspar*, Whiting, from Manila. *Betsy* from Singapore and Bombay.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—*Nautic*, Doty for New-york 27th *Ellen*, Wilson for Liverpool.—28th. *Pepay* (Sp.) for Manila 20th. The *Walter Scott* for New-york will be despatched on the 8th of May, and the *John N. Gosler* will leave in a few days for Philadelphia. *Saltman* for Bombay 8th May. *Polomac* for Batavia this day.

PASSENGERS per *Nautic*: Capt. Peter Allen, Mr. Kel-lins and Geo. Forster Esq. Per *Sophia* Hickey Esq.

The following is we believe the first written document of the new Governor, intended for the information of Foreigners. Tāng does not seem to deviate in his style of writing from former Governors in documents of a similar nature.

Reply from the Governor to the representation of the English and American Merchants on the subject of import duties 27th April 1836. (Translated by Mr. Morrison)

Tāng, Governor of the provinces *Kwangtung* and *Kwangsoo*, &c. &c. in reply to the petition of the foreign merchants of various nations, Fox and others.

The Celestial Empire grants permission to the other barbarians to trade, solely from feelings of tenderness towards far-travelled foreigners, and regard for the livelihood of the people of your various nations. It looks on the few hundreds of thousands of revenue (arising there from) as alike undeserving of contempt or of regard. How is it possible, then, that it will turn its attention to weights and measures in order to take advantage of you?

The taxation of merchandise is according to an old enactment: duties are equitably levied on goods, after their various kind.—The said foreign merchants have, in obedience to law, paid these duties, for a period of two hundred years. How can they then be ignorant of the established rules respecting them? Now, whereas they represent that in the classification of the goods according to quality, and in the measurement of their lengths, they are continually subject to irregularities, let them wait until, having communicated with the Hoppon on the subject, he shall command the Hong Merchants and Linguists to obey the fixed regulations established by the Board of Revenue, and act according thereto. Hong Merchants are certainly not allowed to intermeddle, and by their interference occasion irregularities. The said foreign merchants also, must obey the regulations, and pay prescribed duties on their goods. They must not put together different qualities, and secretly obtain a short measurement, in hopes of gain. Thus may the present state

of mutual concord be long preserved; and they will avoid closing upon themselves the path now open for their Vessels to carry on a distant trade.

Let the said Hong merchants immediately take this reply, and enjoin it as an order on the said foreigners, that they may obey it and act accordingly.

Taou-Kwang, 16th Year, 3d Moon, 19th Day.

April, 27th 1836.

By the arrival of the *Coliseum* from England we have received the *Times News-paper* to the 7th November, but most of the news therein contained, have been anticipated by the overland Dispatch to Bombay, forwarded thence per the Governor Findlay. We have been able to make the following few extracts only.

The Spanish Government has ordered a levy on masses of Troops to the number of 100,000 Troops. Every Spaniard, with but few exceptions, between the age of 18 and 60 years is obliged to serve. The exceptions are in favor of Ecclesiastics, Medicalmen, and such as have aged parents to maintain by manual labor. Such as are not inclined to serve, may purchase exemption by paying a sum equal to about 40 *Reals*. This latter it is expected will considerably enrich the public Treasury. The Queen's affairs seem to be proceeding favorably. Great enthusiasm in her favor and for the present Ministry seems to prevail every where in Spain, and private voluntary donations to support the present Government, amounting to 10 Millions of *Reals* have already been paid into the Treasury. It is expected that these will altogether not fall short of 40 @ 50 Millions *Reals*.

The Duke of Orleans has gone to Algiers. The French seem gradually to consolidate their power in Africa, and have lately concluded peace with several of the Arab tribes with whom they have hitherto been engaged in war.

The prosecutions of the Parisian Press are pursued with unrelenting severity.

A letter from Lille says—"A great establishment is now erecting in this city. It is intended for spinning flax by machinery. Thus the great problem is solved for which the Emperor Napoleon offered a reward of a million of francs, and we shall now enter into competition with the English, who eagerly buy up all the Flax of the country." *Brussels paper*.

We observe in a report from a London Teabroker dated 24th October last year, that the quantity of Teas cleared for consumption in England, Scotland and Ireland during the

first 9 months of the last year was estimated at.
lbs. 23,000,000

The exports to foreign parts 1,000,000

The consumption of the re- lbs. 29,000,000
maining 3 months will very
probably not be less than the
average of the foregoing, say 9,70,0000

Total of last years consumption lbs 38,700,000

This shews a great increase in the consumption of Tea under the Freetrade, which have only been in play during a part of last year; an increase equal to about 20 per Cent upon the quantity consumed under the Monopoly.

There can be little doubt that the present high duties on teas, amounting on many descriptions to more than 200 per Cent tend towards checking a still greater consumption, and that the Government has manoeuvred very cleverly to secure to itself a much greater revenue by means of the Duty on Tea than it ever had before.

It is but fair to assume that the consumption will nevertheless increase though in a slower ratio, and may perhaps reach if not exceeded 40 Millions pounds during the present year, producing a revenue at the average duty of 2s 1d of £ 4,200,000 or about £ 1,000,000 more than under the Monopoly. The importers of Teas have we think just cause to complain of oppressive duties, and if it can be supposed that Memorials from the British Merchants here, would be attended to, in might perhaps be well to address one to the Government, calling upon protection for the Trade with China, at present too much depressed by disproportionate duties.

The last accounts from England to the end of October speak not favorably of the prospects for the Tea-Market. The Teas imported under the Freetrade during the first year were about 43,000,000 lbs, the consumption was estimated at 38,700,000 lb, leaving an excess of stock of upwards of four Millions. The Company's stock besides was estimated to be about 25 Millions of Pounds on the 1st January 1836, and we have seen letters from persons, who, from conversations they have had, with some of the most influential members of the Court of Directors, were led to suppose that the Company would sell off that

stock during the whole of the present year. If this takes place a still greater depression of prices must be the consequence.

At a sale commencing on the 18th October and closing on the 24th, 81,580 Packages of Teas were offered, but only 41,090 sold. From a letter from London 9th November we extract the following. Fine blackish leaf Congous are taken off with spirit, the demand running largely upon them. Common Congous are heavy of sale at their present low prices, and will, from the large surplus stock of them, be still more so we think. For Fokien Bohea, Souchong and Hyson we anticipate some improvement, as we approach nearer to the time of the new Duty coming into operation.

MACAO.

A friend has obliged us with the loan of a "Chronica de Macao" of the 18th April which again contains a letter of four Columns in length from a Correspondent, about a statement in our paper of 5th March. Not only did we publish on the week following two letters from Macao, one of which was official, contradicting that statement, but we also spoke of it in our paper of the 2d of this month, and of the satisfaction it gave us, that no disturbances had taken place in Macao. Notwithstanding this, the Macao paper continues its complaints against us, without being sufficiently candid to acknowledge our contradiction and that such contradiction appeared, the Editor of the "Chronica de Macao" must be perfectly aware since we sent him our paper, ever since he sent us his, which latter has however come to hand only once.

We see with pleasure that a new Periodical is about to appear under the name of "O Macaista imparcial." This paper is to be published twice a week. Subscription \$ 12 per annum.

A great quantity of Cotton and other goods, have we hear been already deposited at Macao under the new regulations, and we have but little doubt that Macao would derive much more advantage from them if the term for the Deposit were not limited. We hope soon to see the "Edictal" revised and the clause limiting the time for Deposit left out. It will be observed that though the benefit of Deposit is denied to India-goods in the Edictal, it seems tacitly to have been extended to them also.

G. O. A.

From a private Correspondent we learn the following from Gon 6th January. All the Convents are extinct, and the pensions allowed to the different orders of Priors are, to the Augustines and Dominicans, 20 parden per month; to the Franciscans 20 P., to the Seculars, 104 Parden. The Parden is equivalent to 20 cents of a Sp. Dollar. This pension appears somewhat small, but living in Gon is represented as extremely cheap, and this compensation is considered proportionately as much as that allowed to the monks at Meane who receive 10 Tade per month, or more than three times as much of the value in Silver.

It gives us satisfaction to be able to inform our readers and particularly those connected with Gon, that every thing there was quiet after the noisy and continual disturbances which distracted Gon during the last year.

The following Extracts we have been able to make from a file of "The Englishman" kindly lent to us.

The Quantity of Ice made during the present season already exceeds the whole amount made during last year; viz about 6700 mounds. As up to the present date the quantity made in 1834-35 was only 9700 mounds, and as 4000 mounds were made from January 18th to February 18th, there is no reason why the manufacture of the present season should not exceed 15,700 mounds, a supply which will carry the subscribers we trust to the verge of the cold season of 1834-35. *Agua Dth* 18th January 1846

Serious Affrays. We report to learn that on our Custom-house, in the neighbourhood of Rhinok, the people are all going mad about smuggling. Almost daily the most serious affrays occur, between the Custom-house establishment Puma and the smugglers of salt. In one case at least lives have been lost and in several wounds of the most serious description been given and received.

The present state of things, in this matter, is destructive to the revenue, and what is worse to the peace of the Country. Things have now come to that pass, that unless Government support their line out it that direction most powerfully, they had better give up all attempt to check illicit trade; and since it is not to be supposed that they will adopt the latter course, the money they take to the other, the better. A strike in time, even nine, helps goods in "Sale" as well as in "Fanta-lone." *Dodd's Gazette* January 27th.

The following letter, signed by no less than 263 individuals has been addressed to the Sheriff of Calcutta, dated the 2d February.

Sir;—We the undersigned request that you will call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Calcutta and its neighbourhood for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the important question of a Steam Communication with England by way of the Red Sea, and adopting such measures, in my opinion to be most advisable under the existing circumstances of the case. We have the honor to be &c.

MOFUSSEIL.—The Begum Sauro. We report to announce the death of her Highness Saib Cawla Begum Sauro, aged

eighty nine, which took place at Strithana on a Sunday last. The funeral to Jagor of Badahpore yielding a revenue, is in mid, of 3 lakhs, will in consequence of this event elapse to the Government, and her adopted son and heir Mr. Dyce Sauro, will succeed to a fortune of some 20 lakhs in cash and property.

COUNT VIDUA.

Many of our readers may still remember Count Vidua, the indefatigable Italian traveller, who visited China in 1828, and shortly after met with an untimely death, in consequence of an accident, during his return to Ambolia, where he sought to find medical assistance.

We find in the "Biblioteka Italiana" a monthly Review published at Milan, that Count Botta has published Vidua's letters, and as this review gives a short biographical sketch of this Gentleman, we proceed to translate from it the following.

Carlo Vidua was born in Cuneo di Mondovese on the 20th February 1785, and received his education during a period when the French Revolution kept society in a state of ferment. Under the direction, of his able tutor he studied Italian, French and Latin. He also studied Music and made great progress on the Piano-forte and even as composer. Besides the poetic and musical accomplishments he also applied himself to drawing and to architecture; but his most ardent attention was devoted to literature, politics and travel.

His first excursion was to Paris, Turin, Milan and Rome. After having passed the winter of 1800 in Nice, he visited Toulon, Marseille, Aix, Arles and Avignon; returned to Nice he went to Genoa, thence to Pavia and thence on a short excursion to Rome.

Up to 1812 he applied himself to History, letters, and prepared materials for a history of Florence. In the end of that year he went to Geneva and thence to Paris.

After a few months stay in that Capital, he visited England, Scotland and Ireland, Holland, and Belgium. In 1813 he returned to Paris, where he witnessed the downfall of Napoleon.

He afterwards stayed three years in Italy, but having arrived at what Dante calls "life's half way" he determined to travel.

He arrived in Paris in 1816 and embarked at Havre. In London he was joined by a friend (the Marquis Doris Giris) and they embarked together at Harwich. Arrived at Cuxhaven they went to Hamburg, thence by Flensburg to Denmark, and arrived at Copenhagen on the 25th June. After a short stay there they went to Sweden. They remained but a short time at Stockholm, whence they went to Lapland as far as Jukhajarvi the most northern point of that Country. Thence they went through Fingland to Petersburg, where they arrived on the 1st October and were well received by the Emperor Alexander. From Petersburg they went to Moscow, and Count Vidua was ever anxious during his travels to collect information. He visited Libraries, monuments and the best informed persons wherever they went. They left Moscow together but separated at Tula, whence

Vidua went to Taganrock, visited the Cossack Country, and saw the Caucasus. Thence he went to Caffa and proceeded through the Crimea to Odessa. Here he embarked on the black Sea and arrived at Constantinople on the 1st of September 1819. He made an excursion to Bitunia, crossed the Dardanelles and arrived at Smirna. After having visited several towns in Ionia he embarked for Alexandria and went to Cairo. Here he obtained the friendship of the Chevalier Drovetti and of the French Consul General, with whom he concerted measures, by which the museum of the Academy at Turin has since been so much enriched, as to be at present admired as the first in Europe. He was introduced to Ali Pasha with whom he had a long conversation. From Cairo he ascended the Nile to the second Cataract, and accomplished the long but interesting tour through Upper Egypt. After having inspected all those stupendous ruins he returned to Cairo. Thence he went to Nues, visited Damiette and embarked for Jaffa.

He visited Jerusalem and spent one night, as it the custom of true believers, in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. From Nazareth he made a second visit to the Desert of Arabia, and was robbed by the Beduins. After having visited the ruins of Gerass, hitherto known to but few travellers, he went to St. Jaen d' Acre, and visited the Mount Carmen, Tyre, Sidon, Damascus, Palmyra, Balbek, the Libanon and the maronites, Tripolis and Bairut; hence he embarked for the Isle of Cyprus, where he arrived on the 13d December 1820. From Cyprus he went to Rhodes. He remained two months in Scios to collect information on the commerce and Government of the Archipelago. Thence he went to Athens, and intended to have visited the Morea but the bloody insurrections with which the country was at that time every where distracted, prevented him. He went therefore to Smirna, and determined to return to France, as the plague and civil war were raging with equal violence. In Marseilles he suffered a long quarantine. After some stay in that city, he travelled again through the southern parts of France, and returned to Italy only in March 1822. Here he remained near three years to prepare his notes and papers, and particularly to carry into effect the contract for the Egyptian Museum. Finally in 1825 he again went to Marseilles to embark for America, but encountering some difficulty to obtain a Pass-port he embarked at Havre and arrived in New-York on the 9th of April. He visited Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston, and in the latter city he continued the already begun collection of books, notes and memoirs, which after his death was presented by his father to the Academy of Turin. Returned to New-York, he visited the establishments of the Quakers, the Schools and hospitals; from thence he went to Canada, and returned to the United States through Upper Canada. He went to the town of St. Lewis, and after travelling over a great part of the Interior, he embarked in a Steamboat on the Mississippi, and arrived at New Orleans in January 1828. His insatiable desire for travelling made him visit Mexico also. He stayed three months in the Capital preparing notes. At the end of July he departed for

Guadalajara, and thence to Tepic, whence he intended to have embarked for Peru and the other southern states of America, but hearing that his father was then seriously ill, he rapidly crossed the Country and sailed from Veracruz in February and arrived at Bordeaux on the 7th April 1827. Here he had the satisfaction to receive letters informing him of the complete recovery of his father. His desire for travelling seemed to be increasing, and he now conceived the project to make the tour of the whole earth. He embarked for Calcutta in July, arrived there in November and was politely received by Lord Amherst. In January 1828 he began his tour through India, he visited Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi and the Himalayan mountains, and after his return to Calcutta, visited the British Establishments in the Straits of Malacca, and arrived in Manila on the 30th of August. In January 1829 he embarked for China, and arrived in Canton on the 30th. But finding that Foreigners are not permitted to penetrate into China he returned soon to Macao, and thence to Singapore. From thence he went to Batavia, where he was extremely well received by the Dutch authorities and other individuals. He began on the 4th September a long tour through the whole of the Island of Java. In March 1830 he sailed from Surabaya for the Islands of Malura and Amboina. But here his constitution which had been too much tried, gave way. During the last short voyage Vidua was attacked by a Gastric fever which in a few days assumed a dangerous character. But even his illness could not subdue his desire for travelling, and contrary to the advice of his friends he prepared to visit the remaining Dutch Possessions of Manadas in Celebes, and Gorontalo and Ternate.

He embarked on the 6th of August at Quemah in Celebes and sailed on the 11th for Tomohon and Tondano, and visited Kakas, Langwar and Sonder. Finally (thus relates Count Balbo) on the fatal 16th of August, feeling himself much better, he mounted on horseback, and accompanied by Doctor Strauss, went to visit the hot springs at Lahendon; after having inspected one to the westward, they went to see another in the north, where they arrived at about Mid-day. Vidua, contrary to the advice of his companion, approached too near the boiling gulph, fell, and his left leg was dreadfully scalded.

Notwithstanding this disaster, the Count did not lose his courage, and embarked on board the Isls for Ternate where he was received into the house of Mr. Neys the Resident, and attended by Doctor Cokenhoff, during more than three months, unable to leave his bed, and in a state which must have been most miserable. The wound of the scald was enormous, and from the pains it occasioned, his former gastric illness had become much worse. Three times during the month of October he was in imminent immediate danger; and towards the middle of November fears were entertained that amputation of the leg would become necessary. He insisted therefore on being taken to Amboina to have the operation performed, but expired four days after his embarkation, on board the Ship, within sight of Amboina on the 24th November 1830 only 45 years old.

ELECTION OF AN EAST INDIA DIRECTOR.

(From the Naval and Military Gazette, June 8.)

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Widows, Spinsters, and Aliens, Proprietors of East India Stock, held at the Mermaid Tavern, Wapping, on the — of June 1835, Mrs. Deidemonia Forbes in the chair; the following resolutions were adopted *nam con*—

Proposed by Mrs. Enphemia Britton, Widow, of Cripple-gate, seconded by Miss Emily Change-alley, of Cornhill:—

1st. That the practical knowledge of the commerce of India, upon which the prosperity of its people and the improvement of its revenue so greatly depend, combined with a general acquaintance with the character and habits of the natives of Sagor Island, Old Woman's Island, and the Washerwomen of Whampoa and Lintin, are essentially requisite in the direction of the affairs of the East India Company.

Proposed by Miss Lucy Chedder-cheese, Spinster, of Rotherhithe, seconded by Mrs. Margaret Hoghead, of Pale-Ale House, Widow:—

2nd. That Captain Ebenezer Sheepshanks, having assiduously acquired such information in his frequent voyages to the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Canton, as well as of the soundings of the Sand Heads, River Hooghly, and the Typer, with the safe anchorages thereof, and of the internal trade carried on in Bummalo fish, Cocoa-nuts, Mangoes, and Cheesmen, added to his business-like habits and deep acquaintance with Norris and Hamilton Moore, is admirably calculated for an East India Director.

Proposed by Miss Julia Higginbotham, of Austinfriars, and seconded by Mrs. Dorothy Alderagate, of the Minories:—

3rd. That we repudiate with scorn the antiquated notion supported by many ignorant people in England, that an acquaintance with the customs, habits, manners, languages, or religion of our subjects in the East, such as is to be acquired by a long residence, or official duty amongst them, is at all necessary.

Proposed by Mrs. Arabella Forecastle, of Blackwall, and seconded by Dowager Sophonisba Mainhold of Wapping:—

4th. That in lieu of the qualifications referred to in the third resolution it is essential to the prosperity and good government of India in future, to insist upon all candidates for the East India Direction, who solicit our votes, undergoing an examination in practical navigation and whale fishing; and we hereby engage not to give our support to any individual unable to box the compass, splice the main brace, heave the lead, throw a harpoon at a whale or a Hindoo, hand, reef, or steer, keep a good log at sea, and who has not assisted in loading and discharging live lumber, bales of cotton, and tea.

Proposed by Miss Sophy Cotton, Spinster, of Watling-street, seconded by Mrs. Honoria Ramwig, of Poplar:—

5th. That, on the principles above adverted to, it is expedient that a petition be forthwith drawn up and presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying that Messrs. Ed-

monstone, Jenkins, Bayley, Jucker, Shank, Sir. W. Young, Carnac, Lushington, and Agnew, be disqualified and allowed to retire from the seats they now hold in the direction of East India affairs, on the pension of retired clerks, plus 20*l*. per annum for each year of Home Service; and that their places be supplied by a batch of stout able bodied seamen (to be selected by us), from the China ship lately discharged, and the vessels of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Proposed by the Hon. Georgiana Horsemilla. Widow, of Portland-place, (late of the R. E. I. Vola.) seconded by Mrs. Tilburina Anchovy, of Nutmeg Hall:—

6th. That How-qua, Lint-sing, and Qian-tong-see, of the China Hong, having kindly volunteered their co-operation with us, are admitted into our conservative association: with the view of producing such a crisis at Canton, as may render it necessary for the Government to recur to the E. I. Company as the only safe medium of carrying on the China trade for the benefit of this deluded nation.

Proposed by Miss Harriet Bowline, Spinster, of the E. I. Docks, seconded by Yffrow Dolchy Van Beusechem, of Amsterdam:—

7th. That the thanks of this meeting, and of all the widows, spinsters, and aliens in this country, are eminently due to Lord Viscount Glen-Leg, for his patriotic donation to us and to our heirs for ever, of that country denominated Hindustan, with its hundred millions of souls; and that in order to show our gratitude we forthwith make over by deed to the said Lord Glen-Leg, and his heirs, the revenues of Sagor Island (included the window tax of that and of Edmonstone's Island), after they shall have been duly modified by the removal of the perpetual settlement of 1793, an arrangement which we justly consider obnoxious in principle, and unprofitable in practice.

Proposed by Miss Fanny Mitre, Spinster, of Bishopsgate Without, seconded by Mrs. Diana Surplice, of St. Paul's Church-yard:—

8th. That, as a further token of our gratitude and conservative principles, we agree forthwith to the proposition to forward to India, in anticipation of the religious wants of that benighted land, and in order to encourage the spread of the gospel therein, 3 Archbishops, 30 Bishops, 33 Deans and Chapters, 66 Archdeacons, to be taken from the rejected of Ireland, if available; otherwise to be selected from the clergy of Devonshire and Staffordshire, who opposed Lord John Russell's and Colonel Anson's elections.

Proposed by Mrs. Maria Poendtext, of Blackfriars, seconded by Yffrow Wilhelmina Kraywagen, of Frankfurt on the Maine:—

9th. That the allowances of the Archbishops be fixed at 15,000*l*. per annum—the metropolitan or primate of Calcutta 20,000*l*.;—each Bishop to have 10,000*l*.; and a steamer to carry him on his visitations to the heathen cannibals of the Andaman Islands, Nicobars, and the Maldivees, or a commuted allowance of 4000*l*. to enable him to pay his own travelling charges by land or sea, with a palace, provided at the public expense, at each sea;—the salary of the Deans to be

4,000; of the Archdeacons 2,000 per annum. Tithes to be gradually introduced for the building of churches in India, and all the Hindu and Mahomedan Temples to be immediately appropriated.

Proposed by Mrs. Dowager Jamesina Salmon, of London Hall Market, seconded by Miss. Philippina Redink, Spinster of ditto House.—

10th. That in order to provide for the foregoing moderate but indispensable addition to the territorial charges, it is expedient to make suitable reductions in the civil and military establishments abroad, particularly the latter, which our recent experience of Indian wants teaches us to be inordinately great.

11th. The vote of thanks to the Chairwoman, "for her able and impartial conduct in the Chair," was proposed by Miss. Frederica Fitzhumburg, of great St. Helen's, seconded by Miss. Betty Allartch. Spinster, of Puddle Dock, and carried unanimously.

ABSTRACT OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF CHINA

as administered by the great T'ing Dynasty now on the Throne of that Empire. (Continued from No 23)

When Governors of Provinces send off a despatch to the Emperor, they must kneel down on to his Majesty, and deliver the Document with their own hands to the Messenger who carries it. At Court, Kings and Nobles are not allowed to send Memorials by servants or Eunuchs, but to deliver them in person to those appointed to receive such Papers. If not, their memorials are to be rejected.

When officers are admitted to an Audience, and kneel before the Emperor, his commands are not to be communicated to them till they go outside the gate of the Palace. If the Kings and Lords in waiting violate this order, they forfeit one year's allowance.

Great care is taken to prevent any intercourse with the Privy Council on the day of their meetings. Kings and Nobles are forbidden to approach their rooms; for his late Majesty found, that his spies could collect in the streets, information concerning the proceedings of the Council, before those proceedings were sent in officially to him. He declared the violation of this order to be a crime that he would punish severely, and never forgive.

Care of the frontier, by land and by sea, as well as the intercourse of Chinese subjects, and unconquered Tribes of mountaineers, in the interior, occupies much attention. The regulations given refer to every side of the Empire, Corea, Formosa, Cochinchina, Sze-chuen, Yun-nan, and Canton. Emigration is strictly prohibited, and the local officers are punished with a slight degradation or a fine. "If a foreigner shall clandestinely enter the country, the local Magistrate who failed to discover and report it, shall be degraded one step, and removed; besides his superior officer shall forfeit one year's salary."

The thousands who emigrate from Fokien and Canton Provinces, to the coast on the south of China, show how

little these prohibitions are regarded. There are said to be upwards of three hundred thousand Chinese at Bangkok in Siam.

The Laws concerning the behaviour of Magistrates and Judges towards accused persons, and criminals, are numerous, but too tedious to introduce in this epitome.

Magistrates are liable to a month's forfeit for one case of undetected gambling; and so three months, for the second case, when informed against.

Banditti sometimes pledge themselves to each other by signing each other's blood. An insurrection of such people involves the local officers in severe punishments.

The law requires that the kindred of dead people should enquire them and give information of the case to Government.

If the information be given by kindred or neighbours, and the Magistrate neglects the case, so that the maniac destroys himself, a forfeit of one month's pay is the punishment; if the maniac kills some other persons, the Magistrate forfeits one year's pay.

The above affords a specimen of the regulations of the Chinese Government concerning the civilians it employs.

It seems to indicate an attempt to legislate too much; and hence contains a multitude of laws which are, in nine cases out of ten, either evaded or neglected.

The Board of Revenue takes cognizance of the amount of population. At the commencement of the Dynasty a census was taken, in reference to a poll-tax, and liability to service, of all males above 15 and under 60. The poll-tax was afterwards by Kang-he and other Emperors blended in the Land tax; the Census was disregarded; and the Poll-tax forever interdicted.

The Census however, under Yang-ching & Kien-lung was restored, in order to know the amount of population throughout the whole Empire and in every given district, which was to be taken every three or five years, by the heads of tens, and hundreds; the pater of whom were to report it to the local Magistrate; he to his superiors in the Provinces; and these to the Emperor. The objects were, to know the whole amount of population; to appropriate Government relief in times of drought, famine, &c., to particular districts, and to aid the Police by having exact list of persons in every family. The rules for the last object, although often enforced were too minute and vexatious concerning corners and goers, in private houses; lodging houses; Bath and other Temples, &c. ever to be carried into effect for any length of time.

At the period of the conquest there were in different parts of the Empire, a few degraded classes, like the dwellers in boats, at Canton, who were disallowed living on shore; but in the time of Tung-ching, and Kien-lung, they were all restored to the rights of Good Subjects, if they chose to avail themselves of the privilege. In various instances the reigning Family has shown a great degree of impartiality towards all subjects of the Empire; and on the western frontier, as Sze-chuen, has admitted a few foreign barbarous tribes, who came annually to labour in the field, to all the rights of Chinese subjects, or in other words, has naturalized them.

The heads of religious Establishments of Buddhists, of Rationalists (or the T'ao Sect), and the Doctors of Mahomedan Mosques, were made responsible to Government, for all the people denoted with them.

In Section 148, Page 58, the Emperor Kien-lung states the population, in a Proclamation addressed to the whole Empire, talking upon all rocks and conditions of men to economise the gifts of Heaven, food, &c., and by industry to increase the quantity; for observing the increase of population, since the period of the conquest, he looks forward with deep concern to the future, when population shall have exceeded the means of subsistence. The land, he says, does not increase in quantity, although the people to be fed increase so rapidly.

He says, that in the 48th years of Kang-he (A. D. 1710), the population of the Empire was 28,312,300 and odd. Last year, he adds, the amount made out, according to returns sent from all the Provinces was 391,367,300 and odd. He wrote in his 38th year (A. D. 1793) so that the Census was taken the year before Lord Macartney's Embassy. This confirms the account given to his Lordship; for the Book before us was never intended for an European eye.

The increase seems so enormous in a period of about 88 years, that some error in the figures might be supposed. However the Emperor remarks, that the increase had been about fifteen-fold, which shows there was no mistake; since fifteen-fold, would make the amount three hundred and forty five millions.

This statement confirms Malthus's assertion, that population may double itself in 25 years; for this is nearly doubling it every 10 years.

After the great destruction of human life during the war of the conquest, it appears from the work before us, that there were large tracts of unoccupied land, the owners of which had been destroyed or dispersed. These lands were given as a perpetual inheritance to any one who would undertake to cultivate them. And subsequently every encouragement was given to cultivate waste lands. Government even gave to the poor, cattle and implements of husbandry; and levied no tax for a number of years. Up to this very period it is always a great point with the Government of China to till the plains, and plant the hills, so as not to leave, as they say, one inch of uncultivated land throughout the Empire. Large tracts of land are given to the resident military in Manchou Tartary and elsewhere, beyond the frontier of China proper. The land tax is rated partly in money and partly in kind, according to the goodness of the land and the nature of the produce. In the Provinces of

	cash.	in kind.
Fuking, arable land is rated from	2.010	to 1.300 each Mou
at		
Mongdon,	10	to 0.300 "
at		
Kirin,	10	to 0.300 "
in		
Shantung Province,	3.072	to 1.584 "
Szechuen,	1.010	to 1 "
Honan,	1.540	to 2.270 "
Kiangnan,	9	to 1.411 "

Gansu,	15	to 1.000 each Mou
Kiangsi,	1.032	to 1.171 "
Paikien,	10.090	to 1.093 "
Cheking,	15,030	to 2.530 "
Hooping,		rated according to kind, and
		4 muns (1/2) for the value of
		each moure A. 6.
		Tael 2. 5. 5. 17 "
Shensi,		Cash
		from 0.090 to 1.540 "
Kanah,		0.036 to 0.040 "
Szechuen,		0.010 to 0.032 "
Kiangtung, (Canton)		0.040 to 0.120 "
Kiangsi,		0.030 to 0.063 "
Yunnan,		0.030 to 0.063 "
Kweichow,		0.030 to 0.063 "
The Miao,		0.030 to 0.063 "
Other land,		0.030 to 0.063 "
Hilly land in this Province is rated differently.		

These rates seem so various, that the probably difference of soil is scarcely sufficient to account for it. In no part of the Chinese Government is there more inequality and vexation practised, than in collecting the land tax. It is stated in the work before us, that those officers who had the giving away of Government lands, exacted so many fees for their private use, that they raised the cost of a Government grant to a larger sum than land could be fairly bought at, and of course the people declined the gift.

In the first year of Shunche, the Proto-Empress of the Dynasty, a few pieces of land were reserved in each district for poor scholars, making a sort of endowment of well schools.

Part of the Revenue derived from the land tax is forwarded to Court and part left in each Province for the pay of the army, the rites of sacrifice, &c.

For the Province of Chihle.	Tael
The Sum to be sent in is rated at	1,760,311
For waste in refining the silver	911,955
	1,849,277.

Nearly two millions of Tael.	Tael.
Honan is	2,267,340 odd
For waste	944,000
	3,211,340

Nearly three millions of Tael.	Tael.
Canton	2,267,340
Amoy	230,000
Yunnan	144,000
Kweichow	10,000
Honan Province is the most productive, Kiangnan is the next, and Szechuen seems the poorest.	
For the current expenses of the Province of Chihle, the Treasurer retains annually	847,000
Honan	877,000
Canton	944,000
Kweichow	89,000

These sums seem quite inadequate to the necessities of the State, and hence the impracticability of moving on the wheels of Government, without recourse to unacknowledged fees and assessments. His present Majesty T'ao-kwang has by his accession ordered all fees to be discontinued, but he and his advisers, and speculators in power, and all the Governors of Provinces immediately memorialized, and declared the order after a time. The Emperor then turned round, confirmed his late predecessor's order, and revoked the order.

(To be continued.)
Report of the Anglo-Chinese College for 1860.

NOTICE.—Abandonment of the Light at Point Palmyras, with Instructions for Vessels seeking a Pilot for the River Hooghly.

The encroachment of the Sea, on the Island of Myporrah, commonly called Point Palmyras, rendering it necessary to abandon the Light at that place, Notice is hereby given, that the Light will be forthwith abandoned accordingly; and that from the 15th of March, till the 15th of September, the period during which the Pilot Vessels cruise off Point Palmyras, until further notice, the Senior Pilot at the Station will burn a Blue Light, and immediately after fire a Rocket, every half hour during the night, commencing at 7 P. M. and ending at 5 A. M.

2. The Vessel, on board of which such Senior Pilot may be, will be instructed to take up a position, the Point bearing W. by N. distant 18 miles, and in 18 or 20 fathoms water, and to keep in that position during the night as near as possible.

3. The simultaneously firing a Rocket with the burning of a Blue Light is ordered to distinguish the Pilot's Station off the Point from the Floating Light Vessel at the entrance of the Eastern Channel.

4. The Pilot Vessels during the above period cruise in the day off Point Palmyras, anchoring during the night in a line East and W. in Latitude 20° 42' to 20° 48' N. with the Point bearing West to W. by S.; but the Senior Officers' Vessel shewing the Blue Light and firing the Rocket will be stationed as above. If, however, about the beginning of September the wind comes from Eastward, or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the Pilot Vessels necessarily haul off to the Eastward, and may be found in a line between the Point and the Floating Light Vessel at the entrance of the Eastern Channel; and Vessels approaching the station about that period with the wind hanging to the Eastward, or the weather having a threatening appearance, are accordingly recommended on no account to approach the Point, but rather to endeavour to make for the Floating Light at the entrance of the Eastern Channel—and it is further notified that, after the 15th September, no Pilot Vessel will be found to the Westward of the Western Sea Reef.

5. From the 15th September to the 15th March the Pilot Vessels cruise during the day between Saugor Sand and Western Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West of each other in Latitude 21° to 21° 10' North.

6. Vessels approaching the Station on seeing the Pilot Vessels are requested, in the day, to make for that Vessel on board of which they will see a large Red Flag flying at the main whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night, the Vessel having the next turn Pilot on board is ordered, between the 15th of March and the 15th September, which the Vessels cruise off Point Palmyras, to burn a Maroon every half hour during the night, or one quarter of an hour after the burning of the Blue Light and the firing of the Rocket; and between the 15th September and 15th March at the Floating Light Station at the entrance of the Eastern Channel every hour, and in thick weather every half hour, and Vessels are requested in like manner to seek their Pilot in the night from that Vessel; it being understood however that any Pilot Vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a Pilot on board, night or day, without referring to any turns or rotations, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By Order of the Marine Board,

(Signed.) C. B. GREENLAW.
Secretary.

Fort William, the 21st January 1836.

(True Copy.)

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer
to the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subject in China.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

April, 18th 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 2d proximo the Honorable Company's Treasury will be opened for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 18th April, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAGG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

JOSEPH CRAGG.

Canton, 1st, March, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Connexion for the transaction of General Commission business in this place.

GORDON & TALBOT.

Canton, February 1st, 1836.

No 3 American Hong.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

FOR LINTIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship *EAGLE* of CLARK, Captain James Scott, to leave Whampoa by the end of this month for Freight apply to

MESS. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 15th April 1835.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEIR & Co. Apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

A n assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wine and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottles. Apply to Mr. LOUREIRO, at the Gamboa.

A ll Advertisements sent for insertion to the Canton Press Office, will in future appear both in the "Canton Press" and the "Canton Commercial Prices Current" at single charge.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance
For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. - - - " 5 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 20 Cents.

The rates for advertising in the Canton Press and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 5.

Advertisements of not more than } 1.

Seven lines—for each appearance }

When required to be inserted three months &c.

Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

Subscriptions received as below, and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3 British Hong.

CANTON PRESS



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY 7TH. 1836.

No. 35.

DIED.—On the 2d instant after a short illness of a week Mr. Framjee Mervanjee Muttah aged thirty years, most deservedly regretted by his friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED 1st May.—*Esperance*, Warrington from Manila 20th April. *Amer*, Ship *Timer*, Blackie from Boston 17th November, from Batavia 14th March. *Fanny*, Sheriff, from Calcutta 6th March and Singapore 8th April. *Amer*, Ship *Athens*, Girdler from Batavia on the 2d inst.

We have received from a highly respectable authority a letter stating that application has been made to the Government of Macao for leave to land Cotton under the regulations of the new law of Deposit.

This application met with an unreserved refusal from the Government. We received the letter at too late a time to give insertion to it, which thus contradicts, and upon undeniable fact too, the information from our Correspondent in our last number, "that Cotton had been received for deposit in Macao." Our Correspondent probably mistook Cotton imported on payment of the regular duties, for Cotton landed for Deposit.

We hear that the Chinese complain of the new Governor Tang, as being too hasty in adopting opinions, and in acting on them. One of his recent edicts is said to have given much dissatisfaction, both to the rice-grower and dealer, as well as to the consumer, since by the measures he has taken, he has not only effected just the contrary of what he intended, viz, the lowering of the price, but has also prevented those who are in the habit of bringing this grain for sale to Canton, to dispose of it. It has generally been the custom for middlemen to buy the Cargoes of rice from the boats, at the market price of the day, out of which the Owners allowed them two Candarins as their commission for each Picul. Some of the petty Government officers, thinking that these middle-men were carrying on too thriving a trade, wished to extort, to which these Rice dealers opposed themselves. The consequence has been a representation to the Vice-

Roy setting forth, that these middlemen, by obtaining a commission on the sale of rice, enhanced its price to the poor. The Governor immediately issued an edict prohibiting these middlemen from meddling with the boatmen any longer, and enjoining on the latter to sell to the consumers only. The consumers or rather small shopkeepers were refused by the boatmen a credit of a fortnight, as had been customary to allow to them by the middlemen. The shopkeepers not being able to pay cash, could not purchase, and the boats not able to sell, returned to their own country with their cargoes. The usual supply from the interior having consequently failed, foreign grain is rising in value, and has advanced about 10 cents per Picul.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The severest thunderstorm within our recollection we experienced here on Monday last. The clouds began to collect at about 2 P. M. and at three o'clock it was so dark, that reading or writing was impossible without the aid of candlelight. The rain came down in torrents and between 3 and 5 o'clock there was a continual blaze of lightning, most of which was discharged upon Canton and its vicinity, since the thunder followed the flashes generally immediately, and sometimes so loud and with such concussion, that the floors of the houses were felt to shake. The wind veered round to all points of the Compass and was at times so very violent as to break several trees in the Company's garden.

At seven o'clock in the evening we experienced another thunder storm, with almost as

frequent Thunder and Lightning, but this soon passed over.

We have not heard of any damage sustained except that the Bombay, on her passage to Macao, having left here during the Storm, was by the violence of wind and tide thrown on some rocks in the middle of the river in Canton harbour, but she was got off after considerable delay, without injury and proceeded on her passage.

The storm has not extended far, since boats on the river a little below Canton at the time, had perfectly fine weather.

Letters from London of November, brought per Coliseum, inform us that the following vessels, were being fitted out to proceed to China by way of India,

	1400 Tons.	Taylor
Windsor,	1000	Bills
Prince Regent,	1400	Not fixed
Orwell,	1400	Drayner
Hythe,	1400	Honblow
Thames,	1400	Patallo
Kellie Castle,	1400	Shepherd
Castle Huntly,	1400	Not fixed
Aur,	1000	Pitcairn
Charles Grant,	800	Giffith
Ann,	630	Kyles
Malcolm,	500	Hyde
Harbany,	350	Young
Ferguson,	250	Thomas
Viscount Melbourne,	600	Giffith
Upton Castle,	600	

We further learn that it was generally expected that Chinese Politics would be taken into consideration by Parliament soon after it's opening in February.

A great drought had prevailed in England for some time before the middle of October, when rain began to set in. The scarcity of water in some parts of the country was so great, that to obtain it in some villages it had to be carried distances of five and six miles. Not any green field was to be seen, and the Country looked as parched as it is in tropical climates at the end of the dry season. In China we have also experienced a long continuance of drought. Has the Comet to do with this?

Within the last few days Canton has again been visited by a few of those strangers, who have before on several occasions been noticed in our Periodicals. They have come down the river in four boats, and may be 25 or 30 Persons in all. They have brought a little merchandise the produce of their country, such as Paddy and Oil for sale, and for it's produce lay in other articles procurable here. A Friend of ours assures us that they are in feature very similar to Cochinchinese. They seem to have no written language of their own. In their dealings with Chinese they use the Court or Northern dialect. Their own language is unintelligible to the Chinese.

Rumours have been afloat for some time that the Rebellion at Hoo-nam is assuming a serious character. The seat of the rebellion is supposed to be the scene with that of the war in 1838. It is reported that part of the Imperial army, has

either been surrounded by the enemy in the hills and has surrendered, or has deserted and joined the insurgents.

On the 30th April a fire broke out at Ho-nan (the opposite side of the river) in front of the Foreign Factor's, by which Ting-qua's house was destroyed.

The U. S. S. Fenwick, Capt. Kennedy, and the Schooner Boxer, her tender, now on this station, are looked for from Siam and Cochinchina, by way of Manila.

A new Hong we understand is about to be established, to which the Hoppe's consent has already been obtained. This officer is soon to leave Canton, which accounts for his anxiety to confer such favors, which it is supposed are valued at something like 30,000 Taels.

We have not heard the name of the new Hong merchants. He is said to be from Nanking, and in partnership with two young men of considerable property.

The war at Tejas in Mexico continues, and many American Riflemen volunteer their assistance to the Insurgents. We perceive from the North American papers that some influential Mexicans have joined the Insurgents. One of them is Dr. Lorenzo de Zavala formerly Governor of the State of Mexico, and more distinguished for talent and aptitude for intrigues than any thing else. It is to be lamented that this Insurrection must considerably weaken the Mexican Government, which seems to have been going on prosperously for some time.

Some time ago we stated that the profits of the Battle of the Bogue, to which many of our neighbours had subscribed, would probably not appear, but were mistaken. They have since been brought out by the Coliseum and seldom has it been our fortune to see such wretched shams, though for the price, (10s. each) something good might have been expected, at least in execution, however ridiculous the subject might be. At present we are sorry to see them both to correspond most lamentably. The perspective in these Lithographic prints is a failure. The forts at the Bogue appear much nearer to each other than they really are. Besides the addition of pretty little round towers, (existing in the draughtsmen's fancy alone) they are made to look very formidable affairs indeed, so as to induce the beholder to believe, that the Frigate's forcing the Passage must have been attended with no uncommensal danger, and difficulty.

The number 32d of the Prints shows a sky, as black as it has seldom been witnessed in reality, and the Frigate, though a tremendous squall threatens, seem to be noways inclined to shorten sail. If all this waste of money for make, it may be taken as a satirical license of the artist, to hint at the result of the engagement.

The Typhoon season being near the Ships at Lintin have removed their station to Cam-ang-moon.

UNITED STATES.

The late arrivals from the United States have brought us the President's message to the two houses of Congress. It

is a very long but also a very interesting document, and we shall proceed to run up the most essential topics on which it treats.

It begins with a congratulation on the state of unexampled prosperity of the country in general, and that the relations of North America with foreign powers are friendly. After noticing the disturbed state of most of the South-American Republics, on many of whom North America has pecuniary claims, the President hints that if this state of things continues much longer, it will be necessary to use power to obtain redress, without waiting for the settlement of the respective Governments.

After this follows a long explanation of the difference with France on account of the non-payment of the acknowledged debt of 25,000,000 Francs. The President observes, that his threat of taking steps to secure the payment of the debt, if it were longer withheld by the French, and contained in his former Message to the Chambers, could by no means be considered as an official communication to the French Government, since it was only a document from the Executive verment, of an entirely despotic nature, and that France had no business to interfere in such communication. The President at the same time disclaims all intention to give offence to France, and says that in the former message itself, he declared that "the pride and power of France were too well known, to expect any thing from her fears." He acknowledges to have given instructions to Mr. Barrow immediately to leave France, if his last application for the payment of the instalments now due, should be disregarded, and declares "that the honor of his country shall never be stained by any apology from him, for the statement of truth, and the performance of duty."

The report on the State of Finance is truly satisfying. The whole of the public debt has been paid, and at the close of the last year there will be a balance in the Treasury of 19 Millions of Dollars. The Americans unlike other Nations, do not know how to provide for their expenditure, as at a loss what to do with the means of their income. The President does not however propose the reduction of taxation, but wishes that the surplus may be expended on public works, and particularly on the aggrandizement of the Navy.

The sales of the public lands, produced during the last year the enormous sum of 11,500,000 of Dollars.

The President then advocates a Gold and Silver currency in preference to paper, and wishes that all smaller bills than 20¢ may soon be discontinued. He proposes that the United States Bank paper be no longer received in payment at the public revenue, and remarks that no inconvenience has arisen from withdrawing the public money from the custody of the Bank, and that it has been found that the collection of the Revenue can be made fully as well without the Agency of the United States Bank, as with it.

The President then speaks of his wish to see the Militia effectively organized, to be able to repel foreign aggression, and suppress domestic violence, since a large standing

army is not consonant with the institutions of the Country.

Of the Indians still remaining on the outside of the Mississippi the President says, that since all attempts have failed to civilize them, treaties have been entered into with most of the tribes, excepting a few, not exceeding 1500 individuals, to transport them to the west of the river, where a territory exceeding in extent that which they have relinquished, has been granted to them and their heirs for ever, and where white men are not allowed to settle. To improve their condition, sanitary authority has been given, to destroy all the ardent spirits found in their country, and They have besides been furnished with provisions, and with instruments necessary to Husbandry, Firearms for the prosecution of the chase, and other articles of necessity.

The President then advocates the expediency of an increase of the Navy, since the present is inadequate to the protection of the Country and it's commerce, and recommends the enlistment of boys in the navy, at a suitable age.

Some of the railroad Companies seem to have asked too great a remuneration to forward the Mail, and the President proposes to fix a maximum of remuneration, which it shall not be lawful for these Companies to refuse.

The President complains of the incendiary writings and proceedings of the Slavery Abolitionists, as threatening the friendship between the southern and northern states. Many incendiary tracts have been forwarded through the general Post-Office and the President proposes that a law should be passed that the forwarding of such tracts, by the mails should be made punishable with severe penalties.

Finally the President advocates changes in the mode of electing the President and Vice President, and the necessity of separating the Legislative from the Executive power.

THE AMERICAN SILK GROWERS GUIDE.

by William Alcock. Boston 1838.

A small volume entitled as above has been put into our hands, and from it we learn that the culture of the silkworm begins to engage the attention of the Farmers and other laborers in the United States. The book now before us is compiled from several authorities on the best modes of treatment of the silkworm and the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, and from the Author's own observations on the subject, and will no doubt prove very acceptable, to those who engage in the culture of silk.

We have to regret that it does not contain any estimate of the quantity already produced in the United States, but that this must be considerable, we infer from the Author's accidental observation that with the sales of \$21,000, was raised in Mansfield in Connecticut alone, in the year 1831. We also learn that the Legislature of Connecticut has offered a reward of 25 cents per Pound for every lb. of silk, which

may be reeled in the commonwealth, and that other States, have also offered bounties.

From the peculiarly favorable climate in many parts of the United States it is supposed that two crops of Cocoons may be obtained during the year. The states in which the culture of Silk seems at present to be principally attended to, are Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Georgia, Carolina and Connecticut.

The Chinese black mulberry (*Morus multicaulis*) has been found to answer best as food for the worms, the leaves being more nutritious and consequently producing finer silk, and the plants hardier than most of the other descriptions of Mulberry trees.

Several Manufactories of Silk goods it appears from this publications, have lately been established in the United States, among which one at Hartford containing one hundred looms. In these, hitherto China Raw Silk has been chiefly used, and the articles they have turned out are favorably spoken of. Should these attempts prove successful, we may within a few years see the Americans rival the English in the demand for the raw article at Canton.

The consumption of Silks from Europe seems to increase immensely in America, if Mr. Kenwick's statement that no less than 19,000,000 Dollars worth are introduced annually into North-America, for which the Consumer, as he computes, cannot pay much less than 30,000,000 Dollars, be correct.

In treating of the advantages derived from the introduction of improved machinery Mr. Kenwick, says.

"Even machines for knitting are now constructed. I have seen them and witnessed their operations. They were lately invented by a Pennsylvania Farmer; they work to wonderful perfection and to immense saving of labor and time, and will soon make an entire change in this remaining branch of domestic manufactures."

From inadvertency no doubt, the author gives to his countryman the credit of an invention made in England about 150 years ago, though he would most likely on a mere reference to his own feet have found them clothed in woollen stockings from Europe. Moreover on referring to the Custom-house imports he would have found that immense quantities of woollen Hosiery is annually imported into the United States from England and Germany, but chiefly we believe from the latter country.

As the following may not prove uninteresting to our readers we proceed to give them the information we obtained by referring to several authorities on the subject of weaving hose.

The art of knitting was not known to the ancients, and among us seems to be of a comparatively modern date. Neither stockings nor any parts of dress made of knitting were known before the beginning of the 16th Century. Before that time linen or cloth were used to cover the legs and feet, much in the fashion of the Chinese of the present day. The weaving of stockings which we suppose to be synonymous with "knitting Stockings by machinery" was after a great many unsuccessful attempts, invented in the year 1689, by Wil-

liam Lee, Master of St. Johns College in Cambridge, and the first stockings were woven in Calverton, a village near Nottingham. The Queen Elizabeth however refused the necessary support to William Lee. This and the jealousy of his countrymen, who succeeded in thwarting his objects, made him accept of the invitation of Henry IV King of France, and he accordingly went to France, accompanied by 9 workmen, where he established a Manufactory of Hosiery at Rouen. This establishment flourished till the assassination of the Monarch, when Lee deprived of his support, got into difficulties, and soon after died in misery in Paris. Of the 9 workmen, seven returned to England and there continued the same business. Early in the seventeenth century Manufactories for weaving Stockings were established in Venice, Madrid, several parts of France, and other countries of the Continent.

The "farmer of Pennsylvania" may have the credit of being the first who introduced Stocking weaving into his country, but he certainly cannot claim to be it's inventor.

THE CHINESE REPOSITORY FOR APRIL 1836.

This number closes the 4th volume of this work, and the 4th year of it's existence. From the able manner, in which it has been conducted, the number of it's subscribers has increased considerably, and we have little doubt that they will become more numerous every year, as the price, considering the great amount of entirely new information which this work conveys, is extremely moderate being only 3 s per annum.

The present Number contains 9 articles some of which are of considerable interest. We shall proceed to give an outline of them though our extracts must necessarily be small, owing to the confined space of our columns.

ART. I. *"Considerations respecting the trade with China"* by Joseph Thompson, late of the India house. Reviewed by a Correspondent.

We have been at the trouble of reading the book which is here reviewed, and concur with the reviewer that it is necessary to refute it's contents, because such book may to people in Europe, not conversant with the trade of China, serve as reference, and naturally mislead it's readers. Mr. Thompson does not convey any information, and his speculations of the probable bent of the China trade are erroneous in the extreme; nor is the Author very intelligible in many part of his book, probably because he himself did not understand the subject he treated.

Apr. II. *Remarks on the political, moral, and religious state of Ultragenetic India.* Written in 1829 by the late Rev William Milne D. D.

Mr. Milne was we believe during a series of years a missionary in the Peninsula of Malacca, where he died some years ago.

He was we believe indefatigable in his exertions to spread christianity, and if his endeavours have not been rewarded by immediate success, it is to be hoped, that his zeal will

bear fruit in aftertimes. The article in question gives an account of the several establishments in the East of the Missionary societies, and on mentioning those of the Catholics, Mr. Milne says with more zeal than charity."

"Some remarks on the catholic religion as propagated in China, have been made in the former part of this work. The writer could wish that a regard to the truth did not compel him either to be totally silent, or to speak in the most unfavorable terms, of the state of religion among the catholics in the European colonies of Ultramarine India. But is it not the observation of every one who has bestowed the least attention on the subject, that extreme ignorance, gross superstition, unbearable pride, connected with squalid poverty, and the neglect of business, are the characteristics of the mass of the lower classes of catholics? And in many cases, is there not visible such a depravity of morals, as is quite painful to every reflecting mind? This must indeed be a source of the greatest grief to the well disposed clergymen who labor among them. How pitiable is it that the idolatrous superstitions of China do not exceed in grossness, some of those practiced in the adorable name of Jesus by this community! How lamentable that true religion should have so exceedingly degenerated, as to be scarcely distinguished from the most senseless and disgusting forms of paganism! How much is it to be desired that pious and enlightened men in the Romish communion, would "purge out the old leaven, that their Church may be a new lump."

This implies that few of the Roman Catholic Missionaries are worthy of instructing the heathen. We may be allowed to observe that we have been personally acquainted with several whose simplicity of manner and sincerity and activity in the duties of their mission could not be surpassed. That, though they were able to make some, at least nominal, converts, who did not as an immediate consequence, become virtuous men, is not their fault and it may be expected that as the work of education proceeds, their morals will be improved. It appears that the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Church speak more to the imagination of the Asiatic natives, and baptism under that faith has in consequence been more frequent than under the Protestant Church. We believe that most of the Protestant Missionaries have after long experience found it to be necessary gradually, to improve the moral feelings of their pupils, so as to prepare them for the Gospel, with the hope of at a later period, being able to spread it more effectually. This no doubt has been the reason, why as few Converts have hitherto been made.

The Catholic Religion has already long been known in China, and though occasionally persecuted, has continued to exist. As a proof of the zeal of the Missionaries of the Church of Rome we may remark, that young men from France arrive in China every year devoted to the spreading of Christianity, certain that in so doing they expose themselves to no inconsiderable danger, since they generally soon after their arrival go into the interior of the Country, entirely at the mercy of the Chinese, without any other protection, than the love of their followers.

It can only be sincere belief insliding a good cause, and not the love of lucre which makes these brave these dangers, since the Missionary Society pays them an annual stipend of 500 francs only. It is said that the Roman Catholic Religion is making great progress, and spreading fast over the whole country. If this faith be erroneous, it must at all events be considered as better than Buddhism, and will prepare the Chinese for the reception of a purer doctrine afterwards.

ART. III. *Notice of Modern China: Banditti and Pirates in the middle and southern Provinces. Franks of China.*

This is a very interesting paper, showing the evils from which the Empire of China suffers, chiefly from a defective police, and from the demoralization of many of the Government officers. It appears that frequently the Government does not find itself strong enough, by open force to quell the frequent insurrections, or even the bands of Robbers, with which particularly the southern provinces are infested, but has often recourse to treaties and even promises of amnesty, to make these vagabonds submit.

"We have room for the following extract only."

The notice of pirates might well be preceded by an account of the Chinese navy, which, as they have no foreign wars, may be called their sea police; but our materials are not sufficient for this purpose, although enough to show its utter inadequacy to protect the maritime commerce of the empire. In 1818, we find the governor of Keington stating the difficulty of procuring sufficient timber in his government to build twelve war-junks, which were ordered for the coast of Shantung, where no materials at all are found. The difficulty is not so great, we may suppose, in Canton, since the governor of that province reported in 1821, that ninety-three vessels were disabled by bad weather upon the coast during the years 1819 and 1820; and forty were disabled in one month in 1821. The truth of this heavy loss, which is all attributed to storms, may partly be owing perhaps to a circumstance which was reported in 1822. A hundred thousand taels were said to have been expended in that year in building ten new junks under the direction of the chief magistrate of Canton. Secret information was given to the admiral and the governor, that the new junks were all fastened with wooden instead of iron bolts, which on examination prove to be true. The admiral's own junk had been lost this year, and it was ascertained from pieces of the wreck, to have been similarly fastened.

The Peking gazette of the 29th October 1822, contained a paper six pages long by the emperor upon the subject of the navy, in which he reproaches it as being scarcely a navy, and altogether ineffective. The Emperor's report is confirmed by the voyage. Messrs. Lindsay and Guthrie, who found at Ningpo, the second naval station of Canton, and bordering on Fuhkeu, only seven or eight war junks, resembling the smaller class of Fuhkeu trading junks. This place is the residence of an admiral, who has a nominal force of 5237 men under his command, of which 4073 belong to Canton, and, 1160 to Fuhkeu. The cruiser, however, of these

troops is said to be very doubtful. At Amoy, the same voyagers were followed out to sea by the whole imperial squadron, consisting of twelve junks, which kept up a heavy cannonade about six miles astern of them the whole morning. The ridiculous encounter of these gentlemen with a Chinese admiral is already quoted in this work. A census recommended in 1881, that the admirals on the coast might be allowed to cruise beyond their respective stations; but the proposition was rejected by the council to whom the emperor referred it, on the ground that it would impair the responsibility of each admiral. It appears by this, that there is no one large fleet which can habitually move about from place to place, but each admiral is isolated in his separate command.

ART. IV. Gives a description of a Chinese wedding in Singapore, and the 5th article is a speculation of what China may be a hundred years hence. We can only say that we heartily wish that civilization may make as rapid progress, as the writer of this article anticipates. We shall however not live to see his prediction verified.

ART. VI. Brief remarks on the qualifications of medical practitioners to labor among the Chinese. In a letter addressed to the Editor by *Now Anglicans*.

A short letter on the above subject, containing nothing to elicit remarks from us.

ART. VII. An Imperial Ordinance, issued on the occasion of her Majesty the Empress mother attaining her sixtieth year. Dated November 28th 1896.

This is a curious document, and its translation must have been a work of no inconsiderable labor, as the Translator complains of the language in which it is composed, being so flowery and sublime, that it took well read Chinese a full day to understand it. We extract only part of the description of her Majesty's great and amiable qualities.

"Her Majesty, the great empress—benign and dignified, universally beneficent, perfectly serene, extensively benevolent, composed and placid, thoroughly virtuous, tranquil and self-collected, in favors unbounded, who in virtue is the equal of the exalted and expansive heavens, and in goodness, of the vast and solid earth—has within her perfumed palace aided the renovating endeavors (of his late majesty) rendering the seasons ever harmonious, and in her maternal court has afforded a bright rule of government thoroughly distinguished. She has planted for herself a glorious name in all the palace, which she will leave to her descendants; and has imparted her substantial favors to the empire, making her tender affection universally conspicuous. Hence, genial influences abide within the palace of 'ever-during delight,' and joy and gratulation meet together in the halls of 'ever-lasting spring.'"

ART. VIII. *Walks about Canton.* Extract from a private Journal.—This article contains miscellaneous observations made by the author during his stay at Canton.

ART. IX. *Journal of occurrences.*—From this we learn that the Hoppo has at least postponed his visit to the Ophthalmic Hospital, but that he has wished for and obtained Doctor Parker's prescriptions.

The Emperor's praying for Snow we are informed has not been successful, but he was again to have prayed at the Altar of the "Great and high temple, in the month of January last.

We extract from this article the following:

Shaw. The nganchiase, who is also acting pookingase of this province, having been appointed pookingase of Houan, the lieutenant-governor has detained him in the province until relieved, and has written to the emperor in explanation of his so doing. This explanation is highly illustrative of the frequency of appointments, and changes of appointments, in China; and we therefore subjoin it. The lieutenant-governor says: "The pookingase having requested permission to attend your majesty's court, and having received your majesty's commands to do so, it became my duty forthwith to appoint an officer to take acting charge of his post, and command the pookingase to deliver to him the seals of office and precede at once to Peking. But I find that it will require some time for the newly appointed pookingase of Shanse to come thither from Yunnan; and that there is no certainty with regard to the period when the newly appointed nganchiase will arrive; the present director of the circuit east of the river has moreover, been appointed salt commissioner in Shantung, the director of the circuit Yingling is in acting charge of the nganchiase's office, and of the two remaining directors of circuit, one has already a very important charge in the care of certain lands, and the other is but a new and temporary officer in his department. The pookingase and nganchiase being thus changed at the same time, and myself having but newly reached my post, I supplicate your majesty's heavenly favor and condescension to permit the detention here for the present of Kung-Show, the acting pookingase of the province." It appears from this that all the principal officers of the province had been changed about the same time, with the exception of two directors of circuits.

ABSTRACT OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF CHINA

as administered by the great T'ing Dynasty now on the Throne of that Empire. (Continued from No. 84.)

Part of the Summe retained in the Province are to pay the expense of national sacrifices, to prevent on the one hand the service being performed meanly, and in the next place to leave the local Magistrates no pretext to extort money from the people for his purpose. For these sacrifices are under the management of civilians, and not of any order of priesthood. The sacrifices are offered in spring and autumn to a variety of ancient worthies, heroes, spirits of rivers, mountains, &c. For the Temple of Fooh, only 80 Taels are allowed annually, to defray the expense of sacrifice; and there are two Porters at 6 Taels each to attend at the gate. The Temple dedicated to the Patron saint of silk culture, has 193 Taels allowed annually for sacrifice. The civilians' god has 45 Taels allowed; the Mars of China, 16 Taels. But these Temples are in every district, which increases the expense. Officers who fell in the wars against the Moslems had altars erected to their Mance, at their native place, and official persons went twice a year to sacrifice to them.

In western Tartary parties of military of 800 or 1000 each are settled down to cultivate the ground, at the same time that they keep down the Native population, and suppress banditti. They generally produce grain enough for their own subsistence, besides, no doubt, vegetables and fruits. The land at Eke capable of cultivation is said to be very extensive and fertile. The Manchu Troops were ordered to settle down on Jin. Sung-Tu-jin recommended that each man should have a piece of land given him as a perpetual inheritance, but Government objected, on the ground that he would neglect martial exercises, to cultivate his private farm: And that region was too important to trust to undisciplined Troops.

The Chinese Troops settled on the Russian frontier, at the Sagalin westward, are generally agriculturists. At a station on the river Amour a number of criminals were sent, with the regular troops, to assist them. They behaved well, and the Emperor Yung-ching forgave their crimes and granted them land. He remarks on this occasion,—It may be seen from this occurrence, that if criminals have a path of self-reformation left open to them, there is reason to hope they will reform their vices and become virtuous.

The Ming-koo Tartar shepherds, on the banks of the lake Kokonor, were obliged to petition the Emperor Kien-lung against the encroachments of the Agriculturists. His Majesty ordered a limit to be then fixed and maintained between them.

Another branch of the duty of the Board of Revenue, is to attend to weights and measures; the Superintendence of Provincial Treasuries, and so forth. Government money is distributed among the different Boards; General Military Officers; various of the civilians; Judges; Salt-superintendants; Custom-houses; local Magistrates, &c.

Regular times of examining these; ascertaining what monies are to be deposited there; and for what disbursed; are matters all settled by the laws of the Board of Revenue. Government Granaries, established in all the Provinces, are also under their care. The object of these is, to preserve, as much as may be, a permanent equality of prices, and to provide against local scarcity or famine.

The grain sent from the Provinces to Peking for the use of Government is stated at 3,500,000 *Measures* called *Shih*, "A stone."

Shan-tong seeds	280,000	Measures.
Ho-nan	370,000	"
Kiang-soo	1,113,000	"
Gan-sui	387,000	"
Kiang-so	400,000	"
Che-keang	600,000	"
Hoo-pu	187,047	"

Then there is a Government granary at Tung-chow, to which 700,000 *Measures* are sent.

The number of grain Boats employed by all the Provinces in conveying rice to the Capital is stated at 10,434. One thousand and two go from the southern Provinces of Kiang-so; and from Kiang-nan the largest number, viz 4,987.

The coin of the Realm is the next care of the Board of Revenue. The Board of Public Works is ordered to set co-

asionally with them. China has nothing but a small copper coin, made of eight tenths of red copper; and two tenths of Tungsten; weighing in the whole about one ounce. This at least, was the coin issued at Peking, the first year of the Dynasty. These now used in Canton are badly deteriorated. On one side is written Character the two words, "Precious source;" were cast; and on the reverse the date in Chinese characters.

In the 61st year of Kien-lung, the Governors of Yun-nan and Canton were commanded to write an order to the King of Cochinchina, not to throw any difficulties in the way of the copper trade with China. The language is quite peremptory.

The Cochinchina have a copper coin resembling the Chinese, and a great deal of it has been imported and circulated in the Province of Canton. Government however at last prohibited it. The Emperor Kien-lung issued an order, that as his Father Kien-lung conquered the country of little Bacteria; the coin of his reign should be forever current there, together with a portion of the coin of each succeeding reign. Two tenths of Kien-lung's coin, and eight tenths of the reigning Emperor's are to be issued together, by all succeeding sovereigns of the T'ing Dynasty.

Salt, of which the Government maintains a strict Monopoly, is placed next in the order of subjects attended to by the Board of Revenue. The quantity consumed in the 18th year of the reign of Kien-lung was 8,846,231 *Shih*. A *Yin* is said to be about 100 Cakes, or Pounds.

Ginseng is also under their control. The collecting in Manchow Tartary, where the best is said to grow, was confined to the Tartars, distributed under the eight Banners; and each division had a portion of territory allotted to it, to search for the precious root. That collected in *Mag-Ase-to* district, was to be preserved for the sole use of the Sovereign, and his Family. Tickets or permits are given to those who are allowed to collect; and severe punishments enacted against those who presume, without licence, to poach for Ginseng. Kang-he made death the punishment for one who headed a party of Ginseng Poachers.

The Transit of goods affords occasion for taxing them. Imports, Exports, and internal transit, through passes, or by Custom-houses, are all ranked under the same head.

Mines of the Metals also afford Revenue. In Yun-nan Provinces Gold dust, or "Gold sand," as they call it is found in some of the rivers, and Government expects a certain quantity annually. There are Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron and Lead mines in various parts of the Empire. The principle on which Government allows mines to be worked, and interests others, does not appear.

After stating all the sources of Income, the work before us gives the items of Expenditure. It begins with the allowances annually granted to the Kings and Nobles about Court. The highest allowance for a King of the first order is only ten thousand Taels, and twelve thousand measures of rice. A Prince has only four hundred Taels. If he be married

to a foreign Prince away from Peking, she is allowed a thousand Taels.

The officers of Government have both pay and allowances. The pay is often a mere trifle. An officer of the first rank in Peking has only a hundred and eighty Taels of Silver, and a hundred and eighty measures of rice annually. Tartar Kings who do not reside at Court have 2,500 Taels and 40 pieces of Silk.

The allowances of the Governor of Peking amount to 15,000 Taels; the Treasurer's to 9,000; and the Judge's to 1,000.

After the Board of Revenue has paid the Court: the civil service; the army, and navy; it includes largesses to the Troops, and bounties to districts of the Empire that have suffered by drought, or inundation, earthquakes, locusts, &c.

BOARD OF RITES.

The account opens with a long Document from the Emperor Kien-lung, concerning the grand ceremonies to be attended to, when he placed his Son upon the Throne, to be Emperor under his Father's directions and Instructions. He called his son *Huang-Ts* or Emperor, and himself *Tai-sahg-Huang-Ts*, or the great supreme Emperor.

The old man speaks piously of the protection which the glorious azure Heavens had afforded him, during a long life; and says that when he ascended the Throne, he burnt incense, silently praying to the High Heavens, and made a vow, that as his ancestor, Kang-he, had reigned 61 years, should he be permitted to reign 60, he would transfer the throne to his Heir.

At the winter solstice, the Emperor says, during the great sacrifice, he prayed to *Shang-Ts*, the supreme Ruler; and mentioning the name of his intended Heir, desired, that if he were not fit for the Throne, judgments from Heaven might fall upon him, and another selection be made. He likewise announced the same intention to his deceased ancestors; whom he supposes to look down from Heaven and observe what is doing on earth. The Heaven he prayed to, and the Heaven where his ancestors are supposed to be, though the words *Tien* are the same, seem to have expressed different ideas in the Emperor's mind, the one inferior to the other; but Heaven, Supreme Ruler and Ancestors, are all placed on a level, as of equal Powers. His Holy Mother indeed, then an old woman, is placed as high as *Shang-Ts*. He told her of his intention, and reported her answer to the Supreme Ruler. He was persuaded not to raise his son to the Throne during his own life time; but, his prayers, his vows, his secret intercourse with High Heaven, the Supreme Ruler, and the souls of his Ancestors, in Heaven, determined him to carry his purpose into effect.

When a Chinese Emperor ascends the Throne, official persons are deputed the preceding day to announce the event to Heaven, to Earth, to Imperial Ancestors and to the Gods of the Land and the Grain. The detail of the ceremony we must omit.

(To be continued.)

Report of the Anglo Chinese College for 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, Advances will be made on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two-thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar: fifty per Cent, or more at the option of the Agents, will be advanced in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government, at the rate of two hundred and twenty Company's Rupees per one hundred Spanish Dollars.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL-
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 2nd May, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAGG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 1st, March, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to Ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

FOR LINTIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship *EARL of CLARE*, Captain James Scott, to leave Whampoa by the end of this month for Freight apply to

MESS. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 15th April 1835.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of Kears & Co.

Apply to

Canton 10th September, 1835.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

AN assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wine and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottles. Apply to Mr. LOUREIRO, at the Gamboa.

ALL Advertisements sent for insertion to the Canton Press Office, will in future appear both in the "Canton Press" and the "Canton Commercial Prices Current" at single charge.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance
For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. - - - " 5 - - ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 50 Cents.

The rates for advertising in the Canton Press and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 2.

Advertisements of not more than } 2.

Seven lines—for each appearance }

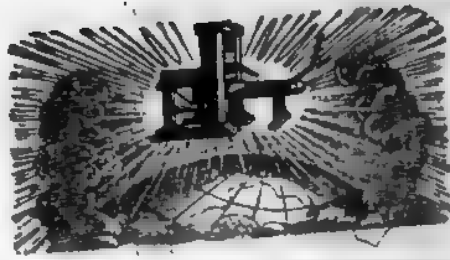
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Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

Subscriptions received as below and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 2 British Hong.

THE



CANTON

PRESS

"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 14th. 1836.

No. 36.

ARRIVED.—Sp. Ship Dos Amigos from Manila 6th inst. SAILED and DESPATCHED.—*Lady Hayes*. Ovenstone and Soobrow Smith for Lombok. *Samatra*. Silva for Manila. 9th inst. *Sophia*. Rapson for Straits and Calcutta. 12th Earl of Clare. Scott for Bombay. 11th *Tevant*. Bartlett for Manila and New York. *York* left Whampoa 7th inst. *Walter Scott*. Grange for New York. *Fanny*. Sheriff for Singapore, and *Aurora*. Gilbert for London to be despatched this day. PASSENGERS.—*Fanny*. Capt. Willson. Per *Walter Scott*. H. A. Pearce and J. P. Haven Esqs. and Captain Dominis.

We cannot now afford any space for remarks on the letter of our Correspondent T. but reserve them for the next week when we hope that he will again favor us with his promised communications.

Some weeks ago one of our correspondents remarked, that the best means of preserving the front of the Factories free from rubbish would be to stop the rent of the houses. We hope that our community may act up to this recommendation, and give notice of their intention to their landlords, who may then perhaps exert themselves, before pay day comes round, to remove the nuisance so much complained of. The small space allotted to us for a walk is in the most filthy condition, and coolies are during the whole day engaged, in adding to the rubbish, all the filth from the city and suburbs. Means may surely be found to stop this practice, for if allowed to continue much longer, now as the hot weather is beginning, the effluvia from such mountains of dirt are likely to endanger our health. Another bad consequence, and which is likely to be severely felt, will be, that with the high spring tides, this filth is likely to be washed even into our houses, a prospect not very pleasant. Since of late the Chinese have shown some tenderness to our comforts (in the instance of the creek gambling houses) a representation to the Governor for the removal

of the nuisance might perhaps be attended to. It is at all events worth trying.

On Saturday last (the 7th inst.) Macao was visited by a severe thunderstorm. The Portuguese ship Dom Manoel was struck by lightning, and her masts sustained some damage. The Flagstaff on the Monte and the Fort was struck, and the house of Mr. Edwards, without igniting.

On Monday (2d instant) during the very severe thunderstorm we experienced here, a woman, whilst in the act of taking down some clothes, hung up to dry, frightened by a flash of lightning, lost her hold, and fell down a height of about 12 or 14 feet, unfortunately upon a bamboo standing upright. The bamboo though by no means pointed, entered the armpit, broke the collarbone, passed through the neck, nearly cutting the jugular vein and penetrated into the roof of the mouth, breaking it. The woman, thus dreadfully wounded, is now, attended by Doctor Parker, in a fair way of recovery.

A great deal of sickness has for some time past prevailed in the northern part of the suburbs of Canton. The sickness, generally kills in three or four days. Of a family consisting of six persons, living in one house, four died within a fortnight.

The new Hoppo assumed office on Thursday last.

A few months ago, our paper was judged very severely by one of the Calcutta papers, and its censure was recopied by other papers, even here. We think it therefore due to

who really pays it? I think he cannot be quite ignorant, for I find him stating in the House of Commons in June (I think) that he had, in the quarter, received duty on ten millions of pounds, and that he considered that the consumption; which when he brings forward his Budget, he takes at so much smaller an amount, as not to contemplate a greater payment of duty than in the Company's time. This seems strange; and is, I have no doubt, done with a purpose.

I have not yet exhausted this subject, and shall, in my next, point out a few of the other kindnesses which the Tea speculator owes to the British Government. I make no apology for the length of this, as I see that the papers of the place, give us double distilled European news and politics, and this is a subject which interests all, and which, once mooted, may elicit more able remarks than you have from your present correspondent

T.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE COMPANY'S MONOPOLY, BEFORE ITS CESSATION.

Notices on the British trade to the Port of Canton, by John Slade, late of Canton. London 1830. Motto: He who has reason on his side need not talk loud.—

The firmness of the committees—their controul over the fine fleets of Indiamen—the extent and certainty of the trade—their resources, have owed the local government, and bounded its arrogance and rapacity by fear, when unchecked by any other consideration.

But it has been said, that even if we were driven from Canton, the free trade could be carried on at Singapore; and this is a worthy adjunct to the other saying, that the trade should be opened and trial made; and when lost it is to be recovered, by the pains taking exertions of another Company. *But is it not much better to have the free trade at Singapore as it now is, and the Company's trade at Canton, as its pioneer and protector? for it operates in both capacities.*

And at the present day even the Canton Government would be induced, both by policy and the power of the trade, to observe some limits in its exactions; for the trade has increased so much, that, under any circumstances, it must insure greater attention from the Chinese than it did half a century back: but no free trade can ever hope to attain so commanding a position as that now held by the Honourable Company.

But who can desire a war with China, for the sake of forcing the trade. It is better, more respectable, more reputable, to preserve the hold we now have of the trade to China, and of the attention of the Government, than to hazard the fruits of many years' experience for a mere of pottage.

Minutes of evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Evidence given by Capt. R. Alsager. Q. 2443.

What would be the effect of throwing open the China trade, in your estimation?—It would be attended with very great risk. I could quote one instance that would bear a little upon the question. When I returned from India the last voyage, there was one of the ships that the Company took up for one voyage was sent out to China. The commander was a friend of mine; I gave him a letter to one of the Hong merchants, Mouqua, an intimate friend of mine also; he sent this letter up by his purser; it was requesting Mouqua to befriend this commander and buy his investment; he said he would buy it from him for my sake; but when the commander came up to Canton he was not in uniform. Mouqua said, "Ah! my friend, how is this you are not in uniform?" "No," said he, "I am not entitled to wear it." "Are not you one of the Company's captains?" "No," he said. "Then," said the Hong merchant, "I know Captain Alsager, but I no can take your cargo." He declined having any thing to do with him on that account.

TO THE VICEROY AND HOPPO OF CANTON,

Sir.—We beg leave to represent to your Excellency that for some years past we have been Importers of large quantities of Cotton and Woollen Manufactures for sale in Canton, the Duties on which have been punctually paid.

Of late, however, the levying of the duties has been attended with much vexatious discussions between ourselves and the Hong-merchants and Linguists, not only from the erroneous manner in which the goods are classed and measured, but in the various rates at which the duties are charged—which difficulties arise in a great measure from our ignorance of the scale of duties established by government.

To avoid such discussions; which not only involve loss of time, but are calculated to disturb the good understanding which in a business point of view ought to subsist between ourselves and the Hong-merchants, we solicit that your Excellency will cause us to be furnished for our future guidance with an authentic list of duties payable on manufactured and other goods imported from foreign parts.

We are satisfied that the difficulties complained of are unknown to your Excellency, and that by placing them before you as we now do, they will be immediately enquired into and remedied.

Canton, 23rd April, 1836.

Signed by twenty-five British and American Firms and Merchants.

Reply from the Hoppo Ping to the address of the British and American merchants, respecting import duties. (translated by Mr. Morrison.)

Ping, by imperial appointment Superintendent of maritime customs in the province of Kwangtung, &c. &c. &c. to the Hong merchants requiring them to be fully acquainted herewith.

The old enactments regarding the taxation of merchandise direct an equitable impost on goods according to their different kinds. I, the Hoppo, from the time that I first entered on my present office, have commanded the Hong merchants to act, on all points, consistently with the established rules promulgated by the Board of Revenue. Nor have I failed to repeat such injunctions again and again always directing that the duties be levied according to the tariff. I have, by thorough investigation, ascertained, that, since the said foreigners began to have commercial intercourse here, a period of more than two hundred years has elapsed, and mutual concord has long continued.

It is now represented that differences are made in the qualities of goods, and that in regard to their dimensions attention is not paid to uniformity, of the want of which there are constant instances. This is manifestly attributable to the fact, that, since the dissolution of the Company, the qualities and dimensions of the piece-goods imported are not uniform, so that no universal rule can be laid down. Let the Hong merchants enjoin commands on the various foreign merchants,

that they shall hereafter give the weavers masters the same in dimensions and quality as the Company's, then there will assuredly be no difference in quality or kind. With regard to the distinction between coarse and fine, or first and second, qualities of Cotton piece goods, there is always a strongly marked difference, so that it is easy to distinguish with certainty. Should there however, be perchance any of second quality which is better than ordinary, and which resembles somewhat that of first quality, it shall continue, notwithstanding, to be classed, at the time of examination, as of second quality, and shall be charged with duty as such. Nevertheless, that of first quality must not be incorrectly reported as of second quality. In cherishing tenderness towards the far-travelled foreigners, it is of the first importance to maintain equity and justice. But the said foreigners must at the same time present true and correct reports, and must not confusedly put up together [articles of different qualities.]

With regard to the representation made by the Hong Merchants, that of Cotton piece-goods a length of one hundred covids should be regarded as one piece, and two hundred covids as two pieces; this decision of theirs is highly proper and equitable. As to the measure of broad cloths, long cils, camlets, &c., I have already directed the merchants and examining officers to set upon them a just measurement, such as shall meet with general approval, and such as shall render comparison conspicuous.

I now again direct strict injunctions to the hong merchants and linguists, that they still act in obedience to the tariff, charging duties according to it. They are not permitted to intermeddle and cause irregularities therein. The said foreigners also must not take artful advantages. Thus may disputes and discussion be avoided. The affair concerns the imperial revenues, and not the least gradual assumption must be suffered. With regard to the promulgation of the tariff of duties, and declaration of the dimensions of the government coid, a proclamation on this subject has been already issued, and is on record. For the said foreigners, it is their duty to continue quietly in the occupation of gaining a livelihood, that they may thus retain for ever open the road to a distant commerce; [a commerce] which they can pursue only by passing through many nations. Let the Hong merchants immediately take this public reply, and cause the said foreigners, Fox and the others, to know it. Oppose it not. A special order.

Tao-Kwang, 16th Year, 3rd, Moon 20th Day.
Canton, 5th May, 1836.

MEASUREMENT OF TONNAGE.

The following is given in a parliamentary paper, just published, as the revised rule of the Admiralty Commission on this subject:—

Divide the length of the upper deck, from the after part of the stem to the fore part of the stern-post, into six equal parts.

DEPTH.—At each of these points of division measure in

feet and decimal parts of a foot the depths from the under side of the upper deck to the ceiling at the timber strake. In the case of a break in the upper deck, the depths are to be measured from a line stretching in continuation of the deck.

BREADTH.—Divide each of these depths into five equal parts, and measure the inside breadth at the following points; *vide* list, at one-fifth and at four-fifths from the upper deck at the foremost and aftermost depths; at two-fifths and at four-fifths from the upper deck at the midship depth, and at one-fifth from the upper deck at each of the two remaining depths.

LENGTH.—At half the midship depth, measure the length of the vessel from the after part of the stem to the fore part of the stern-post. Then add twice the midship depth to the depths at the foremost and aftermost points of division, for the sum of the depths; and for the sum of the breadths add together the upper and lower breadths at the foremost and midship divisions, the upper and twice the lower breadths at the aftermost division, and the single breadth measured at each of the two remaining divisions.

Then multiply the sum of the depths by the sum of the breadths, and this product by the length, and divide the final product by 3500, which will give the number of tons for register.

(*Liverpool Journal*, 26th September.)

PIRACY.

(*From the Singapore Free Press* 31 March.)

We have heard it remarked that the frequent occurrence of piracies in these parts, if fully detailed, would furnish matter for a Newspaper to be exclusively devoted to the notice of piratical acts; and to the readers of the Straits Journals this observation may perhaps appear to be no more than just. Since our last recent notice of piratical depredations, others of an atrocious nature have occurred, which help to swell the catalogue of murders and rapines committed in our immediate neighbourhood and to fix more indelibly a stigma on the British Indian Government for its most culpable indifference to, and tardiness in supplying efficient means of checking such a destructive evil—destructive of human life, and of the best interests of commerce and civilization.

The first of these piracies we have to record in our present number, is one committed not many days ago on a Junk from Hainan and Cochin-China, laden with rice, salt, oil, &c. and having a crew of 28 men, which was attacked off Tanjong Panusoo by ten prahus—three of which were large, carrying, apparently from 40 to 50 men each; and the others, of a smaller size, having from 20 to 30 men each. These boats opened a fire on the junk, by which five of the crew were killed and several others wounded, and the vessel being unprovided with defensive weapons, was, after some time, boarded and plundered—and the crew made captives, with the exception of two, who threw themselves overboard and escaped to a small island off Bintang, whence they were conveyed by a Malay to this Settlement.

Again,—a trading boat on her way from Pahang to this

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port, was attacked some days ago, near the same place, off *Panuso*, by eight prahu—but there being a strong and favorable breeze, she effected her escape into the harbour, although pursued by the pirates some time, who fired a great number of shots at her;—fortunately without doing much damage.

A day or two after, a fishing-boat with seven men, was attacked, in the same quarter, by ten piratical craft, which fired on her, wounding one man in the breast and 3 others severely also. The fishermen all jumped in the water and saved themselves by swimming to the shore, with the loss of their boat, fish &c. The wounded man, we now believe, is in the Hospital.

On the same night, 12 men were proceeding in a boat from *Tenah Merah* (a place on the east side of our harbour) to another at no great distance in the *Johor* territory, for the purpose of collecting rattans, when they were suddenly fired on by a pirate boat, which caused them to take to the water and escape to the shore, with loss of boat and all its contents.

And lastly, the day before yesterday, a small fishing boat was attacked beyond *Tenah Merah*, by a sampan, the crew of which took all the fish it contained. The owner jumped into the water to save himself, but returned to his boat after the pirates had ransacked her.

We have the pleasure to state, however that H. M. Sloop of War *Wolf*, Captain Stanley, and H. C. schooner *Zephyr*, of Congalton, opportunely arrived here on the 22nd instant, on a cruise, and have already proceeded to the eastward in the search of the piratical fleet, which seems to be infesting the vicinity. It is high time that some effort should be made to expel these marauders from so close and so dangerous a proximity, and to exhibit to the native traders here as also in their own ports, that the British Indian Government has the power to protect our trade, whenever it wills to exhibit it.

The boats of the *Wolf*, while in the Straits, fell in with five boats off the entrance of *Coco Straits*, and from the suspicious circumstance of their having no port-clearances and no cargo on board, the crews were detained and brought into this place, but have since been liberated, there being no evidence to prove them pirates. They account for themselves by stating that they had brought cargoes of rice and ebony to New Harbour from a small port near Malacca, and were returning thither when they were met by the *Wolf's* boats.

However plausible this story may appear, we think it most probable that these boats were carriers of goods from some piratical depot on the Malacca coast to head-quarters, *Trak Blang* or New Harbour.

We sincerely hope that the vigilance of the gallant Officers and Crew of the *Wolf* will be rewarded with better success during the present cruise. The length of time that pirates have been allowed to have their own way outside, with perfect impunity, requires the utmost energy and vigilance, a display of which on the part of H. M. Officers, we are well assured, will be duly appreciated by both the European and native communities here.

ABSTRACT OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF CHINA

as administered by the great T'ing Dynasty now on the Throne of that Empire. (Continued from p. 283.)

In the first moon of Kienlung's 60th year, there was an eclipse, both of the sun and of the moon. He quotes the ancient saying that Eclipses were the "signs of Heaven." When the sun is eclipsed the Monarch should examine into his conduct respecting virtue; and when the moon is eclipsed, it should lead him to inquire into the infliction of punishment. However, Kienlung adds, eclipses take place in regular order, and may be calculated thousands of years before. Yet he is inclined to think the new year commencing by an eclipse of the Sun, and being followed in fifteen days by an eclipse of the moon, is rather extraordinary. And beside, he had prayed for snow, and had not been heard; and on examining himself, is inclined to allow of certain rejoicings on giving his reluctant consent to allow of certain rejoicings on his completing the 60th year of his reign. He therefore directed the rejoicings to be deferred till the following anniversary of his birthday. The highest virtue in a sovereign is, he says, to love his people; and in the executive Government to punish with clemency. He hopes to do his duty, and desires the Magistracy throughout the Empire to do theirs. Kienlung let his Affectionate Son on the throne and there is reason to fear that his talking on Heaven, Earth, gods, and departed souls to sanction his doings was more trick than piety.

At the commencement of the Dynasty it was made a standing law, that Kings and others who had largeness conferred on them, or on other accounts had received favors, should at the monthly usual Court day, perform the ceremony of thanks. Imperial Kings, ordinary Kings, and others, when returning thanks should be admitted inside to perform the ceremony. Others of less rank must remain outside the "Great-pure Gate." And perform it.

Kings and those below them, on receiving promotion, must perform the ceremony of three kneeling and nine times knocking head. On receiving bestowments of silk and such-like things they must kneel twice, and six times knock head. On receiving food to eat; they must kneel once, and thrice knock head. Now this is the law of the case for Tartars. How was it that the Dutch Ambassador, for every striking bit of flesh or hare bonny received from Imperial bequest, was made to kneel twice, and knock head nine times; one and three ought to have been the numbers?

All Tartar Kings who come to Court, and foreign tributary Envoys, must perform the grand ceremony of three and nine at the word of command; Kneel! Knock!—Rise! And this delightful ceremony like the liberty cheers of other lands, must be trebled, three times three, whilst the drums are beating, and the music playing. "A glorious subjugation." Officers not of the highest rank must perform this Tartar ceremony outside the Palace gate; and if His Majesty be not on the Throne, outside the Palace wall.

The "Enthronement" of an Emperor is a very grand ceremony.

There is an affectation of piety about it. The Heavens, the Earth, Ancestors and Sages, are all told about it, the day before, at Vespers on the Eve of the "Enthronement." Her Majesty goes out at the door of compassion, to the outside of perpetual fidelity gate, and the Eunuchs, being standing rank and file in attendance, the music strikes up, &c. But His Majesty comes forth to Imperial Bedchamber &c. &c. The Court ceremonies of making we must quit the subject. The Court ceremonies of making Dukes, Earls, Barons, Imperial Honorable Concubines, Honorable Concubines, Concubines, and lady Companions of the Garter, are too numerous to epitomize. The list of names must be made out in gold, and the whole number must be announced, not to Heaven, nor to Earth, but in the Temple of Ancestors. The "Female Mandarin" bring in the Ladies to kneel before the Throne at the word of Command. All the Ladies in waiting kneel, and the list is read by the Lady Mandarin. The Ladies receive it with six curseys, three kneelings, and three bows. The Empress receives it, and music is silent; the Eunuchs make their appearance and all retire. The next day the Eunuchs request His Majesty to enter the Inner Palace, the Harem. Then the Imperial Honorable the right Honorable, the Concubines and the Ladies perform the grand ceremony of six curseys, three kneelings, and three bows, in presence of the Emperor. His Majesty ascends his Harem Throne, and all the Imperial Honorable concubines, with their inferior Honorable companions, request the Empress to come forth and perform her obeisance. They make their prostrations to her and she then comes forth with Princesses and others, her daughters and female kindred, to perform their bows, &c. in the presence of enthroned Majesty.

The Etiquette to be observed in attending His Majesty in his occasional Tours to Mongolia or the Southern Provinces of China, i. e. Keang-nan (for so Tartar Emperor has ventured further South), is inserted at length. Kang-he and Kienlung made excursions both to the eastern and western parts of the Empire. The latter states his object to be, "To look at the wind and inquire into the customs;" but added has a figurative sense, and his object was to observe for himself the spirit and manners of the people. The Imperial Tours extended on the one side to Shan-tung, and on the other to Shanse. The Laws of the Board of rites fill 63 Vols. and contain rules about the Imperial Family's dress, Bonnets and Petticoats for the Ladies, Caps and jackets for the Gentlemen, specifying cut, colour, &c. with so much precision as ever appeared in any Court of Europe. Indeed whilst we write, the Governor of Canton, in obedience to the "Rite" laws, has interdicted the Students wearing Yellow smocks, and yellow frocks.

The subsequent Vols. on the Laws of the Board of Rites, are filled with rules concerning the National literary Exam inations which we must wholly pass over. Then come the official forms of intercourse, where a visitor shall dismount, and how many steps the host shall descend to receive him, with such like important topics.

Although the Boards are nominally six, for Civilian,

Revenue, Rites, Military, Punishments, and Works, there is a seventh Board attached to that of Rites, and called the Musical Board.

Its business is to attend chiefly to sacred Music at grand Festivals, and composing pieces for National airs. The next object contemplated by the Board of Rites, is to encourage good-morality by honorary and pecuniary rewards. The first on the list is merely honorary as it is intended only for those who have had the good fortune to live longer than most other people do. The greater the age, the higher the honor. The highest number of years attained by any subject of China during the present Dynasty on record in this Book is 168. All who attained 100 years had conferred on them about 40 Sterling to build an Honorary gate way with an imperially dictated inscription over the door. Those who attained 110 years of age had the Bounty doubled; the 120's had it trebled, &c.

When three Sons are born at one endowment, the case is to be reported to the Emperor; but if the three infants are all girls or boys and girls then the notification to His Majesty is to be dispensed with. Kang-he, to whom was made known the first case of three Sons being born at one period, by the same mother, ordered her, as an Imperial reward, five measures of rice, and ten pieces of cloth.

Village Fasts at which the local Magistrate attends, are also employed to encourage respect to the aged, and kind feeling among the country people, who are called upon to do honor to the eminently virtuous. The Emperor Yang-ching however complained that the ancient rite had sunk into neglect, and appeared only on Paper. Kienlung laid so much stress on the observance, that he ordered the Governors of provinces to have printed, the whole ceremonial, and to send respectable officers into the villages, to have the custom annually properly observed. However, whether the forms were perfectly observed or not, the things he said must be retained; otherwise it would be equally absurd as to "Loose off food entirely, because of a hiccup;" which is the case of those who won't have a good thing at all, because it is not quite in their own way.

The insignia of rank and office, that may be employed, and on what occasions, is strictly attended to by the Board of Rites. Imperial Sons may wear yellow bridles, grandsons purple ones, and such matters of like vast interest to the well-being of mankind, is the Board's peculiar care. How many Eunuchs each grandee may have on his Establishment, is carefully dictated.

Princesses are limited to so many fans; so many Mosquito swishes; their chairs and carriages, must be blue or green, &c.

Kienlung was mightily annoyed that his Tartar statesmen and military officers used sedan chairs, instead of riding on horseback. He therefore prohibited the use of chairs to all, both civil and military officers, unless they were above 60 years of age. Some of the prescribed and it was a hard thing that they were not allowed to use a chair and therefore they got carriages. This obtained another order from his

Majesty, saying he had no objection to the abstract idea of using a sedan chair, but he had a serious objection to Tartars acquiring idle habits; and he demanded to know in the respect (as to laziness) how a carriage differed from a chair. He then rises into anger, and says, if the kings and Nobles are ill, he will allow them a chair; but if under that pretence they generally abandon the horse, and quit the usage of their Tartar ancestors, he will forthwith punish a few of them, as a warning to the rest. Beside, adds he, with indignation, you are placed over the army and ought to be an example to all. If any king dares to ride in a chariot let the imperial censors name him and I'll punish him without mercy. The ceremonial to be observed by Kings, nobles and official persons on visiting each other is carefully regulated by law. When a Tartar King from the exterior, visits a King of the imperial blood in Peking, his attendants must announce his approach. The master of ceremonies informs the host, who invites the Visitor to come in. He must dismount from his horse at the gate. The host must walk down the steps to receive him; and then both must enter by the middle gate. The visitor having his face towards the west, both must perform the ceremony of twice kneeling, and six times knocking head. Having risen from their knees, the guest must sit on the west side and the host on the east. The attendant officers must then ascend the steps on the east side, and having performed the same ceremony as their master, outside the door, must enter by the right hand side wicket, and sit down behind the guest. The master of ceremonies must then present Tea, on receiving which the guest must kneel and knock head once; the host must return it. Having drunk the tea, the attendants must come up in front, and kneeling, knock head once, and first retire. When the guest leaves the Table, he must kneel and knock head once. The Host must return it. Having risen from his knees he must accompany the guest to the foot of the steps, and the master of ceremonies to the outside of the great gate! Beautiful!

(To be continued.)

Report of the Anglo Chinese College for 1829.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, and it has been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELSLIE.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

April, 15th 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT is our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, Advances will be made on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two-thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar: fifty per Cent, or more at the option of the Agents, will be advanced in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government, at the rate of two hundred and twenty Company's Rupees per one hundred Spanish Dollars.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 2nd May, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAIG & Co.

JOSEPH CRAIG.

Canton, 1st, March, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the agent) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE L'Esperance, Worthington Commander, will leave for the above port with all despatch, receiving cargo at Cum-sing-moon apply to.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER. & Co.

Canton, 10th May, 1836.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hopsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KELLS & Co. Apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

AN assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wine and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottles. Apply to Mr LOUREIRO, at the Gamboa.

ALL Advertisements sent for insertion in the Canton Press Office, will in future appear both in the "Canton Press" and the "Canton Commercial Prices Current" at single charge.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum — \$ 12 — payable in advance

For 6 Months — 7 — ditto ditto.

For 3 ditto — 4 — ditto ditto.

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The rates for advertising in the Canton Press and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c. — \$ 5.

Advertisements of not more than } 1.

Seven lines—for each appearance }

When required to be inserted three months 6.

Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

Subscriptions received as below and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3 British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 21st. 1836.

No. 37.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—29th *Colon Ycaso*, from Manila. 18th *Forth*, Landers at Macao. 15th *Emily Jane*, Randle, from Calcutta 15th March and Singapore 15th April, to be despatched for Calcutta 1st June. *Tartar*, Bough from Calcutta and Singapore.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—14th *Fanny*, Sheriff for Singapore, 18th *Aurora*, Gilbert for London. 17th *Des Amigos*, Pardo, for Manila. *Polemac*, White sailed for Batavia from Macao on the 4th. *Sutimany*, M. Fariase, Bombay. *Gibraltar*, Foster for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—P. Des Amis, on. R. Turner and W. Delano Esq.

In our last paper we inserted a letter signed T. on the action of the high duties on Tea in England under the Free-trade, and this subject is well entitled to the most serious investigation, since there cannot be a doubt, that the rate of duty levied at home upon an article of such universal consumption, particularly in England, cannot fail greatly to affect the quantity consumed. It is very clear that under the Free-trade, the consumption has already increased so much as even to produce, under a nominally less duty on the pound of Tea than was paid under the monopoly, a larger amount of revenue, than before; but the question is; would not a duty ad valorem of 96 per Cent, upon the much reduced prices at which the Free-trader offers this article to the consumer, increase the consumption so much as to give to the treasury the same or a greater amount of revenue, and at the same time by the greater demand for Tea, enable the Free-trade soon to run off the great excess of imports, naturally caused by the desire of entering into a new trade, and by the old stock of the Company being still in their warehouses undisposed of?

After in July next the Duty shall have been equalized, it will amount on Boheas and low Congous to very near 300 per Cent, on many other descriptions most consumed in England to 400 per Cent, and on very few fine Teas only, of which the consumption is but trifling compared to the whole bulk, will it fall short of 100 per Cent. In no instance therefore is the duty lower than during the Monopoly, but on an average the per centage is under the Free-trade twice and even three times as high. That this high duty has the effect of preventing the consumption to increase, very little doubt can be entertained, as likewise, that had the consumption increased in the same ratio as the importation, the state of the market in England would have been much healthier than what it at present is, in spite of the 25 Millions pounds in the Company's warehouses.

Whilst writing the above we receive from a Correspondent, the letter to be found in another column signed "a Tea Exporter" who refers to a petition sent from here in April 1833, on the subject of Tea Duties. It is much to be regretted that that petition has met with so little success at home, and indeed shared the fate of most petitions addressed from distant parts, which are but rarely attended to.

The time for getting up another Petition seems more favorable now, since the effects of the high duty have been severely felt, and we presume that it would now obtain, here at least, many more signatures than "a Free-trader" represents the last to have had.

That the whole difference, or one half only, between the present high duties, and an ad valorem duty of 96 per Cent, had it been levied, would have gone into the pockets of the importers, is a question on which we neither agree with T nor with "a Tea exporter." A lower duty is a direct boon to the consumer only, the importer is benefited by it so far only as the consumption is increased, which enables him to dispose of a greater quantity of his goods, probably at a better price than before, if the production of the article does not keep pace with the consumption. The high Tea duties it appears to us have had so baneful an influence upon the Free-trade in this article, because they have checked consumption, and caused a much greater quantity of Tea to be accumulated, than would have been the case, had the duty been moderate, thereby depressing the prices and causing to the importer a loss, instead of a profit, which, under a moderate duty, he probably would have made.

OPILUM

What would be the consequences, were the Chinese Government to make Opium an article of legal trade, and permitting its importation into Canton?

There was a remonstrance lately offered, whence originating we know not, nor if there was any foundation for it, that an Imperial Edict had been received, declaring Opium of legal importation on the payment of a duty of three mace per Caty, and as such a regulation can not but affect the foreign trade in all its branches, the following speculation on its probable result may not be unacceptable to our readers, though perhaps those at a distance will be astonished, that its consequences will be that the interests of foreign merchants resident here, cannot be benefited, but must on the contrary be injured by the measure in question.

At present the Opium trade, it is well known to every one acquainted with our commerce, is altogether smuggling, but smuggling which has existed for a great many years, and perhaps connived at even by the court at Peking, and only now and then interrupted, by the capacity of newly appointed officers being greater than that of their predecessors. Very rarely any of the members of the Co-Hong have been engaged in Opium speculations,

this trade being carried on chiefly by brokers who make it their sole business, and by some of the Outside merchants. The payments for Opium are Cash only, & it is to be attributed to the circumstance of its being an illicit trade, that it was not bartered for Chinese produce as at present most of the Imports from Europe and India are. It is in this trade then chiefly that so much of the money imported by foreign merchants is kept at Canton, and which enables Foreigners to have a command of silver, which it would otherwise be impossible to obtain. Opium has hitherto been the means of bringing back to Canton large sums of silver, which would without it have long since been distributed through the empire, without any chance of their ever appearing again in our trade. The silver thus retained in circulation, taking the consumption of Opium at \$17,000,000 as it has been during the year ending 30th April last, and supposing the same capital to be invested in the drug three times a year, would amount to \$51,000,000 continually in circulation.

As soon as the Importation of Opium shall have been legalized, it is very probable that its consumption will increase considerably, since the consumer will be able to smoke his pipe without personal risk, and probably cheaper than now, but it is very likely that then outside merchants will no longer be permitted to trade in it, but that the whole will be monopolized by the Co-Hong, into whose hands an immense additional power will be thrown, which of course will not be directed towards the improvement of the general foreign trade with China, but on the contrary will serve to make the Co Hong monopoly still more exclusive. The importer will then no longer be able to obtain silver for his Opium, but must take produce in barter, nor will the sales be made for immediate payment, but the importer will have to await the pleasure of the Hong-merchants as to the time when the latter shall deliver to him Teas or Silk on account.

On legalizing the Opium trade, our shipping at Lintin will be done away with, which has hitherto been of much use to the foreign community, as a "dernière ressource" in case of any serious differences with the Chinese authorities. Value of immense amount would be brought up to Canton, ware-housed under Chinese control, and the foreign trade would

consequently be, by so much more, at the mercy of the Government of Canton.

Macao would we think also suffer much from this new order of things, since probably Canton would centralize the trade, and the quantity of Opium, which we understand during the last year not to have fallen short of 6000 Chests, be reduced to much less.

From these considerations we are inclined to think that no good would result to foreigners, and on the contrary the present illicit trade, generally called smuggling trade, though in fact it hardly deserves that name, being connived at by all the authorities, is more advantageous than a legal trade could ever be.

We can hardly give the Chinese Government credit for an act of such enlightened policy, as the one under discussion, seeing that it is so much against all established custom, and that it would be in contradiction to their numerous Edicts on record, and thereby destroying in the minds of the subjects, the belief in the infallibility of the wisdom of the Emperor's edicts.

The benefits accruing to the Chinese general Government, from opening the Opium trade would be immense. Not only would a very large amount of revenue enter the Treasury, say near a Million of Dollars, but it would be enabled to reduce a great many useless establishments for the purpose of preventing smuggling, which however badly each of them may be paid, must have been expensive from their great number. The subjects also will have less occasions to come in contact with the Government Officers, and harmony will be better preserved between the ruler and the ruled.

On Monday last the 15th instant, the two Commissioners who have been so long expected from Peking, arrived at Fu-tai and on the following day came down to Canton with their suite in several handsome barges. They are men of very high rank, sent to inform themselves of every thing relating to the Government of the provinces of Kwan-see and Kwan-tung, and to report thereon. Their names are Aning and Chao-shing-kwei.

A fire broke out in the suburbs of Canton near the city wall on Tuesday last at about 3 o'clock in the morning. It was fortunately soon subdued, and destroyed only the house

of a money-changer or Shroff, where it originated.

Another fire broke out on Thursday last at 5 o'clock in the suburbs, but engines being promptly sent were soon got under, without having done much damage.

The Emily Jane has brought Papers from Calcutta to the 15th March, and the Singapore Free Press of 16th April from the former we learn the arrival of Lord Auckland as new Governor General of India at Calcutta on the 25th of March. His Lordship, owing to the Jupiter Frigate being grounded at Bombah, did not reach the Government house before half past one o'clock at night, when he was immediately installed.

The Singapore Free Press contains again accounts of fresh instances of Piracy off Johore, immediately after M. M. S. Wolf had returned to Singapore.

We hear of the arrival of the French frigate Elégant in the March, but have not seen any papers here since then mentioned.

The Tartar from Hongkong and Singapore has also arrived at Canton on the 10th.

We refer our readers to a letter from our Correspondent T to whom we are much obliged for his communications.

The Colon from Manila is said to have brought the news of a Spanish ship having been captured, off the coast of China, by a Spanish frigate, commanded by Don E. Elliot, an Englishman, in the Spanish service. They were down upon the Spanish ship in the form of a small boat, two prizes upon the Spanish ship, the first and second commanders, having flags in their hands, and the third commander, evidently with the purpose to surround the Spanish ship. Don E. Elliot was fortunate enough, that to sink the prize of the Spanish ship, with a well directed shot from his vessel, and sent that of the second commander, when the other prizes were all. Some boats men afterwards came to the Spanish ship, in pursuit of the first, but no trace of them could be found. Don E. Elliot has for his gallant action been promoted to the rank of Captain.

It is with pleasure that we hear that a proposal to the Government of Canton to be got up, against the practice we alluded to in our last, of carrying all the dirt and rubbish from the city and suburbs to the spurs in front of the Factories. We hope that it may have the desired effect, and that the demand may be procured in even if at first it should not be properly attended to.

We hear of an Imperial Edict having lately been published, in which his Imperial Majesty takes blame to himself for his past forbearance, in not preventing more severely the existing. He calls upon all the authorities to discharge their duties more severely, and remarks particularly, that from a want of proper supervision the army has become almost useless. He therefore orders all the soldiers to be regularly drilled by their officers, and to be reviewed once a month. Whether this order per-

ceeds from any warlike intentions of His Majesty, we have not the means of knowing, but may have arisen, from the troops lately sent against the insurgents in Hosen, not having proved so effective as was anticipated. It is said that the rebellion there has not yet been quelled.

We hear that a Teen-Tsang a military officer, charged with the collection of a market toll, has for some time past had a deficiency of 90,000 Taels in his chest, which was being expected to be called in on the arrival of the Commissioners, he found no means of replacing. He therefore ran away, but one thousand Dollars having been offered for his capture, he was taken at some short distance from here. It is expected that this matter will not be publicly reported, but that the superior officers will make good the deficiency, in order to escape censure for their carelessness in not having perceived this defalcation sooner.

After having written the foregoing remarks on Opium, we have received the following Vice-regal edict, kindly translated by Mr. Morrison, and it is thought that the rumours before alluded to, may have been originated by this edict because in some measure Opium smugglers are declared free from punishment, though it must be observed, *only after they have lost their Opium.*

The Governor Tung to the Kwang-Choo-Foo 16th year, of Tsch-Kwang 3rd moon, 21st day, (6th May 1836.)

In the tenth year of Tsch-Kwang (the 1st moon, the late Governor Lee and the late Foo-yuen Loo, presented a joint memorial to the Emperor, representing that Opium when conveyed into the various provinces, necessarily passed by many Customhouse stations, the officers of which should be made responsible for discovering it. That of late years there had been numerous Banditti, who pretended to be Customhouse runners, cruise about the rivers to search for Opium, and plundered under that pretence. When these banditti discover any one that really has Opium, they sell it for their own advantage, and the plundered persons dare not bring any accusations against them. In consequence of this, those who have no Opium, also suffer, and are frequently plundered of money and other property. Thus many offences are committed, and altho' they have in numerous instances been apprehended and severely punished, this practice had not yet been put a stop to. That it was therefore their duty to request that if hereafter any persons pretending to be Customhouse runners, should discover smuggled goods and in consequence plunder them, the plundered persons should be permitted to give information against them, without subjecting themselves, to any additional punishment, and that the plunderers if they plundered forcibly, should be punished as guilty of highway robbery, and if they besides sold it, should be further punished, as vendors of Opium. If any person officially employed, or any Customhouse runners, should discover Opium, and

not report the same, but clandestinely sell it for their own profit, they should be punished as guilty of embezzlement. In any case, the officers of the customhouse, which may have been passed by them, should undergo trial, and if found guilty of connivance, be severely punished. This representation received the imperial sanction, and was published that all might pay obedience to it.

"Let the Kwang-chow-foo give instructions to the district Magistrates, subordinate to him, commanding them severally to issue proclamations and explain to the people, that no one is permitted to plunder under pretence of searching for opium; and that in case of any instance of such being reported to a magistrate, he is bound to search narrowly for the offenders, and is imperatively required to apprehend them, and punish them according to the various enactments that have been issued against highway robbery, that he is not permitted to show the least degree of leniency on account of the circumstance of smuggling having given rise to the offence; that if any persons officially employed, or Customhouse runners on board revenue cruisers, occasion trouble and annoyance under false pretences, they are to be regarded as deserving of still more severe punishment; and that any merchant with opium who gives information himself, shall be pardoned, according to the law regarding offenders who surrender voluntarily, and no vexatious inquiries shall be made respecting them. Thus evil-minded men will be left without excuse, and merchants will cease to be afraid of giving information."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor

I now resume the subject commenced in my last, and shall proceed to state some more of the obligations which the Tea Speculators to England owe to the Whig Administration. No one will, I suppose, be found to defend the enormous increase *ad valorem* in the duty, nor will many contend that it is fair or honorable, that such should be inflicted on a rising trade, that has had so many enemies to contend against—the leader among them, of course, the Honorable E. I. Company, who are not a little sore about what they still pretend to consider as an invasion of their rights.

A great stumbling block to us has been the remains of their stock of tea left on hand, by order of an act of Parliament, to provide against any sudden cessation to the regular influx of this important article. This stock was not kept up by the wish of the E. I. Company, but was forced on them through the tears of the Government for the continuance of the revenue thence arising. Under these circumstances, the E. I. Company should not, in justice, have had this left on their hands, when their charter expired; it ought to have been taken over at prime cost, together with all charges, interest etc; or at a fair valuation; and sold, by the Government, at once, so as to clear the market; or in such lots, all over the country, as not much to interfere with the Tea coming home

on private account. Had this been the case, we should not, as now, see a competition between the Company and free traders; nor would the former have had, as now, the power to distract and convulse the tea market, at any given time, that they may think fit, by a declaration of large quantities of tea for sale, at upset prices varying with the caprice of the hour. The quantity of tea that the E. I. Company have actually sold, since the commencement of the free trade, has been inconsiderable, if compared with the injury which has been done to the latter, by the weight continually pressing in *terrorem* over purchasers. As the E. I. Company's tea was imported under an act of Parliament imposing 95 and 100 per Cent *ad valorem* on the Auction prices, no more than this should have been paid by the purchaser; and the consequence would have been, that the stock would have been cleared off on good terms to the Company; and the private importers would have had to compete only with each other, and the high duty; instead of, as now, having arrayed against them every thing that could be devised, had their ruin been the object of Government. The Company have, it is said, threatened to sell off all the 2½ Millions remaining, in the course of this year; and, if they decide on it, I have no doubt it will be allowed by the Government, though the ruinous consequences to all but the E. I. Company, must be plain to every one.

The alteration of the Duty, to come into operation on the 1st of July, is but another offset of the same ignorance which has already harassed this trade in every part where not invulnerable. All Tea to pay 1d or 45.55 per pound! the Chinese against whose duties we try out so much, taking 2½ Taels for the same quantity—and this on Tea which may cost here 100 Taels, as Oolong or fine Pekoe and Pouchong, or 10 Taels, as Waping or Canton Hyson skin used to do. The consequence of this will, of course, be to raise the price of the fine Teas, and sink that of the common qualities, on the wretched plea of "encouraging the importation of a better article." The low teas, as Skin, Bobosa &c. will thus be done away with, and high prices be forced by the operation of the duty. The wholesale Tea dealers in London, who are interested in this, may talk what nonsense they please, as to "the poorer classes being invariably good judges of tea" and "rejecting indignantly the cheap teas," "insisting on having a good Congou," but, as the E. I. Company managed to sell about one fourth of all their quantity of these identical kinds, a very moderate proportion of their import being fine teas, it follows either that it must be sold to the rich or to the poor, for consumed it was, by some one, year after year. Whether this was encouraged by mixing the teas, and passing one off under the name of another, matters little,—drunk it was,—yet, in the teeth of this fact, has the Government decided on banishing from the consumption this cheap Tea, by raising the Duty on it to about 300 per Cent on its cost. This, assuredly, is one way of giving the people of England "cheap tea" with a vengeance!

How long is this to last? I will tell you, Mr. Editor: Till the Chancellor of the Exchequer finds, as find he will,

his duties on tea diminishing by a decrease in the consumption. That this will occur, I have no doubt.

Before the trade settles down to a paying state, the import of teas must but just keep pace with the consumption of the current year; for it must not be expected, that, when two or three year's losses have taken off the charge of the speculator's appetite for the Chinese trade, Tea will flow in, so as to keep as in the Company's time, more than a whole year's stock in reserve; the result of this being ruinously low prices. When this, as I have said, shall have come to pass, the Chancellor of the Exchequer *pro tem*,—a whig, I hope—will, some fine morning, be astonished by the receipt of a letter "on service," with a seal as large as a doct's pancake, with the impress of "H. B. M.'s Superintendents of British trade," or some similar absurdity, informing him, that, for some cause or other, "the trade is stopped." Where would the unhappy gentleman find the *Four Millions Sterling* which (at least, and probably it is more) this trade now gives. Which of all the trades which Great Britain has encouraged, would give the like of it? Or how in fact would it be raised in any way? A property or income tax might it is true, be attempted, though this would not be submitted to, without something more than murmuring; but, from which of the branches of trade, native or foreign, could Great Britain at once call this enormous amount, or could she even do it from all together? There is no saying to what the attempt might lead, in the present overtaxed state of Great Britain, and I would have the minister be warned in time.

Were the duties on consumption but moderate, the danger of this would be much lessened; as, from the greater quantity of Tea, which a moderate capital could command, dealers would keep at least moderate stocks constantly, instead of as now, as stated in the broker's Circulars, purchasing only for actual use; besides which, from the abundance of capital, which would then be embarked, Great Britain would become a *dépôt* for this article, I may say, for the whole world, thus insuring, at all times, a sufficiency against any temporary deficiency of import.

Whether this subject be looked at in a commercial, financial or national point of view, the importance of low duties must be obvious. For the latter, should Great Britain at any future time find herself called on, to take vigorous measures, with regard to this country, the immediate falling off of the *Four Millions Sterling*, will be an effectual stopper, produced by these absurd duties, which even now can but have the effect of ruining the importers, advancing the price to the consumer, and checking the spread of an article of wholesome and moralizing use through the country generally.

Yours
T.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,

Are you and your Correspondent T. aware that a Petition to the British House of Commons on the very subject of his letter to you on Tea duties as early as April 1855, went home?

—which petition in as plain and forcible language as was consistent with respect enforced the breach of promise which would be made by a higher duty affecting Tax than an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent? and the Hamburg Office Current taken as our ground-work.

This Petition was handed round here for signature, but as many did not foresee the consequences of a high duty kept up on a greatly reduced cost price, it was thinly signed.

This Petition was sent home under the auspices of Lord Glenelg and of Sir Robert Peel; and was presented to the Commons.

Some of the arguments used by T., may some of his expressions were liberally therein.

So far with T., but when T. fancies the whole of a liberal duty would go into the pocket of the Importer he is wild if so what interest in a reduced duty has the consumer?—The surest test—experience—shows that about a half of a reduced duty under the most favorable circumstances, comes to the share of the grower and importer, betwixt them,—the other half to retailers and consumers—the Government being generally highly repaid for any liberal act of a lessened duty by increased consumption.

"A Tea Exporter."

Canton, 16th May, 1836.

PEKING GAZETTE No. 177

The following Imperial Edict has been reverently received

Shun-ling-ko has reported that he has thoroughly investigated into the calamity which happened to some Families; and requests the sacred will go to show the affair shall be managed.

In Kihuh and Kih-lan there are thirteen Clans (about 70 000 people). These places have been visited with very heavy falls of Snow which utterly covered the earth, crushed some houses and wounded and killed several of the inhabitants, they are truly to be pitied.

If the Emperor exercising compassion to all who suffered, ordain that to those who were wounded, and whose habitations were entirely destroyed, money shall be provided, and all taxes for ever remitted, and to those whose cattle only were destroyed, and who are able to repair their habitations all taxes shall be remitted for three years. At the expiration of that time they will again be required. I thereby manifest extreme compassion.

Let the ministers of State cause this to be engraved transmitted and distributed for general information. The Emperor again prove my compassionate intentions by thus quickly affording relief.

Respect this

Taou-Kwang 15th Year 15th Moon 17th and 18th Days February 2d and 3d 1836.

ANECDOTES.

Chinese definition of Humbug.—Two, three day's go my go see my friend Mr. ... Ah! Asking he say, how you do? my no hab see you long time, my too much glad see you, suppose my catches ten thousand Dollars, my no glad so much.

—That one great Humbug.—

Punishment of Children. Generally speaking, the lower orders of Chinese seem to be very fond of their children, particularly when boys, but to Europeans their mode of punishment seems to be barbarous and dangerous in the extreme. You will see the parents take up a plank perhaps 3 or 4 inches broad and nearly an inch thick, a d there-with beat children not more frequently, than four or five years old, on the head, apparently with all their strength, without causing them any injury except momentary pain. The skulls of Chinese must be much stronger than ours; European children would be killed by such treatment.—

ABSTRACT OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF CHINA

as administered by the great T'ing Dynasty now on the Throne of the Empire. (Continued from No 33.)

This is a specimen of kneeling and knocking head, between those who are nearly equal. Superiority of rank is marked by the Host not going down stairs to receive his guest; nor letting him come in at the middle door; standing or sitting to receive his prostrations; &c. Notwithstanding all this kneeling and head-knocking, which is so much worse than "becking and bowing," the Emperor Kien-lung reprimanded his Tartar officers for too much civility, or rather obsequiousness, to the officers of the Public Courts in Peking. For to those who had authority, they were mean enough to bow the knee; and when, having committed some public offence, they wished the favor of officers in Court, they degraded themselves by obsequiousness; and making a bow. When military men visit each other, a T'ung-ping, which is literally, a General officer, seen a Te tub, "a Field officer," they are on terms of equality. An adjutant must mount at the outer gate of the Cantonment; and enter at the left door. The middle door, and right and left doors, spoken of, may be regarded as entering at the front door or at a side door of western gate, in Europe. However the Chinese doors are all in front, only there is a large one in the middle and two small ones on each side. The middle is the outer household, the left on going out, the second place, and the right the inner. The House is made to front the south; and the door, whence the suit rises is the place of honor; the west, where the sun descends, is the downward or low region.

At the first interview with a superior officer, the Visitor must present a Card, stating who he is, and his progress in the service. Then present a petition which is to be dispensed with. He must appear in his uniform and sword, and proceed to perform the threefold ceremony of kneeling and knocking head. The Superior must stop him, and demand permit him to make three bows. After which he must wait for tea. The Superior officer must rise and step from his chair to receive him. We once saw this force performed on presenting a letter from an European King which was received by a Hoppo of Canton. The letter was carried in a box with uplifted hands into an open Court, the gates of which were opened under a salute, and the official personages, at the head of the Hall, rose, and stepping again from their chair received it.

At a second visit the General Officer must sit on the front Couch and the Adjutant on a side chair. On leaving he must make three bows, and accompany his guest to his way out, as far as the eaves of the room in which they sat.

In the 23rd year of Kien-lung he published a statute to Governors and Deputy Governors of their pride; and assuming a superiority to certain military officers, who were too ready to crouch and bow the knee.

When great victories are obtained by the Imperial Arms the Emperor himself to the open air, places an altar with incense on it, and kneeling three, bows nine times. About A. D. 1738, Tsang-uk the predecessor of the sovereign in whom

name the conquest of China was made, compelled the king of Corea, with his Sons and Courtiers, to walk on foot, a mile, into his presence, and there prostrate himself and perform the three kneelings and nine knock-head ceremony, confessing his offence against the Monarch of Marchoo Tartary. The rites observed on the occasion are inserted among those concerning the submission of provinces and the presentation of prisoners.

The Rites of sacrifice next occupy the attention of the Board. The times and manner of performing them are all minutely detailed. At the winter solstice the Emperor sacrifices to Heaven; at the Summer solstice to the Earth; then to Shang-Ti, the Most High Potentate, praying for crops. Afterwards to Ancestors, to Gods of all Sorts, of the wind and of the rain, &c. &c. Before some of the greater sacrifices, a longer or shorter period of fasting must be observed; and those to be engaged are required to spend the preceding night in the public offices. These Court sacrifices may be called the state religion of China; the Emperor and his of-ficers are themselves the Priests. Music is an indispensable part of the ceremony. Some of the days of sacrifice have happened on days of mourning for deceased Emperors. When no music can be used, Tsang-he was greatly distressed on one occasion of this kind, and referred his case of conscience to the Board of Rites, which declared he must sacrifice by proxy.

The Emperor sometimes goes in person the day before the sacrifice, to inspect the altar; they enter with the "Divine Treasury," to view the utensils; and examine the "Divine Cook-house" to see the victims. Sometimes the Ballocks are dressed before being laid on the altar, and in that case portions are sent to Families after the ceremony is over. The reason assigned for dressing the victims previously, is to prevent its desecration by being cooked piecemeal in private kitchens. When the Emperor sacrifices to Heaven in person, the victim is killed two days before in the evening.

Sacrifices originated they say in high antiquity before the invention of fire to them, and then of course they used undressed bullocks. Subsequent ages have followed in their footsteps. But the Tartar Monarch Tsang-uk is to prevent the desecration above noticed, first dressed the victim and then presented it on the altar. Shun-che, early in the morning of the day on which he ascended the Throne of China, offered sacrifice and incense to the Emperor Heaven, the Empress Earth, and the most High Ruler, kneeling four times, and bowing four times, all the officers of his Court doing the same, and presenting on the altar guns, silk, &c. After which in a written form of prayer he announced to Heaven Earth and the Gods, that he had by their help founded the T'ing Dynasty, in the Middle Nation, China, and chosen Peking for his Capital. He declared that the universal voice of statesmen and people had cried, God's help must not be refused you must ascend the throne and set an example of rectitude to all nations; therefore he complied, and looked to Heaven and Earth to aid him in quickly suppressing the miseries of anarchy and reducing the nine regions

of the world to peace, that benevolence and longevity might daily increase, and the Imperial Domains of the T'ing Dynasty be eternally secure. For this I pray, said the Emperor and so closed the reading of the Form. Then being followed by all his Court he made a bow.

In Spring and autumn Sacrifices of sheep, pigs, &c. are offered to the Manes of all the Founders of Dynasties in China at the places where they are supposed to be quartered. They have one service for all the Emperors and Kings who have ever lived, after which they begin with Fu-chi and end with the Founder of the last Dynasty. Where the remains of the first Emperor of the Tartar Dynasty Tsun, were interred is not known. They honor the Tartar Dynasty Kin, by adding to the usual sacrifices a large bullock. There are twelve Monarchs of the Ming Dynasty at each of whose Tombs, two Eunuchs and eight eunuchs attend. Instead of sending an official person to their Tombs these attendants are commanded to perform the rites of sacrifice themselves.

In Shun-er the Tomb of the Forefather in Shun-er or in certain ages placed next to Fu-chi, called Tsun-er, was represented by a female idol, to which the people sacrificed and prayed for posterity. The Emperor Kang-he most unceremoniously interfered, ordered the idol to be removed, and a Tablet substituted; at the same time interdicting the private sacrifices of the poor people.

Tung-ching, the Emperor, declared that all Emperors and Kings had performed meritorious deeds of virtue to the people, and therefore they should be respected to the latest posterity. As the piece of their monument is that which their spirits receive to, the utmost genuine respect should be shown to their Tombs.

The Emperor offers in person sacrifice and incense to the deified Inventor of silk; according to the same rite observed by the Emperor in worshipping the deified Inventor of Agriculture.

Last of all come the Gods of Heaven and the Gods of Earth. For the Gods of this Nation are not Centaurs, ant-eopent and superior to the Heavens and the Earth, but themselves created, and subsequent to the Heavens and the Earth.

When public Prayers are offered on account of drought or other natural calamity, the Butcher's occupation is interdicted, and the omniscient Judge is ordered to suspend his verdict, as if they would say, Heaven be merciful to us, as we are merciful. Kien-lung in the 2d year of his reign was greatly distressed about a drought that continued long, although he had prayed to Heaven's Gods and Earth's Gods for rain. Instead of appealing to any Priests, he applied to the Board of Rites to know if any thing was wanting on his part. They replied that it had been decided, that the Gods of the clouds, rain, wind and thunder, were celestial Gods; and that the Gods of mountains, hills, sea and rivers were terrestrial Gods. But Kang-he in addition to the celestial and terrestrial gods, had worshipped the God of the ponding and terrestrial gods, had worshipped the God of the ponding year, and all the Gods within the four seas; and the Emperor

Yung-ching had done the same; therefore they, (the keepers of his Majesty's conscience) recommended him to issue orders to do the same. And first, that the Astronomical Board should select a lucky day; next that the *Han-shu* College should prepare a form of prayer, and lastly that all the officers to be employed on the occasion should previously keep a rigid fast.

They sacrifice to the God of fire; to the God of cannon; to the Gods of city walls; military standards, &c. Kien-lung was very zealous in sacrificing to the Gods of cannon, and fire arms. He offered to them a bullock, a sheep and a hog; five baskets of fruit, incense, candles, silk, &c. The Military officers were the attendant priests.

Next come domestic sacrifices of Kings, Nobles and Plebeians, whose rites we must entirely pass over. And also the funeral Rites of all classes.

The Board of Rites, finally, takes charge of all tributary Envoys and their Tributes. At the commencement of the Dynasty, first came the Koreans with homage and tribute; then the Loo-choo Islanders; next the Siamese; Cochinese, and Hollanders. These last brought a large Horse; a saddle and bridle; a Small white cow; two little dogs, cloths, glass, amber, coral, muskets, &c. &c.

The King of Sze-to of Ann. of Laos. *Po-er-in-ko-ur* (Portugal) &c. all figure away, with the tributary offerings in the week before us up to the 17th year of the reign of Kien-lung. During the long reign of this Emperor the above named great Kings are often noticed, till the 80th year when the King of Yung-keth-lu (England) sent the Ambassador *Makdarnae*, with Tribute of native production, things astronomical, geographical musical, &c.

To be continued.
Report of the Anglo Chinese College for 1839.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconveniences and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, so if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents,

EDWARD ELSLIE,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

April, 15th 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "EMILY JANE," Captain RANDLE, will be despatched as above on the 1st June next. Apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the *Atlas Insurance Office* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

BELL & Co.
Canton, 20th May 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas Dent in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, Advances will be made on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two-thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar: fifty per Cent, or more at the option of the Agents, will be advanced in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government, at the rate of two hundred and twenty Company's Rupees per one hundred Spanish Dollars.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 2nd May, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAGG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 1st, March, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE *L'Esperance*, Worthington Commander, will leave for the above port with all despatch, receiving cargo at Canton-moon apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.
Canton, 14th May, 1836.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEIR & Co. Apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Canton 10th September, 1835.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

AN assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wine and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottles. Apply to Mr LOUREIRO, at the Garbana.

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Canton 20th May, 1836.

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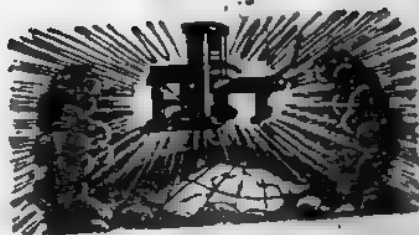
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CANTON PRESS



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 2TH. 1836.

No. 58.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—20th *Panther*, Lockwood, and 22d, *Melchett*, Drew, from Manila, 22d. *Girard*, Cunningham from Liverpool and Gibraltar. *Red Rover*, Wright from Calcutta. Left the Sandheads 13th April, Singapore 9th, and arrived off Macao 22d inst. *Cowesjee Family*, Wallace, from Calcutta, left the Pilot 19th, April at 4 p. m. anchored at Singapore 8th May at 10. 30. p. m. sailed 10th at 2 p. m. and anchored in Macao roads 22d at 9 p. m. 23d. *Gaillardon*, Bowman from Calcutta, 22d. *William Nicol*, Black, from Bombay 10th February. *Heraldo*, from New-York 28th January. 22d *Syden*, Burd, from Sourabaya and Lombok. 23d *Pleyden*, Ross, from Lombok. *Hellerspost*, Henry from Batavia 29 days. *Canton*, Coles, and *Mary Anne*, Smith, from Lombok and Sourabaya. 25th *Zaanstroom*, Klein, and *Mary*, Night, from Batavia. U. S. Ship *Peacock* and tender *Rover* from Cochinchina. *Appland* from Samarang, Royal Sovereign from Surabaya.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Cowesjee Family*, Hon. William Blunt Esq. Mr. & Mrs. Sutherland and family. Per *Red Rover*, H. Laver Esq. Per *Girard*, Mr. George Marshall. Per *Melchett*, Mrs. Drew and child.

SAILED AND DESPATCHED.—*Earl of Clare*, Scott for Bombay and *Aurora*, Gilbert for London sailed from Canton-moon on the 21st and the *Betsy*, Jones for Singapore on the 22d inst. The despatches for the *Cowesjee Family* will be closed on Monday the 30th at 9 p. m. and those of the *Rover* at 4 p. m. this day.

The *Red Rover* spoke the *Thetis*, Clarke, from China off Pulo Aore, & the *Zaanstroom* the U. S. Ship of war *Peacock*, off Pulo Condore, bound for China, and short of Provisions.

DIED.

At Macao on the 15th instant aged eight months Edmund Murray, infant son of Anthony Daniel Esq.

We copy in another column new accounts of piracies committed in the straits as detailed by the *Singapore Free Press*. We shall not be astonished soon to hear of the capture of one or more of the country-ships with their valuable cargoes of Opium and Cotton, and their escape hitherto appears to us almost miraculous. We may well suppose, that these pirates who must have many abettors and allies in Singapore itself, are perfectly acquainted with the quality of defence, most of these

ships are able to make, and consequently, with their certainty of success if they make an attack, for most of the Country ships as well as those generally denominated *Free-traders*, as coming from Europe and being manned by Europeans, are but very badly armed. With the former the Pirates have comparatively easy work, as but few of the Bengali Lascars would be willing to fight, and the defence of the ship would solely devolve on the Captain, his officers, and perhaps one or two other Europeans, who at times are employed in Country-ships. This the Pirates are perfectly aware of, and it is to be wondered at, that they have not long since secured some of these rich prizes.

The *Free-traders* run less risk, because the Pirates know them manned with Europeans only, and entertain a great dread of their prowess. The "*Wolfe*" and "*Zephyr*" had been unsuccessful in the destruction of Pirates on their several excursions for that purpose, with the exception of capturing a boat with 9 men, suspected of being pirates, upon very strong evidence. These men, as the Court at the Straits possesses no Admiralty jurisdiction, will, with the witnesses against them, have to be sent to Calcutta, where it is very likely that the evidence will not be conclusive enough to allow of their being punished. Besides, even were punishment inflicted, it would be at a time and spot so distant from the commission of the crime, that it cannot be expected, to make a strong and wholesome impression on their brothers in guilt. We are besides not certain, whether

Cochin-chinese, (who are in this case the accusers) are equally with the Malays afflicted with a defective memory, and may consequently not be able, at the time of trial, to give Straits and China trade, the former of which at least, has hitherto, met with no proofs of any solicitude in it's favor by the Bengal Government

Accounts of Piracies from all the polynesian regions are coming thick upon us. One from Manila taken from the Canton Register is of a very serious character, and the ineffective marine of the Philippine Islands, if, what our former Correspondent M. V. B. states, be true, will require radical improvement, before it can be expected to destroy an enemy of apparently so much strength and daring. The other account of Piracy, Capt Smith of the *Mary Anna* has favored us with. Had his ship been less well provided with the means of defence, or been commanded by a less energetic officer, she would very likely have become a prize.

We are not in the habit of defending ourselves against any attacks upon us, appearing in the Canton Register; on the contrary, we have given "Carte blanche" to that paper to rail at us to its heart's content, but since it says in the Number of 17th May (which we received only after our last paper had partly been struck off, and too late to take any notice of then) that a correspondent had furnished us with the extracts from a pamphlet by Mr. J. St. John, we feel ourselves, called on, to correct that error. We met with a copy by accident, saved it, for a time, from impending destruction, and amused ourselves with publishing a few extracts. If any blame is due, it is we who must bear it.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 12th April of which we give a few extracts. As likewise an extra Boston Gazette of the 17th, which contains the important news of hostilities having commenced between France and the United States. We may however remark that this information is by no means official and we sincerely hope to see it contradicted by the next news from Europe. The "Herald" from New-York of 28th January, is said to bring accounts from England of 20th December. We have not seen any papers by boat nor have any so far as we can learn, yet reached Canton. The loss by the great fire in New-York on the 17th December is now we hear, estimated at 16 Millions of Dollars. The Government and the Bank of the United States, were doing much to alleviate the distress caused by it and very few of the commercial sufferers, have we hear been obliged to stop payment. The Government had cancelled all the bonds for duties on sea-goods as could be proved to have been destroyed by the fire.

If this system of piracy continues unchecked, and on the contrary spreads as it has done during the last six months, a combination among the Malay chiefs may even endanger Singapore, which, open on all sides, may easily be taken by surprise, the property plundered, and those among its inhabitants who should make resistance, murdered.

We anxiously wait for information from Calcutta, that effective measures have been taken, to render the navigation of the straits

News from England by way of Beirout to the 16th January
do not make mention of the hostilities between France and
the United States.

Lord William Bentinck has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon, Lord Howard de Walsley not having given satisfaction to the Government at home.

Seven boats of Opium, belonging to the Government, were upset in the Floods, valued at two lakhs of Rupees. It was hoped to recover the greater part of it.

A new Clipper to be called the "Daisy Ramsey" will be built at Bowdoy. Her keel had been laid in February and it was expected to finish her in four months. Register 4/10/1904.

Another Clipper, on the model of the Cowages Family but of 300 Tons only, was to be built at Calcutta.

We have been favored with the perusal of an extra issue of *Security* of 17th April, which states that a *Star of Obedience* of Membership to the 31st December had been received by way of the Red Sea, and the following is an extract from the paper, giving the name such as the Captain of the *Chairman* volunteered from a perusal of the papers, which were addressed to the "Englishman."

[illegible]

The domestic intelligence from England seems to have been unimportant. The Captain of the Clairmont at least does not remember anything of interest relating to it, but describes the passengers as being "entirely filled with American business."

At day or two after their arrival he heard that a French Consulate at Jeddah in the service of the Farba, received from the French Consul at Cairo, a letter dated several days later (the precise date he does not recollect), than the papers aforementioned, procuring him the arrival of dispatches in Cairo from Paris, informing him of the capture of 17 days. These dispatches contained information of the commencement of hostilities between France and America, by the capture of a French merchantman by an American frigate. Whether war was actually declared is no circumstance ascertain; but he thinks it may, also account given as to the material aid which we will with the state of affairs in Europe on the 1st of December, up to which the steamer brought information. But think we are disposed to place considerable reliance upon it. But think we are disposed to place considerable reliance upon it. We our country can form their own conclusions on these points. We have every reason to add that the Captain of the Clairmont is a most respectable individual connected with Ramsey, and has, therefore, no objection to give but on the contrary every thing to lose by his giving a false report.

With regard to the Shennan he thinks that she may be expected to be a firstnight, should she meet with as good weather as he did.

To this vessel therefore we must now look for further particulars and should we not call before the trial of March, may expect still later accounts by her.

We are informed by a private correspondent in England that there appears to be no chance of any vigorous measures being taken by the British Government, with respect to China. Lord Palmerston's effort to talk of as an unhappy failure, and it is the general language of merchants as well as of financiers, that we ought to be content with matters as they now stand—it appears plain enough they will be allowed to do so for some time at any rate, Lord Palmerston having said, that it would be many months, before he could even begin to turn his attention to the affairs of China.

By the Medium of a subscription, we are informed that intelligence from England of an late date on the 15th January had been received at Batavia, when it would appear that England had offered to mediate between France and the United States. France had accepted the President's message, which had reached London 23 days subsequently to its delivery to Congress, and was very favorably spoken of in the English papers. It is gratified that a settlement will be effected.

(Singapore Chronicle 15th May.)

Extract from a letter dated Manila 10th May. We regret to learn that accounts have been just received, that the Malay Pirates have boldly landed on the coasts of Pangasinan near Ylocos, burned several villages, taken a number of natives prisoners, who are doomed to slavery, and also captured a mountain laden with rice. We apprehend that more depredations will be committed, before the Government armed craft can get at the rascals. It is but justice to state that the Governor has done all in his power, with the limited marine of those Islands, to check and destroy the pirates, and we yet hope the Fleet of Valera, now in port will give a good account of them, as they have the count of Luneta.

(Canton Register 10th May.)

On Sunday morning a fire broke out in the City and destroyed between 13 and 20 houses. It is supposed to have been caused by incendiaries, and a reward for their discovery has been offered by the magistrates.

The climate in the northern suburbs of Cannes is mild to pleasant, and that many dances caused by it, do daily occur. This season of the year we learn, is generally sunny. The thermometer during the last fortnight has ranged between 61 and 81° Fahrenheit.

On Tuesday last a flock of well-to-do and well-attended procession left the temple of the God of health. "Tah ching-Tai-wong" and proceeded through many of the streets of the suburbs, hoping by prayers to that deity, to arrest the further progress of the epidemic.

The history of the Chinese Association is the following. He is said to have lived under the Tzou dynasty (about 1000 years b. C.) and being called to the then reigning Emperor, whose name was Tzou-Tzou, who was suffering from a complaint in the head, proposed to examine, as the

sole means of curing his Majesty. The Emperor suspecting the motives of the Doctor, had him executed. Public fame has afterwards deified him, and the temple in the suburbs of Canton is one of a great many erected to his memory. His priests, if we can trust the veracity of our informant (a Chinese) are carrying on a thriving trade in sanitary joss sticks, water and many other valueless articles, which the superstition of the ignorant Chinese, particularly women believe endowed with extraordinary healing powers. A cup of pure water, is, we understand, sold as high as five candareens (3½ d.)

The Emperor's confirmation of a great many sentences of death pronounced by Courts at Canton against criminals, having been received, executions have during this month been frequent, and we are informed that from three to five have taken place on every day of the month!

Owing to repairs at the upper end of the creek, Police runners were stationed at its entrance, to prevent any boats from entering. As usual in such prohibitions in China, the boats continued to enter the creek on bribing the Officers with a small sum. This seems to have come to the knowledge of some mandarins, who after an investigation into the circumstances, ordered the police runners to be bamboozed and the money they had taken, to be restored. Just after this was over, an unfortunate boatman with a load of hay, unconscious of what had been going on, entered the creek, having probably paid the runners beforehand for the permission to do so, but was seized by them, whose backs were still smarting from the application of the bamboo, and taken before the same mandarin, as having transgressed the orders against the entering of the creek. The poor fellow was sentenced to 15 blows on the face, and the sentence immediately executed, first on one cheek and then, on the other. We saw the infliction of the punishment, and the man's face, was very much swollen after it, blood running from his mouth and nose. The mandarins were apparently of no high rank, and it is astonishing that so much discretionary power should be given them, as to inflict a severe punishment for such slight offence, or rather for no offence at all, since the boatman had probably been in the habit of going up the creek the preceding days, with permission from the Police-runners, whom he paid for it.

Saturday 30th April 1836.

Ship MARY ANNE.

2. P. M. Light air inclining to calm. People variously employed. 6 A. M. several Proas in sight to the northward. Midnight. Light air and fine. At 3 A. M. The officer of the watch called me and informed that there were several Proas sweeping towards the Ship, I immediately ordered all hands to be called and cleared the guns for action. 3.30. A. M. The Proas were close to the starboard quarter, and the Ship would scarcely answer her helm. I ordered a musket to be fired at the Proas, The Proas pulled up on the starboard quarter, and commenced firing at the ship. By

this time we got one of the guns to bear on the Proas, and fired at them. At this time the action became animated, the third shot that was fired from our great guns evidently struck one of the Proas and our crew gave three cheers which was immediately answered by the Proas. The Proas then pulled up under our stern and kept up a brisk firing, several of their shots striking the ship. At this time we poured in a volley of musketry, which occasioned them to pull from the ship. A light air then sprung up and we got our great guns to bear on them which caused them to row from the stern out of reach of our guns. By this time it was daylight and I observed the largest Proa baling out water. I hoisted English colors and got all ready for renewing the fight. At this time the largest Proa made a signal and four others rowed a longside him, and a consultation seemed to take place amongst them. Besides the five Proas above mentioned there were three more to leeward. At 8 A. M. The Proas pulled up under the ships stern, they were crowded with men, and hailed us in English, asking where we were from and where we were bound and fired several shots at us. At this time we got one of the 18 pounders on the poop and the first shot fired struck the largest Proa which caused them to pull away astern of the ship. It was now calm, we kept up a fire on them till they were out of gun shot, they then anchored astern, and all the Proas appeared to be repairing the largest Proa, which was evidently crippled as they were continually baling. At 10. A. M. a light wind sprung up, I then called all hands aft and asked them if they wished to renew the fight and attack the Proas. The crew immediately expressed a wish to engage them. I then hauled the ship upon a wind and made all sail towards them. The Proas on seeing this, crowded all sail in a line from us & swept at the same time. In about half an hour the breeze again failed us and the Proas with the aid of their sweeps pulled towards the Mancap shoals.

Nothing could exceed the good and manly conduct of the Officers and crew, and to them I am indebted for the saving of the ship as the Proas fought desperately. They have riddled the Spanker, crippled the main rigging top mast backstay and main try-sail mast also sent several shots through the bulwarks, counter, and sides of the ship. At noon the Proas bearing E. by S. from the ship distant 7 miles, we finding we could not come up with them, stood on our course.

(Signed.)

AARON SMITH COM. MARY ANNE.

Lat. 6 br^d. 3° 17' South. Long. 106° 46' East.

PIRACY.

In our last number we mentioned that a report prevailed here of two or three junks having been captured by pirates and brought into a river near Peking, where their cargoes, consisting of rice, salt &c. were being disposed of at very trifling rates. This report has since proved to be so far incorrect that only one junk is positively known to have been thus captured. On the 18th inst. we find that a Chinese

belonging to a *pukat* which has lately returned from Pahang, deposed at the Police office, that while he was at Pahang, he heard the *Tuanku* relate to the Chinese Captain of the place that pirates had captured a junk, and would have brought her into Pahang, but he would not permit them, as he feared to give offence to the British Government—a proof that some of the petty neighbouring chiefs do stand a little in awe of British authority! The informant further states that he saw a Hainan man offered for sale—but as the latter could not speak the Malay language, or the same Chinese dialect with himself, he could gather no information from him as to his misfortune.

It is probably in the recollection of most of our Straits readers that a Chuliah brig was captured some months ago near Malacca while on her passage from Penang to this Port. During this week, four of the Chulihahs who were on board at the time, have returned from captivity, and have made depositions at the Police office to the following effect, which are the more interesting as they give us a little insight into the ways and haunts of the marauders who infest these seas.

On the 14th inst. the four men above alluded to appeared and deposed at the Police office, that they formerly belonged to a Chuliah brig called the *Semadunnes*, of Nagore. About seven months ago, while that vessel was on her passage from Penang to this port, about a day's sail from Malacca, four pirate boats came off from the land, and captured the vessel, the crew making no resistance whatever. The brig was laden with piece-goods, rice, ebony, &c., had 38 persons on board including passengers and 3 Chinese men, one Chinese woman. No person was either wounded or killed by the pirates. After landing a boat-load of the cargo, the vessel was towed over to the Siac side of the Straits, and onwards to *Galang* (an island near *Linga*) which they reached in 28 days. The four pirate boats had altogether 160 men, and were armed, the two larger vessels, with 4 *lelahs*, and the smaller with two *lelahs*, each. They were commanded by *Panglima Awang*, under whom were four other *panglimas*, whose names are unknown to the deponents, but they, as well as the many of the crews could be identified by them at any time. *Awang* is described as being about 5 feet 9 inches in height, slender in form, has Chinese features, and squints. He was subsequently and very recently seen at *Linga*, professedly on his way to Java. During the passage of the brig to the *Galang*, he possessed himself of the Chinese woman, whose husband, it is said, threw himself overboard.

Before arriving at *Galang*, the pirates stopped at a place called *Kays Arang*, where the four inferior *panglimas* reside with their families. At *Galang* the cargo was divided, and the head *panglima* sold his share to some Chinese residing there. The rigging, sails, &c., of the vessel were taken off. One of the deponents, formerly a *serang* on board, was sold with the mate, to a Malay, who had come to *Galang* to sell sago, by whom they were conveyed to a district in *Linga*, called *Banks*, where they were resold—five of their companions were also there. About two months after arrival, the Sultan came that way, and after some enquiry into their case,

told the deponent and mate they were at liberty to go where they liked. On applying, however, to the *Mantri fuch* *Ya Ya*, at *Linga* he demanded money, and would only allow them to depart on their promising to send money for themselves and companions on arrival here. Two other deponents, who had been passengers on board the brig, were taken to *Indragere* and there offered for sale—but the Sultan would not allow of their being sold, and forwarded them to this Settlement.

Galang is described as being large *campong* of Malays, with a few Bugis and Chinese—the houses are a good deal scattered—there were about 100 boats employed in landing the brig's cargo—it is supposed she was subsequently burnt.

H. M. Sloop of war *Wolf* and the Company's schooner *Zephyr* left the harbour on Friday night last on a cruise, accompanied by the gunboat, all in full trim for a brush with the pirates. We trust this expedition will prove more successful than the last.

(Singapore Free Press 21st April.)

Altho' the *Wolf* and *Zephyr* still continue on their cruise, most probably to the eastward, we regret to find that pirates yet infest the neighbourhood of *Point Romena*. On Friday last a Cochin-Chinese *Nakhoda* appeared at the Police office and deposed that, having left *Hai-nan* on the 9th instant, in command of a large *jope*, he observed on the 16th, between *Pulo Tingie* and *Romena Point*, another Cochin-Chinese *tope* stern attached by three pirate *prahus*. At about two o'clock, it being calm, the attacked boat approached nearer, the pirates firing into her incessantly and most wantonly, as the *tope* had no firearms or other means of defence. Soon after, her crew, consisting of 16 men, came on board his vessel, 13 of them being wounded, 4 dangerously; one man had fallen into the water and been picked up by the pirates,—who towing away the deserted *tope*, offered no further molestation. The cargo of the captured vessel consisted of 1,200 *pls.* of rice, 63 *pls.* sugar and 2,000 dollars worth of sundries.

It is reported that another piracy occurred about the same time and place, but the particulars we have been unable to learn.

(Straits Times 29th April.)

H. M. Ship *Wolf* and the Schooner *Zephyr* returned from their expedition against pirates on Monday last, having proceeded along the Malayan coast nearly up to *Calantan*. We are happy to find that the cruise has not been altogether unsuccessful, as one boat and nine Malays have been brought in, under circumstances which carry strong suspicion, if not actual proof, of the latter being pirates. When the *Shi's* boats were close to *Pulo Tingie*, three Cochin-Chinese issued from the jungle and swam off to them, and on being taken on board the *Wolf* stated that they had been captured some weeks previously, and conveyed to that island, where they had contrived to escape from their captors, while the latter were preparing to leave the island, apparently through fear of the cruisers. Some days after this occurrence, three *prahus* were observed and the 3 jolly boats, (the other boats being out cruising) were despatched to examine them. An

two had passed from Singapore, they were allowed to proceed but the third having none, was detained and brought alongside of the ship. On the crew, nine in number, being taken on board, the Cochín-Chinese soon recognised them as being some of the pirates who had captured their junk. In fact, one poor man, copied his own trousers on one of the fellows, and as he had gone *semi-civilized*, for some time, he soon recovered his property. Other articles of Cochín-Chinese clothing were found in the boat; and all these evidences caused Captain Stanley to have them brought in for trial. Unfortunately however, our Court possesses no Admiralty Jurisdiction, and it is said the prisoners, with their accusers, will be sent to Calcutta.

We understand, the three Cochín-Chinese state that during the few weeks they were in the pirate boats, no less than six vessels were captured, all which, with their crews, were taken into lurking places along the Malayan coast. (10th 5th May.)

We have been favored by Captain Dawson of the brig *Bowen*, which arrived here on the 12th, inst: with the following extract of that vessel's log-book, on her passage from Manila to this port.

"March 26th in Lat. 12-30, Long. 116-30, at 2 1/2 p.m. saw a large vessel, similar to a Chinese Junk, off, but differing materially forward. At 3 p.m. rounded to, close under her lee, let down boat and boarded her. She had the appearance of having been plundered by pirates; not a living creature was on board—the masts were cut away—the cargo and every thing of any value taken on—men's clothes, chairs, &c. strewn about the deck—the boiler broken up and plundered. Found no weapons on board excepting a short sword and some boarding pikes."

Captain Dawson took away from the crew some papers which he found, and a few other articles of little value. She had the appearance of being nearly a new vessel, of about 600 tons burden, and to have had three masts, which were all cut away. The main-mast had been about 4 feet in diameter, and made of fir. The hull was of a peculiar, hard wood. The shape of the vessel resembled that of a swan, the neck being covered with about copper. There were two or three anchors of iron, evidently not of European manufacture, from the peculiarity of their shape. From the construction of the vessel being so different from that of Chinese junks, it is very unlikely that she is of Chinese build—but from the situation in which she was discovered, she must have drifted down from the northward with the monsoon, and may probably be Japanese or Korean. We have not yet ascertained in what character the papers Captain Dawson has in his possession are written, but if a translation can be procured, they may afford some clue to the knowledge of what country she belongs to, her destination, &c.

(Singapore Free Press 12th April.)

In our Extra of 15th inst. we mentioned that the *Bowen* on her passage from Manila, fell in with a large vessel without any one on board, and that Capt. Dawson had some pa-

pers which he had found on board of her. We have since been informed that these consist apparently of account books, written in characters similar to the Chinese; but as yet no one can be found here to translate them. Some of the super-cargoes of the Junks now here from the northern provinces of China are quite certain, from the description of the vessel and other circumstances, that she must have belonged to Japan. (12th 21st April.)

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

We have been favored with the loan of an Alliance of the 20th January, which contains the Special message from the President of the United States to the Chambers, dated 16th January. It being a long document we cannot give it entire but only given its substance. It is by no means conciliatory, and we do not see how, after the publication of this document, either France or the States can make any approach towards a reconciliation. The President says, that there are but two ways of acting with regard to France, since it was impossible to give the explanations required by that country, which were either the intervention of all interests of other remedies, or the prohibiting the introduction of French products, and the entry of their ships in the North American ports, the latter of which measures the President recommends to the Chambers.

The following are extracts from the most important portions of the message.

"The nature of the act which France requires from this Government is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister marked No. 4. *We will pay the money says he: when the Government of the United States is ready on its part to declare to us, by adopting its claim to an official recognition—that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries—that the misunderstanding is founded on a mistake, that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude toward France*—and he adds, *"If the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of error."*

"Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fleet rather than her justice? She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our minister accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 24th April, 1865; and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act, in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgment of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic council? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their executive forbid it."

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States, and the charge d'affaires of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended, a state of things originating in an unreasonable insupportability on their part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty from the faithful performance of which, by us, they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages.

In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me that until such determination (that of permanently not to retain the position France has assumed) shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interjection of all commercial intercourse or other remedies, you as the representatives of the people must determine. I recommend the former in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and also, as a proper preliminary step to any future measures, should their adoption be deemed necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d'affaires is extended with public notice of moral preparations on the part of France for our aid. Of the cause and intent of these arrangements I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging, except such as are contained in your resolutions to the public, but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They, at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part, and it therefore strongly urges delay and speedy appropriations for the increase of the army and the completion of our Coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and people of the United States on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to permit a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no arrangement, however powerful and imposing, at a distance, or on our coast, will I trust deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, our national character, and to the world.

If after so signal an example as that given by the American people during their long protracted difficulties with Spain, of fortitude under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification, which, after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty

of 1851, and to set at naught the obligation it imposed, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to subvert the appeal of justice and the arbitrators of reasons for the cowardly remedies usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the adoption and enforcement of such lawful and expeditious measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the primary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization and improvement.

A private letter from a highly respectable firm at New-York states, that the special message has made less impression there than had been expected, and stands always sensitive on such occasions, had hardly varied at all. The Duc de Broglie's letter to Mr. Barrot, if pursued in, was looked upon as an insuperable obstacle to immediate adjustment, but the hope was entertained, that the first message containing in substance, all that France has asked for in the way of explanation, will lead to a pacific adjustment. The Congress, it was expected would probably not act on the special message (except as far as the appropriation for the army and navy are concerned) until the effect of the first message on the French government is known. It was hoped that England would mediate between the two countries.

The latter, it seems, England has offered to do, if necessary via Havana to the 10th of January from Europe are true, where it is stated that the French Government had accepted the mediation of England.

We perceive that the *Alexander*, Capt. Shephard, bound for Singapore, has not yet sailed. We hear that the captain of her not having sailed, is an objection made by her crew to proceed in her, as not being satisfactory. It is said that the crew applied to H. H's Chief Superintendent, Mr. George Robinson, who advised them under these circumstances, to leave the ship, and ordered the Captain not to proceed on his voyage. We cannot reach for the correctness of this statement, having heard several conflicting accounts about the vessel, but why she should not proceed, we are at a loss to account for, since the result of a survey by Capt. Rough and Robert and Mr. Hamilton, is, that the vessel is perfectly seaworthy, and only wants a few trifling repairs. The *Alexander* delivered her Cargo of Rice and Cotton from Bangkok in good and sound a state as most vessels, though she had in good and sound a state as most vessels, though she had met with severe weather, owing to which, and the crew inspecting on it, she went to Manila on her way up here, to capture.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,
The accounts of piracy in these seas do not now seem confined to Singapore, from which we have seen for so many

years received such regular weekly reports as to their operations, as to make it a wonder, that no one has started a "Pirates Gazette" at that place. There would not be much difficulty in filling it, I apprehend. These recent affairs in the China Sea and about the Philippines, are coming too near us to be pleasant, for if no check is established, in all probability a capture will ere long be made, involving loss to the Canton Insurance Offices, and it is by no means impossible, that Singapore may be attacked;—such things have been before now.

Might not some good be done by an appeal from the various Insurance Offices interested in these Seas to the Government of India? Or is that Government too weak to protect the Commerce between their India and the Malay Archipelago? A pretty idea the Chinese brokers must have of our much vaunted maritime supremacy, when captures and plunders of vessels are going on weekly, nay daily, for now years and years with impunity.

If there is not sufficient inducement in the protection of commercial interest involved, is human suffering nothing? Is the loss of national honor, caused by this strange and disgraceful supineness, nothing? We laugh at our friends the Chinese want of naval strength.—What is the use of ours?

NAUTICA.

May 25th, 1836.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

April, 15th 1836.

NOTICE.—To be sold at auction by STANFORD and MARKS on Monday the 5th of June. THE TEAK BUILT SHIP ISABELLA, under British colors. Burthen 203 Tons as per register, with masts, sails, guns, spars etc. etc. as per list. For particulars apply to Frederick, Stanford, Canton, or Robert Edwards, Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "EMILY JANE," Captain RANDLE, will be despatched as above on the 1st June next. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the Atlas Insurance Office of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take

BELL & Co.

Canton, 30th May 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, Advances will be made on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw Silk, to the extent of two-thirds of their value, at the rate of four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar: fifty per Cent, or more at the option of the Agents, will be advanced in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government, at the rate of two hundred and twenty Company's Rupees per one hundred Spanish Dollars.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 2nd May, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAGG, having this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

JOSEPH CRAGG.

Canton, 1st, March, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the owner) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

FOR BATAVIA AND AMSTERDAM.

THE Zaanstroom, Klein Commander, will leave for the above ports with all despatch, receiving cargo at Whampoa apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 28th May, 1836.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEES & Co. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

AN assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wine and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottles. Apply to Mr. LOUREIRO, at the Ganhoon.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship FORM, Capt. J. H. Landers, with all despatch, for freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTON.

Canton 20th May, 1836.

TERMS.

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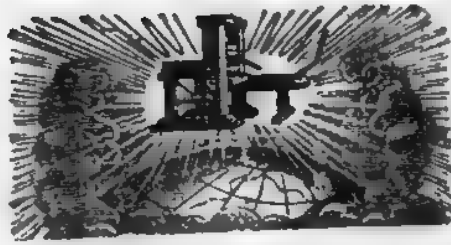
Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

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At No. 3 British Hong.

THE CANTON PRESS



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public Remarks and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 4TH. 1836.

No. 39.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—27th *Philip the 1st*, Skellington from U. S. and Batavia. *Tartar*, Nichols from Boston, Batavia and Manila. *Royal Sovereign*. Monerief from Samarang. *Henault* Anne, Hay, and *Leyton*, Wade from Singapore.
SAILED or DESPATCHED.—*The Red Rover*. Wright for Calcutta: *The Cowaness Family*, Wallace left Macao for Calcutta on the 1st of June at 11 P. M.: *June 2d Gasper*, Whiting and *3d Coliseum*, Deal, for Boston. 31st May sailed from Macao for Manila, Athens, Girdler. *Lady Clifford*, Stewards, destination uncertain. *Ross*, Lee, Parker, for Kanton. *The Fort* and *Emily Jane*, for Calcutta to be despatched in a few days.

PASSENGER *Red Rover*.—H. LAYEN, Esq.
It was not the *Borer*, as mentioned in our last, but U. S. Schooner *Enterprise* that arrived in company with U. S. Sloop *Peacock*.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 27th May the *LADY* of J. W. H. LIBERTY Esq. of a daughter.
DIED.—At Macao, on the 25th May, Mrs. SUTHERLAND, wife of JAMES SUTHERLAND Esq. of Calcutta.

Our Correspondent X. draws the attention of the foreign community to the disgusting state of the space in front of the Factories. We heartily wish to see something done for its cleanliness. The high tides have already set in, and we must expect a great part of this filth to be swept into our very houses. We hope that X's hint may be acted on, and that a remonstrance with Howqua will have the desired effect.

We are really not able to inform "Exact" whether a statement of British Imports and exports, during the season ending April 1836, is to be published. With the means which H. M. Superintendents possess, of rendering such a statement correct, it might be made a valuable statistic document, even without the useless labor of obtaining average prices, as evidently was with little success bestowed

upon the last year's statement, which also contained some palpable errors, which we shall no doubt see corrected in the next, if such is to be published at all.

We are glad to have been favored with an other communication from T. though we still are of the opinion we formerly expressed; that a reduction of duty is a direct boon to the consumer only, and may probably raise the prices in favor of the importer, if in consequence of such reduction, the consumption increases beyond the usual supplies. If the supplies keep pace with the increased consumption, we see no reason why prices should become more favorable, unless indeed, the former duty had been such, as to deter the consumer from purchasing at all. This has not been the case with Tea, of which 32 Millions of pounds were consumed under the monopoly, paying on an average full as high a duty per pound as this article does now, and then the consumer was obliged to pay to the Company a profit of about 100 per Cent upon prime cost, which he does not now.

The case which T. states of Teas having been refused for the duty does in our opinion not strengthen his position, since it is evident that such refused teas were not suited to the market, and that the importer alone was to blame for the loss he sustained. Being refused for the duty is a thing that frequently happens to other articles also, and not alone in England, but in such cases we think it is not the high duty that is to be blamed, but the merchant's inacquaintance with the market, or carelessness.

We have been favored with a "Chronica de Macao" by a friend. The Editor of that

We understand that a considerable sum has been subscribed towards a Sailor's Hospital, but have heard of nothing doing to establish one. If the execution of the first plan is not feasible, a Samaritan's suggestion appears to be well worth attention. (Ed. C. P.)

Your argument I confess I do not understand—it, in different paragraphs, contradicts itself,—for if, by the lowering of prices, and consequent greater demand for the article, the importer "is enabled to dispose of a greater quantity of his goods probably at a better price," his situation is not a *stated*

your audience, the gabble, it is more than I can
or tail of the gabble, it is more than I can
So much for attention to our interests at home. Let us
now change the scene, and look out here, as to what the
Government has done for this trade. It will not take up
Government has done for this trade. It will not take up
your criticism with any notice of the shortening called
Government, or Superintendence, or what not, sent out
Government, with the intention of harrowing and without the
power of protecting the trade, but come at once to Canteen
to the E. I. Company's Factory, as it used to be called, & as
it is yet the fashion among the Chinese and some foreign-
ers to call it. If the Government had not got too much for his hon-
our, care that the speculator does not get too much for his hon-
our, at least they have insured that he shall at any rate pay
enough for it; and that the E. I. Company are allowed to
manage, in the teeth of an Act of Parliament, which, if
but any meaning at all, intended that the Company should
cease to be a commercial body. The E. I. Company to gain
their own ends—the profit on their bills & throw an enormous
the rate of the bills to their bills & throw an enormous
per 100 Dollars, my friend, the Specie Agency here is at once a

one, I may almost say, an boundless sum of money on the market, for the purchase of the Exports; thus needlessly adding to the funds wherewith, were it not for them, all the Teas of each season would be bought; and rendering the Chinese Merchant independent of a foreign purchaser, or even of a foreign demand, by the ease with which he can himself turn speculator, either when his customers decline purchasing on account of too high rates, or from the impossibility of deriving profit from the speculation. The one Million Sterling advanced last year, or which could have been advanced—for the best argument that can be adduced against this plan of "providing funds," is that, even with a lower exchange, all was not taken off—this one Million was just so much made a present of to the Chinese over what their Silk & Teas would have produced themselves the trade not thus interfered with, unnecessarily and unfairly; for it is matter of notoriety that the profits of the Chinese merchants have, for the last two years, been enormous; & it is pretty certain that they would have exchanged for the free trader's dollars and goods, at proportionately lower rates, all the Exports or, at all hazards, as much of them as the foreigners might have deemed it prudent to purchase. Am I far wrong in saying that the existence of the E. I. Company's Agency in Canton has raised, in the two Free trade seasons, the price of Silk and Teas at least 20 per Cent? I think that, particularly for last season, I am more under than over the mark.

And this, Mr. Editor, is what the British Government considers 'of advantage to the trade,' and what I have heard wisacres agreeing with them in thinking so. I doubt if you will manage to get a petition up here, on this or any other subject of general importance; but I wish success to your proposal, not the less. No man can, I think, coolly regard what has been the result of all this meddling with the China trade, without agreeing in the expediency of a supplantation that our too kind Government would be so obliging as to leave us altogether alone—to keep their own paws off,—in which case we would be glad to take the risk of whatever else might chance. "G-d preserve me," as the Spaniard says, "from my friends, I will take care of my enemies myself."

Thunderstorm at Macao. "We have experienced here during Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, a most awful storm of thunder and lightning, which was nearly without intermission, and accompanied by torrents of rain. At this moment (Monday 30th May, 2½ P. M.) the thunder is still rolling at a distance.

About 10 A. M. yesterday the electric fluid struck a house in one of the back streets, which was not quite finished, tore away part of the roof, and left marks upon the walls, doors and windows, in almost every room, from the upper rooms to the godowns; killing in it's progress, a Chinese workman who was at work in one of the rooms upon the first floor. I went to examine the body, about 3 o'clock; it exhibited no wound, nor any mark of violence, other than a discoloration of the skin of the throat. The Chinese report that two other natives were killed by the same explosion; one in a shop in the Chinese market, and another, whilst fishing in a pool in the "Campo" for frogs.

At 2 A. M. to day, a Chinese boat at anchor, just outside the Franciscan point, was also struck by lightning, her masts shivered, and three men killed. The moon is full to night about 10 o'clock, when I hope the weather will clear up, but at present it looks very lowering, and feels very oppressive, although the Thermometer has not been above 79° during any part of the time the storm has lasted."

This thunderstorm has extended as far as Cuming-moon, where early on Monday morning, the Hercules was struck

gain of about 2½ per Cent clear, besides the saving of Freight, insurance, and, on an average, 3 months interest; in all, at a round estimate, not short of 10 per Cent, in the operation Canton on Calcutta. The dollars so obtained, giving an exchange of 4s. 8d in London, instead of 2s. for the sicca Rupee, at which they sell in London.

by lightning, had both main and foremast shivered, and the mizen-topmast carried away by the fall of the mizen-topmast. We are happy to state that no lives were lost. The *Latin* also has been struck without sustaining much injury.

From the Javache Courant 15th March.—It has been said that the stimulus given to the cultivation of produce for the European markets, since the year 1831, has by so much lessened the culture of rice, and that this grain has in consequence become more scarce, and dear, to the detriment of the natives of Java.

Whoever is acquainted with this Island, must know that wherever ground has been appropriated to cultivation of other produce, the same extent or more has been or will be made available to the ricegrower.

The following accounts of the last two years, will shew this. They are taken from official reports, which are forwarded every year to the authorities, with the view of promoting and improving the ricecultivation.

Batam.—In this "residence," besides some minor works, the clearance of a mass of rocks has been undertaken, with the view of draining a wide extended Lagoon, known under the name of "Danou." The drain has been already partly effected. About 140 acres have been reclaimed, and the whole of the redeemable land is estimated at about 800 acres.

Batavia and Buitenzorg.—By improving a drain from the river Chidant, running through Kelong Badak and Chihor, it is expected to gain land between the rivers Chihwong and Angkee, of about 30 miles in length, for the next Paddy Crop. A commission consisting of Government officers and landholders, is actively employed in accomplishing this work, the expenses of which are advanced by the Government.

It is proposed by private speculators to cut a canal through the land between the rivers Angkee and Chidant, by which the produce of Buitenzorg may be taken to Lenkong, and thence on the Chidant to Batavia.

After more details similar to the above the *Javache Courant* continues. "These different works, have therefore given about 6000 acres to the cultivation of rice, and it is expected in a short time to make 17,000 acres more, available for the same purpose, without taking into account the very considerable lands, which in the districts of Buitenzorg and Batavia, will be cleared by works already begun or to be begun shortly.

From a document now before us, we find that in the year 1833, 240,000 acres of land were under wet rice, and 30,000 acres under dry rice cultivation in the residences of *Bantan, Preanger regencies, Cheribon, Tagal, Pekalongan, Samarang, Kedoe, Banjoemas, Bagien, Japara, Rembang, Kediri, Sourabaya, Pasuruan and Betapke*, and this not reckoning the lands sold to private persons. Adding to those the residences of *Batavia, Buitenzorg, Madion, Sorakania and Cioekjekaria* estimated at about one fourth of the above, the whole extent of land under rice cultivation will be found to be about 300,000 acres of wet, and 62,000 acres of dry riceland.

To the last of December last year the contracts entered into by the Government for the growth of Sugar were for 5000 acres wet, and 1000 acres high land; and the land for the cultivation of Indigo occupied at the same period 3500 acres of wet and 2500 acres dry land.

It follows therefore, that taking as basis the returns for the year 1833 of wet rice lands, only one thirty second part has been deducted for the cultivation of Sugar and Indigo; that for the 3500 acres on which these are grown, 6000 have already been returned for the wet rice; that the land which will still be cleared, and amounting to about 17,000 acres, is of double the extent now allotted to Sugar and Indigo; and that other already in contemplation, but of which we do not possess the measurements, it is supposed will yield another 12,500 acres.

Whoever therefore has been afraid, that we shall be in want of rice, may allay his fears, since it is clear from the above, that, at all events, the increase of the Sugar and Indigo cultivation, can have no sensible influence of the production of that grain."

"We have received the following account of a mournful occurrence which took place at *Leback* in the direct of *Ban-tam*:—Three brothers, inhabitants of that place, proceeded to a forest close by with three other Javanese in search of young bamboos and fruit. While thus occupied, the youngest brother was attacked by a tiger and torn to pieces in a moment. The monster, frightened by the shouting of the other natives, left his prey, and ran off, while the others prepared to carry home their dead brothers; but they had scarcely left the place, before the tiger, having again approached, attacked one of the other brother and killed him also. The remaining brother now fled, and on the following day the mangled remains of the two unfortunate individuals were found, the one half devoured and the other apparently killed by a wounded in the neck."

(Singapore Free Press 15th May.)

We give in another part of our paper an extract from the Singapore Free Press, giving an account of another vessel from Bombay, on her return to that port from China, the *Assa*, having been in danger from Pirates in the Straits. H. M. S. *Wolf* having sailed, the Straits are again totally unprotected.

The *Jardine Steamer* had gone on a pleasure trip to Malacca, but her newly repaired lever breaking, her passengers were glad to return in boats sent to their assistance from Singapore, without having seen Malacca.

The following miscellaneous extracts we make from a File of the *Albion* to the 23d January:—

The Government of Fort Charles, Jamaica, held by Lord Bloomfield, has been ordered to be discontinued after the life tenure of that nobleman, and no successor will be appointed to the office of Governor and Vice-Admiral of Gibraltar, held by the late Earl of Chatham.

The Cholera at Genoa continued to decrease: Total cases to Oct. 4164; deaths 2068.

The war in Texas assumes an important character, and the Tejanos have obtained some considerable advantages over the Mexicans.

Suett's Landlady.—Suett had at one time a landlady who exhibited an inordinate love for the vulgar fluid replete Gin, a beverage which Suett himself by no means held in abhorrence. She would order her servants to get the supplies in the following fashion:—"Betty, go and get a quarter loaf, and half a quarter of gin." Off started Betty—she was speedily recalled. "Betty, make it half a quarter loaf and a quarter of gin;" but Betty had not got fairly across of the threshold of the mansion, ere the voice was again heard:—"Betty, on second thoughts, you may as well make it all gin."

Female Sages.—"Dear me, ma'am," said a Lady the other day to her friend "did you hear that Mr.—has committed suicide." "I heard that he had committed something or other, and that it was unco serious; but you mem, who kens every thing, what'll be done to him, think you?" "Done to him! if he does not flee the country, he'll be banished, as sure as he is living."

(*Laird of Logan.*)

PIRACY.

(Singapore Free Press 12th May.)

In laying the accompanying extract of a letter before our readers, we must again ask for what purpose have his majesty's vessels of war been sent to his country? It is quite clear they are but of little service. Sometime ago piracy in the Straits was seldom heard of, and when it was, it was only attempted on that small description of boat or vessel which is to be seen trading from one island to the other. Repeated successes on a small scale have made those lawless rascals bold, and they now do not hesitate at attacking vessels of the largest class. It is time decisive measures were taken. His majesty's vessels ought to be sent about their business, and a considerable increase to the Indian Navy be made. The Indian Government has a direct interest in suppressing piracy in the India Seas, and would take at once the most effectual means to crush it were the means within their power. A British admiral has no such interest, and when

his aid is needed, he is not hard to afford it. We are aware H. Majesty's vessels cannot be disposed with at the mere pleasure of the Indian Government, and more the pity 'tis so. But it is unjust towards India that while she is made to pay for this auxiliary force, she is not allowed to derive that benefit and security from it which the amount expended would, if under her own guidance and control, secure to her. We say this is unjust, and a sacrificing of her interests to state policy. India therefore owes it to herself to remonstrate against this misuse and misapplication of her means, and disregard to her interests. We have no hesitation in saying that had the controul of those matters been left to the India Governments, and they allowed to have an increased navy of their own (which the money they pay to His Majesty's vessels would well allow to have) not even the name of pirate would now be heard of in those channels of trade.

A further proof of the total uselessness of his majesty's vessels for the purposes for which they are required in this country, is to be found in the measures now proposed to be taken by the Singapore Government for the suppression of piracy. Trade is in such a state of insecurity in Singapore, owing to the daily increasing numbers and boldness of those pirates, that a tax is to be levied for the purpose of providing the Government with the means of protecting it. If this is the case in Singapore, Bombay, Madras, and other commercial stations will soon require to do the same, and thus they will have to pay a double tax for the performance of a duty which, had the Indian Government the controul as they ought to have, would be well and effectually done in payment of a single tax.

Ab. a month ago we noticed the attack made on the *Lady Grant* of Bombay while on her passage to China with a valuable cargo of opium. The instance we now record took place about the same spot as that of the *Lady Grant*. The vessel (*Assa*) also belongs to Bombay, and had on board a very valuable freight consisting of Dollars and Sycee. There is little doubt that a complete colony or community of these buccanniers is to be found on some of those islands. Until active measures are taken to hunt those lawless characters down, we would strongly advise all commanders of vessels from this port, and all owners and underwriters to see that the vessels are all properly manned and armed; and perhaps they may take a hint from the muster roll of fighting men which the *Lady Grant* exhibited; her crew, with the exception of six European sailors, consisted of lascars, and those six Europeans with the officers and Commander were all who showed fight, the others having taken themselves to more secure quarters. Indeed, in all cases, we think some four or five European sailors on board a country ship would be an acquisition of importance, whether to point a gun against a pirate, or defeat the machinations of enemies of a more indolent description,—we mean those men who would not hesitate to use the assassin's knife.

The following is the extract:

"We narrowly escaped being boarded by a Malay Prahm off Pulo Jara; luckily we saw him during the day, and prepared the whole of our arms. It was a large Prahm with a low boat nearly her own length towing an arm, and she followed us the whole of the day, either making or shortening sail to keep in company with us. It was with the boat she had astern she made the attempt, and it was close to us before seen. We fired one of our cannonades at the boat double shot; when she immediately pulled away in an opposite direction. The object in having a boat of the above description is to fill her with men, and board vessels during the night. It is very likely, had we not seen the Prahm in the day, which kept us on the alert when night came on, the boat would have been alongside before we could see it, as the night was dark."

Under present circumstances, and until some better security is offered, we would recommend all shipments of valuable cargo such as opium, to be made on the largest class vessels, as no attempt has yet been made by those pirates, nor is it likely they will as yet make an attempt on vessels which they may suppose are well prepared to receive them. The vessels already attacked were brigs.—(*Bombay Gazette, April 2.*) *Englishman, April 12.*

By the *Philly* the 1st from Batavia, news from Europe to the 5th February have been received, by the arrival at Batavia on the 2d May of the *Admiral de Ruyter* from Amsterdam 5th February.

The King of the French on the 29th of December opened the Session of the Chamber of Deputies, and in his speech regrets that the difference between France and the U. States had not yet been settled, but that the King of England had offered him a mediation between the two Governments, which the King of France had accepted, with a view towards an amicable arrangement.

It was generally expected in France, that England's mediation to prevent hostilities would be successful.

Paris 25th December. Marshall Clausel has completely routed the troops of Emir Abdel Khader, and burnt the African town of Mascara. 29th December. Don Carlos has ordered 80 Prisoners of the foreign legions to be shot. These unfortunate men were mostly Poles, Italians and Germans. We are sorry to say that he is still able to make head against the Queen. We have not heard any English news of a later date than we had before.

A great proportion of the crew of the U. S. Sloop *Peacock* are in a very sickly condition, and about seventy of the men have been landed at Macao for their recovery.

Theft on board ships at Whampoa have recently been very frequent, we therefore recommend to the Officers to keep a sharp look out, and particularly during night not to leave any thing portable on the ship's deck. The Chinese are very expert thieves.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

April, 15th 1836.

NOTICE.—To be sold in Macao at auction by STANFORD and MARKS on Monday the 4th of June. THE TEAK BUILT SHIP *ISABELLA*, under British colors. Burthen 203 Tons as per register, with masts, sails, guns, spars etc. etc. as per list. For particulars apply to Frederick Stanford, Canton, or Robert Edwards, Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "EMILY JANE," Captain RANDLE, will be despatched as above on the 1st June next. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the *Atlas Insurance Office* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

BELL & Co.

Canton. 9th May 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, the Honorable Company Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

J. H. THORNHILL.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 2nd May, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, having this day been admitted a Partner in our Establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of JOSEPH and WILLIAM CRAIG & Co.

Canton, 1st, March, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

FOR BATAVIA AND AMSTERDAM.

THE *Zaanstroom*, Klein Commander, will leave for the above ports with all despatch, receiving cargo at Whampoa apply to.

S. VAN BASSEL TOE LAAR & Co.

Canton, 28th May, 1836.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEINS & Co.

Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.
Canton 10th September, 1835.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

AN assortment of excellent Tinto, and white, Lisbon wine and superior Port wine, in Casks and bottles. Apply to Mr. LOUREIRO, at the Gamboa.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship *Fours*, Capt. J. H. Landers, with all despatch, for freight apply to

D. & M. RUSSELL.

Canton 20th May, 1836.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum --- \$ 12 --- payable in advance.
For 6 Months --- " 7 --- ditto. ditto.
For 3 ditto. --- " 3 --- ditto. ditto.

Non Subscribers for Single Copy 50 Cents.

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Vessels for Freight &c. --- \$ 3.

Advertisements of not more than --- 1.

Seven lines—for each appearance.

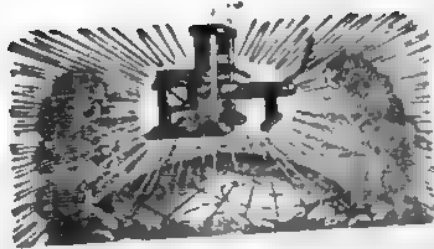
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 2 British Hong.

CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 11TH. 1836.

No. 40.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—3d, *Corington*, Holbrook from Manila. 7th, *Mermaid*, Shavers from Calcutta and Singapore. *Donna Carmelita* from Calcutta. *Good Success*, Durant from Bombay.

PASSENGER—*P. Covington* G. P. Neils Esq. **SAILED AND DESPATCHED.**—*Emily Jane*, Handle for Singapore and Calcutta, *L'Esperance*, Worthington, and *Mary, Mc. Migh* for Batavia. *Colon*, Muller for Laconia. The *Forth*, Landers to be despatched this morning.

PASSENGERS—*P. Emily Jane*, Honble William Blunt, William Leslie, R. J. Gilman and William Hickey Esqrs. The destination of the *Gaillardon* we have been informed by her agents is not Sydney and South-America, as stated in our last week's shipping list.

The following vessels had arrived at Singapore on their way to China; *Cecilia* from Calcutta arrived 15th sailed 17th May, and the *Isabella Robertson* is reported to have arrived on the 19th. The *Thetis* from China had arrived on the 14th May.

OBITUARY.

DIED at MACAO on the 3d inst.—After a severe illness, Lieutenant Commandant ARCHIBALD S. CAMPBELL of the United States Schooner *ENTERPRISE*.

His remains were interred in the British burial ground on the fourth. But few American Officers were present, those from the Flag Ship, now at Cum-sing-moon, arriving after the ceremonies of interment were over. The obsequies were attended by His Excellency Senhor BERNARDIN JOZE DE SOUZA SOARES E ANDRAE, the Governor of Macao, his staff and a Portuguese guard, Sir GEORGE BEAT ROBINSON, Bart., Captain Charles Elliot R. N., H. B. M. Superintendents, and most of the foreign residents of the place. The funeral service was performed in a most impressive manner by the Rev. G. H. Vachell; and the ceremonies concluded by the Portuguese Battalion firing three volleys.

To see an old, beloved Officer taken away by death from amidst his companions in arms, while in a useful and honorable career, far away from family and friends, draws strongly upon our sympathies; and is calculated to depress the spirits of those whom he has left, many of them afflicted by the very disease which has proved so fatal in this case. The mind refuses to be consoled by the thought how soothing the language in which it may be conveyed. But, in this instance our distress has been much relieved by the active and unremitted kindness and attention extended to us by the foreign residents in Macao. We feel particularly gratified by the assistance of His Excellency the Governor at the funeral, and obliged to him for the Military honors paid to a respected Officer. To Sir George Robinson we are indebted for his active personal attention on this melancholy occasion, as well

as on many others since our arrival, all bespeaking the benevolence and philanthropy for which he is justly distinguished. We are also under obligations to many other individuals; but there is no one who has more of our gratitude than T. R. Collinge Esq. Surgeon, who is ever ready with his services, the value of which are so well known in this community that we forbear any remarks, and only offer our heart-felt thanks. Acknowledgements for important and disinterested services are but a poor requital, yet they are all we may offer; and these are made now, only to show, we feel and comprehend the weight and extent of our obligations.

W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, M. D.

Surgeon U. S. Ship *Peacock*, and of the Fleet.
in behalf of the Officers of the *Peacock* and *Enterprise*.
Macao, June, 4th 1836.

FREE TRADE WITH CHINA.

Two shipping seasons have now passed under the Free-trade since the Company's Tea Monopoly has been abolished, and none of the evil consequences, predicted by those who had enjoyed the sweets of the monopoly, have yet become apparent. On the contrary, not a single accident has happened which for a moment only might have threatened to disturb the harmony with the Chinese authorities. Always excepting the short stoppage of trade after Lord Napier's arrival—every thing relating to the Chinese, has gone on prosperously, and we may even say, that our intercourse with them has become more extended, and is certainly fully as cordial if not more so, than it has been during any previous time, and we may affirm that, had it not been for the *Battle of the Bogue*, which raised the suspicions of the Chinese, our intercourse with them would be still less restricted. Nothing relative to China seems yet to have been determined on by the Government at home, nor have we much reason for complaint at this delay since the interference of a public British officer, has

hitherto not been required. So little indeed is China or the China trade thought of by our rulers in England, that it is said, the *Superintendents at Macao* have never yet, since their assumption of office, received any official despatches from England. We hear that it is probable that a Gentleman *not connected* with trade will be appointed at Canton as a Consul, and this would be quite sufficient, as long as our intercourse with the Chinese remains upon the same official footing as at present. Whatever step however be taken, so long as any persons sent out by the Government have no authority to interfere with the trade, or embroil us in quarrels with the Canton Authorities, it is a matter of little consequence, what may be decided on, and the Free-traders have proved that they are quite able to take care of, and manage, their own affairs, and have no need of tutelage in shape of Superintendents or Commissioners, or under whatever name officials may be sent out to assume a Control over the Brito Chinese trade.

As far as friendly and uninterrupted intercourse with the Chinese is concerned, we have shewn that the Free-trade System has worked well, but it were to be wished that it were relieved from the shackles which now oppress it; partly, in the shape of immense duties in England; partly, as Company's undisposed stock of Teas; and partly, in the shape of the East India Company's Finance Committee here. In a former paper we have already observed that on low Teas, and on such of which the bulk of Teas shipped to England consists, the duty now levied, amounts to 300 but generally to 200 per Cent on prime cost, and that on very few of the finest qualities of Tea only the duty is 100 per Cent or less. It is true that the consumption, owing to the much cheaper prices at which the Importer now sells, though the duty be about the same per pound, has already increased a little, but there can be no doubt that it would soon amount to double its present quantity, were the duties the same per Centage, say about 100 per Cent on the saleprice, as they were during the time of the monopoly. The present high duties alone would have lessened the profit the Free-trader expected to make, as the importation exceeded considerably the consumption, but the great cause of fall of prices and abstinence from speculation in England, is the still undisposed of stock of the

East India Company, which at the end of last year amounted to upwards of 25 Millions of pounds, and which might, according to the E. I. Director's fancy or whim, be either partly or at once thrown upon the market, thereby depressing prices at their will, and disheartening capitalists from laying out their funds in Teaspeculations. The importer can therefore only sell for immediate consumption, on account of the unsettled state of the market from the above cause, and he being unwilling or unable to prolong his risk under such circumstances, presses the sale of his Teas, and must submit to heavy losses.

The shipping engaged in the Tea-trade under the monopoly averaged about 28,000 tons per annum, and employed about 24 or 26 ships. During the first year of the Free-trade ending on the 31st of March 67 Ships loaded at Whampoa, registering 34,932 Tons, and during the second no less than 93 Ships of 41,394 Tons Register, thus shewing an increase of shipping upon the Monopoly trade of 10,188 Tons average during the first two years. In these none of the Ships carrying British Manufactures or Eastern produce to China, and discharging at Macao and Lintin, without coming to Whampoa, are included, and these likewise have been much more numerous, during the last two years than before, nor are the Country Ships with Cotton from Bombay, Calcutta and Madras counted.

The Exports of Teas to England since the trade was thrown open (23rd April 1834) up to the present moment, have amounted to lbs 96,797,320, & those in the last season only up to the present time to lbs 45,131,196 or lbs 1,916,665 less than in the season before last, nor is it probable that before the new crop comes in, any more will go to England, since few Teas are now in the market, and no ship laid on. The average price of the last season's teas, taking the Canton Commercial Prices Current as guide, we find to be a fraction more than 24 Teels per Picul producing 823,616 Taels, or Spanish Dollars 11,480, 636, or at the Exchange of 4s 10d. Lstg 2,774,487.—This proves with how much more vigour the Free-traders have entered into the trade, than was shewn under the Company, when the Capital employed in purchases of Tea in the year 1827 a 28 did not exceed Lstg 1,981,419,—or near One Million less than what is now engaged in the trade. The

purchase amount in the last season of Tea for the British market, was nearly as much as the proceeds of the annual sales of the Company's teas, including their enormous profits as we find them to have amounted in 1830 to Lstg 3,024,138 only.

Surely the British Government, seeing what an immense capital is employed by it's subjects in carrying on a trade from which the Treasury derives so great a revenue, the duties on tea amounting to nearly one in every fourteen Pounds of the whole revenue of Great Britain, ought to do something towards removing the difficulties which now prevent this trade from becoming as flourishing as it might be and lower the rate of duties, by which the revenue would probably, not only not be prejudiced, but even benefitted as an increase of consumption must necessarily be the consequence.

The third of the shackles now oppressing the Tea-trade, as before stated, are the operations of the E. I. Company's Finance Committee. Whilst the others tend towards depressing prices at home, the tendency of this is to raise them here, so that the unfortunate speculator finds himself between two fires, being obliged to buy dear and to sell cheap. We will not take upon ourselves to say whether the Company's Exchange speculations are legal under the last Charter granted to them, or not, though we are inclined to think that they are downright commercial transactions, and as such objectionable, but shall only content ourselves with pointing out, or at least repeat to point out, our correspondent T's and our own observations on the subject in a former paper. In defence of these operations it has frequently been stated, that the Company's advances on tea, give facilities to the Tea speculator, by furnishing him with Capital, which he would not otherwise obtain; but this is fallacious reasoning, since many of the houses here are able to procure any sums necessary, and would do so, but are now deterred by the competition of the Company, from bringing additional funds into the market, as they would thereby reduce the exchange, and render their speculation unprofitable. In this respect therefore the Finance Committee does not even benefit the Canton trade, as it prevents Capitalists engaged in it to enter on a branch of commercial speculation, in which they would encounter the too powerful competition of the

Company, and thus they are partly deprived of the use of their resources. But where the noxious influence of the Finance Committee is chiefly felt, is in the tendency of their operations towards raising the prices of tea, keeping them up in disproportion to the prices of sale in England. It is the facility with which every one can avail himself of an unbounded supply of money for a speculation, which he could not enter on with his own means, that make many venture on it, and thus a feverish demand is created by which prices are raised; but the worst consequence perhaps is, that the Chinese whose interest it of course is, to keep up the prices, should the demand slacken, and lower prices be offered, will take the Company's advances, and become speculators in the English market, taking away from here Teas at nominally higher prices than could have been obtained by a bonafide sale, with a view keeping prices up here.

We understand that some of the Hong Merchants have, during the last season, shipped very largely on their own account, and this accounts for it, that prices towards the end of the season, in spite of the unfavorable reports on the markets in England, have not declined here. The result in England of these Chinese speculations will be equally disadvantageous to the British Free trader. The natural consequence will be that the Teas, in order to repay the Company's advances must be forced upon the market there and sold, *coûte qui coûte*, doing thus double injury by raising prices in China, and depressing them in England.

We have to apologize to our readers for this long article, and for having made use of arguments and observations which have been brought forward before on the same question, but the importance of the subject is such, that our intention to be useful to this community, must excuse the manner in which we have executed our task.

We have heard with pleasure that several Gentlemen have called on Howqua to insist on the removal of the so frequently complained of mound of filth in front of the Factorie, and that Coolies have already been set to work to clear it away. The clearing away is however but a momentary relief, unless Police be stationed to prevent the carrying of dirt to the river's side.

In the absence of other news of importance, we have in this week's paper extracted largely from the New-York Journal of Commerce from the 19th to 25th January, from which our readers will find that the Indians are waging a cruel war

in Florida, and that the Tejanos are full of hope to obtain their independence. The feelings of the moderate party in America are well expressed in the speech of Mr. Cohoun in the House of Representatives.

We learn from the same papers that the Mexican Government had contracted for a loan of \$300,000 for the purpose of quelling the Rebellion in Tejas. A Bill had been introduced and was under discussion in the legislature of Pennsylvania, for renewing the Charter of the United States Bank, expiring on the 3d March 1836, and extending it to the same date 1866.

At an affray which lately took place at Macao, between some Chinese and several Caffre customhouse slaves, one of the latter was killed, and two of the ringleaders of the Chinese were taken prisoners by the Macao Police. We hope that this affray may not lead to serious difficulties between the Macao and Chinese authorities.

An order has been given by the Hong-Merchants that no Chinese coolies are in future to be allowed to work the pleasure boats of Foreigners. Such orders have frequently before been issued, and fall into disuse generally some time after, but whilst they are acted on, they subject the lovers of boat-sailing to considerable privation. We understand that several Gentlemen have remonstrated with Howqua on this subject, and hope they may be able to do away with this very unpleasant restriction.

The Hoppo has given permission to four Chinamen who have been resident here for some time, for the establishment of a new Hong under the name of Wan-Chiong. Neither of the partner are supposed to possess much property.

The *Mermaid*, Capt. Stavers from Calcutta and Singapore, from the latter place 19th May, has brought us a Singapore Chronicle of 14th Ult. from which we learn, that the Bengal Government had sent the Steamer *Banias*, McNeal, to the Straits. She was to be ready for sailing on the 12th April, but had not yet appeared in the Straits.

The Barque *Minerva* a free-trader bound from Singapore to Calcutta, had returned to Singapore, being apprehensive of a Tope, laying at anchor off barren Island, being a Pirate. The Barque left Singapore again under convoy of the Gun-boat.

The King of Quedah who left Malacca some time ago, on pretence of going to Delhi, has it appears made his escape, and it is supposed, that he with the assistance of other Malay Rajahs, will attempt to recover his hereditary Kingdom from the Siamese.

The inhabitants of Pinang had been thrown into the greatest consternation from an apprehension that the Rajah mudah of Perak intended an attack upon the Island, and it was supposed that a numerous flotilla, collected for that purpose to the southward of the Island, was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to commence the attack. The Sheriff had considered it convenient to call a meeting of all the Inhabitants, to consider of the best means of defence for the protection of their lives and property.

After all this, it turned out that the fleet was nothing more than 30 prahus laden with Tin from Perak for Penang, and that the Rajah mudah had come on a visit to the Governor of the Straits, to consult him about some dispute with some members of his family.

It is gratifying to observe, that, as an exception, no new case of Piracy is mentioned in this paper.

From the Jacksonville Courier, Jan. 7.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

A great battle was fought on the 31st ult., in which many on both sides were slain and wounded. The battle ground was on the Withlacoochee river, about 25 miles from Camp Lang Syne, and within a few miles of the Indian Warrior Powell's town, where it is supposed the Indian women and children are assembled.

The engagement lasted one hour and five minutes.

At the first onset the Indians on one flank leaped from their hiding places, and in front of the thicket formed boldly into line with Powell at their head. At this moment, the fire of the whites did execution; the Indians broke, taking to their covert again. It is thought Powell is wounded in the hand.

Return of the killed and wounded:

Regular troops—2 artificers and 2 privates killed, 1 Captain, 1 1st lieutenant, 1 2d lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 43 privates wounded—4 killed, fifty-two wounded.

Militia, 4th Regiment—Wounded Colonel Warren, Major Cooper severely. Lieut. John Yeomans, Privates James Tyson and John Higgingbottom, slightly.

Leon troops, two privates wounded slightly.

Militia, total 7 wounded.

Aggregate, 4 killed, 59 wounded—out of 227 men in battle.

Many were shot through their clothes, and some horses killed and wounded—Col. Warren's wounded. Gen. Clinch, one ball through his cap and one through his jacket sleeve. The firing was heavy, and the bushes literally cut up around us—how it is that more were not shot, I cannot tell.

W. J. MILES, Lt. Col.

The Indian Agent, Wiley Thompson, Lieut. Constantine Smith, Erastus Rogers, and two others murdered by the Indians.—On Monday the 28th ult. a party of ten men living at the house of Erastus Rogers, settler at Camp King, were fired upon while sitting at table, by a party of Indians. The house was not above 250 yards from the Block-house. Rogers was sitting at the head of his table, when the first intimation given of the foe was a volley of, it is thought, at least 100 shots, poured in upon them through the door.

The Indians rushed upon the house. Those in, not killed, sprang out of it, at the windows on each side. Five fleeing from Camp King, escaped. The others, fleeing for a habmock close by, were shot down.

A negro woman, the cook, ran behind the counter, (this house was used by Rogers as a store) and hiding behind a barrel, was unobserved by the Indians. They rushed into the house, Powell at their head, threw down the table, and looking around for a moment, left the house.

The five of this party slain, were Gen. Thompson the Indian Agent, Lieut. Constantine Smith, Erastus Rogers the settler, Suggs and Hitaler. Through Gen. Thompson were shot fifteen bullets, and sixteen through Rogers. The Indians scalped all, taking off the scalp clear around the

head as far as the hair extended, and then beating in their skulls. The heads of Rogers and Suggs, were shockingly mangled. All this was done in open daylight, within 200 yards of Camp King; and in view of 30 U. S. Troops, there at that time. Why did they not rush out to them, or rather, why did they not ply the two six pounders in the Block house upon these bold savages, committing before their face and eyes, within 250 yards, such deeds of barbarity.

It is said Gen. Call intends to raise fifteen hundred men by drafts from the militia, and return to the aid of Gen. Clinch.—The East Florida people will have enough to do, and we fear more than they can do on the home stations, to prevent the Indians from extending their ravages farther north. Gen. Clinch must of necessity wait for reinforcements—his forces are hardly sufficient to protect his posts. The whole of East Florida is in danger.

From the New Orleans Bee.
GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TEJAS.

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft, is surely won."

St. Antonio, the fortress of the Despot Santa Anna, in Tejas, has fallen!!

The valor and perseverance of the colonial troops were irresistible. This ever to be remembered event, took place on Thursday, Dec. 10th. On the Saturday previous (the 5th) 300 of the Colonial troops entered the town of San Antonio, under the command of Col. Benj. R. Milan. They could not at first get possession of the public square owing to the walls, and ditches across the mouths of the streets, each of which was likewise defended by two pieces of artillery, and in consequence of this, they occupied some buildings and tops of houses adjacent. Here they remained battling unceasingly night and day, until Wednesday the 9th, when they forced their way into the square, and drove the enemy across the mouth of the streets, each of which was likewise defended by two pieces of artillery, & in consequence of this, they occupied some buildings and tops of houses adjacent. Here they remained battling unceasingly night and day, until Wednesday the 9th, when they forced their way into the square, and drove the enemy across the river into their fort called the "Alamo."

In these relative situations the battle continued until the 10th, (Thursday) when the enemy capitulated.

By the capitulation, upwards of 1000 yielded to less than 300. The town itself was surrendered with 24 pieces of brass artillery, 1000 rounds of powder, ball, grape and canister, with the public stores of every description.

This glorious conquest was achieved, with the loss on the part of the conquerors of only 3 killed, and 30 wounded, while the loss of the enemy in killed, is variously estimated at from 60 to 150.

But the joy of triumph was sadly diminished by the circumstance that the brave Milan, the dauntless leader of the storm, was among the slain. He fell by a ball through his head while fearlessly animating his men to victory. Long!

will Tejas and the friends of liberty remember and lament his fate. Among the gallant band who stormed the town were more than 100 volunteers from the United States. The New Orleans Grays and Blues constituted a great majority of these, and the remainder were from different parts of the State of Mississippi. The whole of them were among the first and foremost where the battle raged hottest, and displayed throughout the undaunted bravery of disciplined regulars.

Tejas will reward with something more than gratitude and empty compliments that generous ardour in the cause of liberty, which so promptly drew them to her aid, and that invaluable assistance which they rendered her "in the hour that tried men's souls."

Let us for a moment reflect upon the unprepared situation of the colonists when forced into this war—and upon what they have so suddenly, and so astonishingly accomplished. When the dictator Santa Anna destroyed the constitution and invaded Tejas with a mercenary army for the purpose of bringing the inhabitants under the yoke of centralism—they were without experienced officers, without disciplined soldiers, without arms, ammunition, money, organized government or anything else that was necessary in such a crisis—except dauntless hearts.

Thus entirely undisciplined, hastily assembled and inefficiently equipped, they have in the short space of two months reduced by storm the only three garrisons of the army in Tejas—they have driven every hostile soldier out of Tejas, with a loss of only five in killed, and with a loss in killed on the part of the enemy of between 2 & 3 hundred—moreover they have taken 300 horses, 30 pieces of brass artillery, with small arms, ammunition, provisions and other public stores, amounting to more than 50,000 dollars. Does not this say to the enemies of liberty, in language louder, and more impressive than the thunders of heaven,

"Tyrants beware, man will not be a slave."

A convention of the representatives of the people of Tejas have solemnly declared that the social compact between them and Mexico is dissolved, and that Tejas has a right to form herself into an independent government. A provisional government is now established, and on the 1st of March next a new convention will meet to organize more fully and efficiently. There are between 1000 and 1500 volunteers from the U. S. in Tejas, and they are hourly increasing. The Commander in Chief has called for 5000.

They are admitted to all the privileges of citizenship—obtain their head rights of land, besides their rations and compensations in money. In a short time the war will be carried beyond the Del Norte, into the enemy's country, and they will be made to support it, inasmuch as their injustice & oppression have alone rendered it necessary, and the tyrant Santa Anna will feel and know from blood bought experience, that although his counsellors may submit to absolute slavery under the mask and name of centralism—as for the colonists, they have adopted the motto of their ancestors, and with one united voice, exclaim with their Henry of immortal memory, "give us liberty or give us death."

ABSTRACT OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF CHINA as administered by the great T'ing Dynasty now on the Throne of that Empire. (Continued from No 36)

In the 8th year of T'ien-tung, when he led forth the Manchus to attack the Tribes on the River Amour, he directed them to treat their prisoners with kindness; to soothe them with good words; and to supply them with provisions; to inspire confidence and induce many to surrender. Moreover he directed these people speak the same language as ourselves, when they come over, they will be of use to us. After you have fought them a little, tell them said the wily Monarch "you were once the same people as ourselves. You have lost the knowledge of this, which makes you estrange yourselves from us. Our Emperor has long wished to send a Person to explain it to you; but he has not had time. Our coming at this time is *wholly for your sakes*."

He exhorted his own people to arm themselves with fortitude as they would have a long march; but they must not be afraid of toil. Strive to carry my wishes into effect, said he, for it is a true saying, if the young and strong don't exert themselves, the aged who sit in great places, are distressed & fail. If you don't on this occasion exert yourselves to plant the tree; your regret another day will sit be useless.

When the same Chieftain set out to conquer China, he said to his Generals, "I have repeatedly endeavoured to negotiate peace with China, but neither the Monarch nor the Ministers of the nation would listen. I therefore command you to lead forth our troops to conquer her. Don't, because of our military superiority, relax your caution, for it is an old saying, 'He who proudly despises his enemy will be defeated,' whilst the serious, attentive, and cautious will succeed." If they send terms of peace to you, declare, "we depend on the will of our Sovereign, we can say nothing. If you have any thing to say, say it to our Sovereign. We must have his command as before the Troops retire."

After Shung-che, "The complaisant Ruler," who sat down on the Throne of the Ming Family, the Manifestoes are directed against Chinese rebels. Still the language is clear. Our object," says the Emperor, is to exterminate the rebels, and tranquillize the people. Don't avail yourselves of physical force to plunder the people; don't pull down people's dwellings; don't destroy their utensils, don't defile their wives and daughters, don't distress any human being; don't injure the canals, &c. Carry into effect my wishes which are to subjugate the rebels. If any oppose these orders punish them severely."

In his 18th year he published an Edict which shewed how little his apocryphal commands were attended to. He said, the Kings and Generals who led his armies, pretended they were discussing the enemy, when they were in fact burning the people's houses carrying off by force their sons and daughters, plundering their property, and allowing the soldiery to do what they pleased.

Kang he, in his 99th year thus boasts "Ever since the departed ages of our Dynasty used troops, in every field of battle they were sure to conquer, every city they attacked

was sure to fall. Wherever they turned no enemy could withstand. All this resulted from rewards and punishments being justly and openly distributed; from martial law being strict; from the soldiers being well trained, and from the weapons employed being strong and sharp. These circumstances inspired the men with devotion to their country, and forced them on with fearless hearts."

In his 48th year Kang-he gave special orders to his army in western Tartary concerning the proper place in which to encamp. In the place in which the army then war, he says, water could not be obtained before digging one thousand cubits, which made it altogether unfit for an encampment. In the reign of Yung-ching the following is a specimen of their Martial law. The drum and the gong are signals for advancing and stopping. He who hears the drum and does not advance; or hears the gong and does not stop, shall be decapitated. When an enemy advances, he who shrinks, or whispers to his comrade, shall be decapitated. The signal superintendent who does not beat the drum or sound the gong, or stop at the instant he is commanded, shall be punished with 40 stripes. When in the act of engaging, he who disobeys orders, shall be beheaded. An Aid de Camp who adds to, or diminishes from the orders of the General shall be decapitated. He who reveals secret orders shall be decapitated. He who kills a good subject, and claims the merit of killing an enemy, shall be decapitated. He who by false pretences endeavours to rob another man of his military merit shall be decapitated. Those who, on a march, shall oppress the people; force sales, rob, burn, or violate women shall all be decapitated. He who makes a pretence of dreams, visions, ghosts, &c. so as to influence the multitude shall be decapitated, &c. &c.

At the storming of the city of Yung-ping, there were 24 men who rushed through fire, and mounted the walls. The feat so much pleased the then Monarch, that he ordered they should never be allowed again to risk their lives in such a forlorn hope: and that the same privilege should be extended to all those who might, afterwards, distinguish themselves once, in such a desperate and successful way.

In a subsequent Imperial order, when some soldiers were to be executed for robbing the people; the Emperor perfectly approving of the sentence, mentions by the way, the power granted to officers to put to immediate death those who shew fear and backwardness, at the moment of engaging. He says, strict adherence to the severities of martial law, is the only way to make brave men of cowards.

The Emperors have not been ignorant of the false reports sent to them by their generals, of having destroyed the enemy "—a great many—many thousands—upwards of ten thousands—thousands innumerable. &c. &c. and have reprimanded them for it.

We cannot notice the details of martial law which follow in several volumes, but pass on to observe that the Military Board, no called, takes cognisance of the Naval affairs also; so that "Military Board" is rather a misnomer. Perhaps War Department would be more appropriate.

Shung-che did not allow fishermen or others to have more than one mast. Kang-he allowed merchant vessels to go to sea. The name and surname of every man in Maaso and Fo-kien foreign ships, both when they entered and when they left the Port was to be taken; Chinese must not be smuggled out, &c.

In the 5th year of Yung-ching it is declared that the population of Fo-kien is so dense, that the abundance of commerce must be brought in to aid the defects of agriculture, and therefore the people of that Province shall be allowed to trade to the Nations of the South in the China Sea. And the same privilege shall be extended to Canton, which is a narrow territory with a numerous population. Regulations of a similar kind were made for Shantung and the other northern Provinces on the Sea coast but Government required that the same vessels and persons who left should return. Next there was a difficulty about allowing them to arm themselves. First it was denied altogether, and afterwards conceded in a degree. But the regulations and examinations were so minute as to be impracticable.

The trumpery law still enforced at Canton, that no iron utensils shall be exported excepting just a sufficient number of boilers to cook the sailors' food, is inserted in the records of the Military Board.

Natives going abroad in foreign ships is next strictly interdicted; rewards promised and punishments threatened to those military men on the Sea coast who detect or who convict at such offenders. There is a law also against native merchants who go abroad buying foreigners and bringing them into China. They are liable to the same punishment as foreigners or aliens, who enter the country without reporting themselves.

The construction of vessels also comes under the care of the war department. To prevent boats and coasters sailing too fast is an object. If we mistake not the phrase *Sheng-ping*, after the fashion of European vessels, are interdicted.

This Board puts, moreover, sulphur and saltpetre under special regulations, to prevent their clandestine import or export; they being materials in the manufacture of Gunpowder.

Not only is permission given to the Fo-kien Junks to go to Siam; but to encourage them, to bring rice from thence, honorary buttons and military titles are conferred on them, in proportion to the quantity of rice which they bring, from 1500 Measures to 10,000.

Natives who wish to go over to Formosa are required to obtain a Pass from Government.

The suppressing of Pirates, and apprehension of thieves and robbers, are affairs superintended by the Military Board. Indeed the general Police for preventing crime, for putting down gamblers, for extinguishing fires, &c. comes under its cognizance.

The Post for conveyance of Government despatches is the next subject attended to by this Board. In Chi-ke Province there are 185 Post Houses, at some of which there are upwards of 200 horses and 100 men to take care of them. There

are 10,170 Postmen allowed for Chi-ke to carry despatches to all parts of the Empire. The Board directs also the location of small military patrols, all over the Empire, consisting of ten or twenty men each, to assist the civil power in seizing robbers or banditti.

Imperial Reviews, and Imperial Hunts, are directed by the Military Board.

Regulations concerning appointments, and exercises previous to promotion, close the details of the Military Board. It is said that every officer must rise from the ranks.

CRIMINAL BOARD.

This part of the Work contains the decisions of successive Emperors on the several Topics of the Penal Code, of which Sir Geo. C. Staunton has furnished such an elegant translation and which renders this part of the laws of China less novel than those above reviewed.

In China there is no "Benefit of Clergy" extended to the priesthood, but there is exactly a similar thing for the "Benefit of Astronomers." When they commit offences punishable with transportation they are let off with a flogging, and kept to the calculations. This shews that mathematical talent is a rare commodity in China.

Tartars who submit to China and are, as they say, converted, or renovated by her, are to be tried by her laws, but the Mung-koo Tartars are tried by their own laws.

The almost incredible practice of one man becoming a substitute for a murderer to suffer death in his stead, is fully attested in this work. And the law is that he who receives notice in this work. And the law is that he who receives money to become a substitute for a criminal, shall suffer the same punishment as the real offender whether it be transportation, strangling, or disputation. And he who gives the bribe shall be punished a degree more severely than for his original offence. This applies to persons not related. Kinsmen and that for a son to suffer for his Father might be admitted without great violence to natural feelings; but for a Father to suffer for a son, which paternal affection might suggest, could not for a moment be endured.

Yung-ching remarked that of all the murders which took place in the Empire very few were really premeditated. Most of them arose from some trifling dispute or slight provocation, from which a scuffle arose and murder ensued. To prevent this he directed his Father a Sacred Edict or moral sermon to be publicly read for the instruction of the people, at new and full moon, throughout the whole Empire.

The law on the interest of money insists it to 3 per cent per annum, 36 per annum. But however long money may be kept the interest shall never exceed the principal.

If the Emperor's cook does not make the food clean he is to be punished with 80 blows of a cudgel. And any one who presumes to go without leave into the Imperial Kitchen shall be strangled.

THE BOARD OF WORKS

Superintends the Imperial palaces, gardens, temples, tombs, national altars and city walls, public granaries, barracks, &c. Insured every work of art that the Government

requires is under their control. Even the making of helmets, armours, bows, arrows, swords, standards, banners, &c. belongs to their department.

A King's helmet must be made of iron; washed with gold at the vertex, and ornamented with a flowing red gem at the top.

His armour or coat of mail must be made of cotton outside, lined with white silk, and iron plates put between. The outside must be studded with gold nails.

The Board of works are also gunsmiths and cannon founders. The rivers and canals of the Empire are under their care, and Bridges are build and repaired by them. The roads of the Empire, such as they are, must be attended to by them. This Board finally acts as His Majesty's ship and boat builders; and Her Majesty's coach and sedan chair makers. In Keang-nan Province Government has a hundred and five sailing packets for carrying despatches. Canton Province is allowed two hundred and forty four of these vessels.

Among the various sorts of boats and junks which they build it is remarkable that so long ago as Yungching's reign they had a class of "save-like Boats." They are placed on the lakes of the Empire, and near dangerous rapids. There seems to be nothing peculiar in their construction.

On the way to Thibet, Bridge-boats are provided by the Board of works.

In the greatest public works, and the most minute, even making Boxes in which to present Memorials to the Emperor or Empress, this Board is constantly occupied.

In making the above brief analysis we have arrived at the 216th Volume. The remaining 48 contain miscellaneous matters concerning the office of foreign affairs, and various of the Courts in Peking, on which subjects we cannot now enter.

(To be continued.)

Report of the Anglo Chinese College for 1829.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

April, 15th 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, the Honorable Company Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Ten and Raw-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed)

J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

J. H. THORNHILL.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 2nd May, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the Atlas Insurance Office of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

BELL & Co.

Canton, 20th May 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

FOR BATAVIA AND AMSTERDAM.

THE Zaanstroom, Klein Commander, will leave for the above ports with all despatch, receiving cargo at Whampoa apply to.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER. & Co.

Canton, 28th May, 1836.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEIR & Co. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton 10th September, 1835.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship FORM, Capt. J. H. Landers, with all despatch, for freight apply to

D. & M. RUSSELL.

Canton 20th May, 1836.

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At No. 3 British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 18th. 1836.

No. 41.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED:—10th *Isabella Robertson*, Hudson from Calcutta 18th April, 11th *Syed Khan*, Mackinnon from Singapore and Bombay. 10th *Cornwallis*, Clark from Madras. *Barasser*, Macdonald from Samarang. 9th *Charles Kerr*, Arnold from Samarang, 10th *Cecilia*, Roy from Singapore. *Adelaide*, Steel from Bombay.—

SAILED or DESPATCHED. *Tartar* Rough for Batavia. *North*, Lauder for Calcutta. *Cecilia*, Roy for Manila. *Neptune*, Salaun for Java early this morning. The *Tymer*, and *Mallakaset* under despatch to the United States this day. The *Gaillardin* to be despatched for Singapore and Calcutta on the 20th.

The *Syed Khan* accomplished the passage from Bombay to Singapore in the unprecedented short period of 17 days, having left Bombay on the 7th of May, and arriving at Singapore on the 24th. We did not hear when she left the latter place, but her passage up the China sea has been long, owing to calms.

DIED: at Macao at the residence of W. S. Wetmore Esq. Edmund Roberts Esq. of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Diplomatic Agent of the United States.

We learn that Mr. Roberts, who arrived at Macao in the *Peacock*, had succeeded in concluding at Bangkok a commercial treaty between the United States and Siam, but has fallen a victim to his exertions and the climate, having been attacked with dysentery, which was the cause of his untimely death.

Our readers will find an edict issued by the Canton Authorities against the teaching of the Christian religion in China, and against its profession generally, allowing six months time to the people who have embraced that faith to deliver up their books treating of it, and threatening severe punishment to such as should not obey. We are not aware what may again have roused the Government's jealousy against the Christians, and sincerely hope that those teachers, who may at present be in the country, teaching the Roman Catholic Religion, may find means to evade the law. The "*Macanista Imparcial*" imputes this perse-

cution of Christianity to the distribution of protestant tracts, and it is certainly true that these tracts have several times excited the attention of the Chinese Government, but it is not the less so, that many Catholic missionaries must now be in the country, who entered it clandestinely, and the edict now before us alludes to them also, and they in fact are noticed before the "*English ships distributing books.*" The *Macanista Imparcial* says of this edict, with less tolerance than the present enlightened times warrant.

"These are the fruits of the Societies for the civilization of China! Heretic books have been distributed, and caused the persecution of the Christian religion, which has been unmolested during upwards of twenty years. The Patrons of Catholic Missions ought doubtless to prevent foreign preachers thus to meddle with another's cornfield."

What we say in another part of this new Macao paper of which the second number has been received, will convince its Editor, that it is not hostility which has provoked these remarks at so early a period of his career, but merely our desire to correct errors or mis-statements, which in fact is a duty we owe to the public.

As usual, the American Ships of war, have drawn upon themselves the attention of the local Government, and we publish a translation of the Edict with which a friend has favored us. The original document is much more lengthy than the translation, numerous repetitions having been omitted in the latter. These documents of course are only meant to prove to the Peking Government how extremely vigilant its officers are, and with that view the most ridiculous lies are published. The commanders of the American Ships are

stated to have said that stress of weather had obliged them to turn into this river, upon which the Admiral makes the remark that foreigners' intentions are *very* mysterious, though he must have known, at such occasion was assigned as the cause of the American's arrival. The forts on the river are stated to have been put to a state of defence, and the division of the Chinese are ordered to watch the foreign ships closely, not to know of which we believe to be true. But what was the most ridiculous, to his Pilot's "Demand to be taken possession of the small arms which such ships carried." Such demands seemed to us as the fear in which the Chinese live, of a right invasion which fear has increased and daily ever since the retirement of Lord Nippon, and the first destruction of the fleet have been the cause of, and a new force, completely commanding the river is now nearly finished opposite to the British factory, called Hwangqua's folly.

The following is an account of a prisoner lately taken by the British. "A prisoner of war has lately been discovered, whose the information has been forged, the Opium extracted after his capture, and examined and other trash substituted in its stead. A few remarks substitute that similar practices have long prevailed, the examiners can hardly be held responsible for the quality of the Opium sent on last season. The jurisdiction of his case will be published and forwarded to China."

We hear that no less than 15 Christians were thus killed with rubbish, and shipped on-board a vessel bound for China, when a servant of the principal in this fraud, in consequence of a dispute with his master, divulged the circumstances, and on relaying the Christians their contents were found to be perfectly valueless. We are sorry to hear of these who was the principal agent in executing the heinous fraud, has escaped with a considerable sum of money obtained as respondentia on these very chests. We have not seen any Bombay paper giving an account of these circumstances, but have reason to believe the above to be a correct statement.

In another column we copy the Prospectus of a new periodical publication at Malacca, which is to appear first on the 1st of this month. We wish the Editor every success to his enterprise, and doubt not but that a monthly Magazine in the Straits may be made for the use and increasing, by rendering the public better acquainted with the neighbouring Malay states of the continent and those of Sumatra, with the latter of which particularly we have hitherto had but little acquaintance. That such monthly publications in the far east can be rendered interesting, and thereby secure to themselves an extended circulation, has been shown by the Canton Repository, and if the Editor of the new Malacca paper will furnish good material we think that the circulation of his Magazine will become enlarged.

In a former paper we noticed that a new paper "THE MACASSA IMPARTIAL" was about to appear at Malacca. We have since received the first number of the 9th of this month. It appears to be a bold undertaking to establish a new

paper in Malacca, but we hope that the Editor of the new publication will meet with sufficient support. The paper is neatly got up, printed with very good type, and valuable attention is bestowed on the printing department. It is in fact far from a new paper.

We find in a curious Census of the moral state of Malacca in 1838. The whole population amounts to 3570 souls, of which 3000 are females, and that of the slaves in 1834 of which 1834 are 830 are emans, thus giving a total population of 4404, of which 1834 males and 2570 females, or a proportion of 63 males only to 100 females. It is to be seen that the priests and the gardeners are excluded, but many of the natives of Malacca lead a life of idleness, and are not sufficient to make up the great deficit, and the only way to account for it is that the great number of females must be an impediment to the male, and in fact we find in this same statement that of children under seven years old there were 343 females and 277 boys only.

Another party strikes us, on looking at this paper which states the inhabitants of Malacca seem to enjoy a short time of life only. Among the white population there are only 4 men that have reached an age beyond sixty years, or only 10 to 35. Among the women a greater proportion attains to all ages, as we find that there are 139 above the age of 100, or one every 14. The Portuguese population and slaves amounting together to 4004 souls, live in 870 houses, giving between 5 and 6 inhabitants to each house. The births during the year numbered 149; deaths 137; and 66 marriages took place. The number of free men between the ages of 15 and 60, or capable of bearing arms, amounts to no more than 738.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Tang the Tih ueda (Governor) issued and received official Decrees.

Tang a Poofer in the College at Ping-ching paid a visit to H. E. and returned his return to Canton. Choo-ang Kwang-chow-fu, reported that on the 19th of the moon he repaired to the Examination Hall at Tang-kwan to superintend the examinations of the Literary Students as well as of those young Graduates among the Merchants enrolled at Tang-kwan. When he (the Kwang-chow-fu) had finished the Examination a Salute was shot. Yang-tang-yih a newly appointed Magistrate and Tsin-yu-shway expecting promotion as a Magistrate in a magistracy respectfully informed the Gau-chih-sue that they had received orders to stop in the Office to receive Petitions. Wao-so-shu the Lo-kwry-yen and Yin-tai-hway an unemployed official having paid their respects to H. E. were ordered to Peking to convey the circumstances of an occasion against the Kook-yung-yu Nay-han-chung, Ping-tan-ching and Laming on arriving in the city were appointed Heo-hue-hue. Wao-lan-shue formerly a Professor at Chin-chu had an audience of H. E. and was appointed to the Governorship of the Foundling Hospital &c. &c. &c.

His Excellency Le brother proceeded to the Office of Gau-chih-sue of the 19th. He will be to the 19th day soon the 19th of the 19th day he a receipt of the official document of the Governor. Officers will accompany him to the prison of the 19th.

The newly appointed H. E. Min. is expected to arrive at H. E. on the 20th of the 19th day in the afternoon of the 20th will receive the order of the 19th.

Tan-Kwang 16th Year, 4th Moon, 24th day.

June, 8th 1838.

Decree.

To forbid Christianity with rigour, to seize foreign books, and to correct the human heart, and maintain good order.

The Treasurer Goo, } of the Province of Canton.
The Superior Judge Yam, }

By Imperial Commission, we make known to the Public that at different times Europeans having penetrated into the interior of the Empire to preach Christianity, secretly in great numbers, to call together meetings and to deceive a number of persons. Several Chinese then became Christians, and afterwards preached. But the fact once known, those who were the principals were immediately executed, and their adherents received afterwards their sentence in prison, and those who would not retract were sent into banishment to the city of the mahometans and condemned to serve as slaves. This in the 31st year of Kien-Lung, the three Europeans Lo, Matam, Ga-Kien-San, Po-Ein-Luon secretly penetrated into the interior of the kingdom to preach: and in the twentieth year of Kien-king the two Europeans, Lam-yao-van, and Nicolam also secretly entered into the Empire for the same purpose. But they were all taken at different periods and condemned to death or driven away. Thus then as the Christians have always been persecuted and condemned, the Religion has since these executions been happily abolished. But in the spring of the last year some English Ships in disguise have passed along the coasts of China and have distributed some European Books, and as these books exhorted to believe and to revere the Chief of that Religion named Jesus, it appears that this Religion is the same as the Christian Religion which has been persecuted at different times and banished with all rigour.

The Europeans for the most part dwell at Malacca: already a deputy has gone thither and has seized, a certain person named Kien a Hi who was employed to smuggle books. The deputy has also seized eight European books which he has laid before this tribunal. Already we have made a report to the Emperor, and we have warned all the Government officers of the second order that if there is any one who has any Christian books if he does not wish to be seized he ought in the space of six months to deliver them up to the officers of the respective districts:—but if he continues to retain he will be severely punished.

To spread the Christian Religion of Europe is to deceive the people. That religion is in fact the ruin of morals and of the human heart, and it is on that account that at

all times it has been prohibited, and according to the instructions that our superiors have transmitted to us, the past is the rule of the future.

The ignorant people are easy to allow themselves to be deceived, and it is to the fact it is necessary to contend against the superstitions of the people. I am one who departs on his duty to correct the superstitions which by interest or credulity and others into this sect, points books and distributes them, at the moment in which he will not expect it—he will be discovered and will not be able to escape punishment. To sin by ignorance is a fault worthy of compassion; we have not any intention to punish without firstly enquiring: it is on that account that we exact from every one to amend. Not contented with having instructed the officers, we publish this edict in order that all the officers of justice may be informed of it. Every one of you has talents, every one has his family. You ought to read useful books you ought to employ yourselves in proper business. Why will you believe false void of foundation, which only destroy the human heart? Why do you seek vile gain, and thus procure your destruction?

We appoint the term of six months to commence from the present to give up the books and thus to avoid punishment. You have not yet advanced far in the road of error. He who shall of his own accord present himself will be well received. Instantly then recollect yourselves, repent and amend, for fear, lest the hour may come in which the evil will not be any remedy. If on the contrary after the time is expired, you continue to preach and to profess that Religion you will be prosecuted and judged with rigour. Should we allow error to spread itself on these times of felicity?

You who enjoy peace, you ought to publish truth and destroy error—do avoid such and to follow the Religion of the Kings our Ancestors so that peace and virtue shall flourish and that you may be good subjects thus happy times, is what we much wish.

Tan-Kwang, 16th Year, 4th Day, 4th Moon.

To Mr. Snow.

We beg to inform you that we have received a communication from the Hoppo, with orders to make known to you the accounts, which are that the cruises, Foo-kwan-lan and Kien may be ordered to depart from their anchorage and return to their own country, the moment their sick sailors have recovered their health, as they will not be permitted to enter the river, which might give rise to business.

For those reasons we make this known, and with compliments remain,

(Signed)	Hwang,	Shanghai,
"	Mowqua,	Shanghai,
"	Pwanqua,	Shanghai,
"	Gowqua,	Shanghai,
"	Kingqua,	Shanghai,

Tan-Kwang, 16th year, 4th moon, and 24th day, (June 24, 1838.)

Wan, Hoppo &c. &c., to the Hong-marchants.—
A despatch has been received from the Wai-yue of Malacca, stating that he had been informed by the Fleet Chang-

Too-Fang and Yang-Yuh-Tao, that on the 13th day of the 4th moon, 16th year, of Tsou-Kwang, the American Cruisers Kum-mar and Sze-kin-lum anchored in the offing near the Nine Islands, and on enquiring of the Captains of the two vessels, the reasons for so doing, they were informed, that they were from their own country on a voyage to other ports, but that contrary winds had forced them to anchor where they then were, and that they had no special object in view. In addition to this they took a correct account of the force of these vessels, which is submitted and is thus.

Kum-mar's Ship.	60 Sailors 10 Great guns 50 Muskets 50 Two edged swords 500 Catties powder 500 Cannon balls.	Sze-kin-lum's Ship.	190 Sailors 22 Great guns 100 Muskets 100 Two edged swords 800 Catties powder 800 Cannon balls.
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Strict orders were given to the pilots to keep up a guard over these ships, and control them well, and haste was made to communicate this information.

Another despatch was soon received, stating in addition to what had been communicated, relative to the two American Cruisers, Kum-mar and Sze-kin-lum having anchored near the Nine Islands, the pilots had further made known, in a communication of the 14th day that three boats from the cruisers, containing 32 men, had on that day pulled into the landing at Praya Grande, and on examination they discovered, that of these men 27 belonged to the cruiser Sze-kin-lum and 15 to the cruiser Kum-mar, moreover that these men had all become sick on board their ships, being removed on shore at Macao, to dwell in houses and receive medical treatment and advice, and it was intended to take them again on board, when they had recovered.

The sailors had the appearance of being sick, and none were strong or robust. "We again enjoined watchfulness and make know every circumstance."

While in the act of deliberating upon these news, I received a communication from the Governor, stating that on the 13th day of the 4th moon of the 16th year of Tsou-Kwang, he had received a despatch from the Admiral which made known:—That Sen-keen-ching the Hee of Hang-Shan had received an express from Yu-chin-ting, acting Pa-Tsang, which states, on the 13th day of the present moon, two foreign vessels were seen to come in from Sea, and anchor near the Nine Islands and that the pilot above named immediately reported that they were American Cruisers—that the largest was named Sze-Kin-Lum and carried crew of 190 men, that the force was 22 great guns, 100 muskets, 100 sharp edged Swords, 800 catties powder and 800 cannon balls. That the smallest was named Kum-mar,—her crew consisted of 60 men, her force was 10 great guns, 50 muskets, 50 two edged swords, 500 catties powder and 500 Cannon balls, and on enquiring the reasons of their anchoring where they were, the Captains replied, that they were from their own country, bound to other parts, but that contrary winds had forced them to their anchorage, and that they had no special object in view. By further investigation it was discovered that Sze-kin-lum, the largest vessel, had 3 masts, that she was about 14 changs long, and 3 changs broad. On

either side she had bulwarks pierced for 12 guns, but 11 only were mounted. The small ship was about 7 changs long and two changs broad, on either side she had bulwarks also, pierced for 3 guns, and these were all mounted. Both ships were quiet at anchor.

These statements are similar, but the dispositions of foreigners are unfathomable, and it became necessary to order out many warjunks to keep a strict watch, as well as to send an officer to order them at once to leave the port, and not to loiter about, and report their different movements. Now these two American cruisers arriving at so early a period, and anchoring where they are, is duly made known.

This coming before me (the Admiral) I find on examination that these foreign cruisers, have heretofore arrived about the 6th Moon, either as convoy to, or to protect vessels trading with the port—but these two cruisers thus strangely coming in, and anchoring merely from contrary winds leads me to doubt their intentions. Orders were consequently issued to the various war junks of the right and left and centre divisions to keep up a strict guard. I have also ordered instant preparation of the Forts and Garrison for defence, and also returned an answer to Mou-Kin-ting requiring him to keep a constant look out, on no account to allow boats to communicate with the vessels, for the purpose of buying or selling, likewise to insist upon their setting sail, as consequences might arise from their loitering about.

Uniting with this intelligence the report made by the Hee of Hang-Shan, I have replied as all in ordering an active guard to be enforced, all the naval forces of the three divisions to be in readiness, and the Forts of the great Tiger-Island, Wang-tong, Sha-keo and Ta-kes and other defences of the river, to be put in a state of defence,—to enquire again into the reasons which led these cruisers here, whether their statement is correct, whether they really came from America or if they have been driven here from other provinces, at the same time upon no account to allow them to remain, so discover also to what other places they are going, and if they have a design to enter the port, let the truth be discovered, and every thing in readiness to act, as circumstances may require. They must not be allowed to enter the port, or the consequences may be severe, and should they design to go towards the coast, intelligence must precede them, that preparation may be made to keep them off?

These various statements coming before me, the Hoppo, I find, that as these vessels are not trading vessels, it is inconvenient for them to remain where they are, as disturbances might arise, yet, as many of their sailors are sick, and have been removed to houses at Macao for medical advice, in addition to giving orders to the Wey-yuen and Pilots at Macao, to watch them strictly, and when they have recovered, to insist upon their being carried back to their ships, that they may return to their own Country. I also issue this to the Hong-Merchants that they may immediately make known to the Superintendent of Affairs of that country, that so soon as the sick men have recovered, it is necessary

that they be taken back to their ships, unfurl their sails and return home. they will not be permitted to delay and loiter about, and the day of their departure must be made known. Hasten, hasten!

A special Edit.

Tasu-Kwang 16th year, 4th moon, 20th day. June 3d 1858.

PROSPECTUS
OF A
MAGAZINE;
TO BE CALLED,
THE PERIODICAL MISCELLANY,
AND
JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR.
TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
AT THE
MISSION PRESS, MALACCA.
Price 20 cents.

PUBLICATIONS of this nature are numerous, and possessed of varied interest; it is therefore seems reasonable to expect, when a new one is announced, that it should possess some claims to originality or novelty. If its projectors could secure the approbation and patronage of an intelligent Public

Every one who issues the Prospectus of a new work, doubtless has reasons which satisfy himself, as to the probability of its meeting with a favourable reception, although he may not be able to persuade others, to view them exactly in the same light as he does. In choosing subjects for the amusement or instruction of the public, erroneous notions are frequently formed respecting its taste; hence in this as well as other undertakings, experiment is the best criterion of merit.

It may be affirmed with truth, that there never was an age when so much was doing for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, and for the general good of mankind, as the present; so extensive is the effort to diffuse abroad the knowledge of the LOAN JAMES ONASER, and so various are the plans fraught with benevolence to man, that none who bears the name of Christian, should remain an uninterested spectator; much less should any one be ignorant of what is doing.

And yet there is no little danger of being uninterested with, and ignorant of what is doing, unless the mind be frequently brought in contact with the varied objects of importance, which engage the attention of the Christian world.

In order to accomplish this purpose, as well as to supply a source of profitable reading, and interesting instruction to our little community, proposals are now made for establishing a Magazine to be denominated the Periodical Miscellany and Juvenile Instructor: to contain among other matters, subjects of the following nature.

I. General information concerning various plans of benevolence in different parts of the world.

II. Matters of local interest.

III. Modern improvements, calculated to advance the interests of mankind.

IV. Miscellaneous, respecting the various tribes who inhabit the Malayan Peninsula, and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

V. Notices of recent Oriental publications.

VI. Occasional papers on the languages of the East, particularly those spoken *Ultra-Ganges*.

The Editor is fully aware of the great difficulty of conducting a periodical, so that it shall at once prove interesting and useful: but he has been encouraged by the assurance of the support of friends, in the discharge of his editorial duties, and by contributions to the work.

Those persons who may be willing to subscribe for one or more copies, can send their names to the Anglo-Chinese College; and those friends who may feel disposed to contribute to the work, may send their contributions to the same place, addressed to the Editor.

Each number of the Periodical Miscellany will consist of twenty-four octavo pages *price 20 cents*; and will be published on the 5th day of every month: The first number to be issued on the 5th, of June.

As the ex-King of Quedah has begun to be one of the Straits Lions, the following history, which we have collected, with accuracy we believe, may not prove uninteresting to our readers.

The present King succeeded his father, (from whom the English obtained a grant of Penang and Province Wellesley,) in 1801—and the heavy requisitions and arbitrary exactions of the Siamese appeared to have commenced with his reign, and to have been the subject of complaint and remonstrance, on his part, to the British; until 1831, when Quedah was finally invaded by a large force of Siamese, unaccompanied with any previous declaration of war; and pretending in the first instance, that they came to receive supplies of provisions for a campaign, against the Burmese. To these barbarians, taking and destroying are synonymous terms;—the most fearful ravages were committed;—the King, with much difficulty, and after great privations, escaped to Penang, where he obtained protection from Government, and was maintained in a style not unbecoming his rank. The Siamese, however, demanded his person to be delivered up, but were refused. This was in the year of Mr. Crawford's Embassy to Siam, where he failed in securing any terms for the King—positively and absolutely rejecting, however, the Siamese King's proposal to have him delivered up.

In 1834 the Burman war broke out and was destined to have an unfortunate influence upon the future fortunes of the fugitive king of Quedah, as it led to Capt. Buxar's embassy to Siam, two articles of whose Treaty with the Siamese (articles 10. and 15) not only for ever cut off all hopes of his obtaining our assistance to restore him, but engaged us on the side of his enemies the Siamese. The first article referred to, treats Quedah as a Siamese province;—the 15th stipula-

tes that the Siamese are to remain in Quedah—that the British will not permit the former Governor of Quedah, nor any of his followers to attack disturb, or in any wise injure the Quedah territory, or any other territory subject to Siam; and makes it incumbent on the English to prohibit the ex-King from remaining in Penang, Pny, Perak, Selengore or any Burmese territory;—and the provision is accompanied with a provision that, if the English do not oblige him to live in some other country, the Siamese may continue to levy an export duty upon paddy and rice in Quedah.

In 1881 occurred the unsuccessful attempt of Tuan Koon Koodin, the King of Quedah's nephew, to expel the Siamese, as we noticed in our last. In the same year the ex-king was required by the Penang Government to remove to Malacca, in compliance with the provisions of the article of the Treaty, upon the fulfilment of which the Siamese now insisted. Since that time he has resided at Malacca in the enjoyment of a pension of 10,000 Dra. per annum, (which had been long previously stipulated for) until he embarked for Delhi, as mentioned in our last.

This last step, tho' it places him at large, saves the Company 10,000 Dra. a year; another item which may be fitly applied to the suppression of piracy.

We believe that a difference of opinion has prevailed as to whether Quedah was a province of Siam, or not. Mr. Crawford thought it was. If this opinion be correct, our original title to Penang was of a very questionable sort; and if true, the attempt of the King to regain his kingdom appears hopeless, as the stipulations of Captain Burney's Treaty render it incumbent on our government to prevent any such.

(Singapore Free Press 19th May.)

RANDON RECOLLECTIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Stanley, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, is a young man. He is only in his thirty-fifth year. In person he is rather above the middle size; his complexion is fair, and his hair red. There is something peculiar in the conformation of his face. His eyes are small and have a blinding appearance, but are full of expression. I forget which of the ancient philosophers it was who said that the eyes are the windows of the soul: the remark holds pre-eminently true in the case of Lord Stanley. His eyes indicate much of the mental acuteness and hot and hasty temperament which are so characteristic of the man. When rising to reply to some personal attack, I have often seen them flashing with such visible indignation, and so indicative of the tumultuous passions which agitated his bosom, that the dullest physiognomist could not have mistaken the nature of the speech about to be delivered. His face is round but small, and full of primness. There is nothing particularly intellectual in its general expression. He seems always out of temper, and his countenance does not in this respect do him injustice. The least thing excites and irritates him. I do not recollect that he ever made a single speech of any length, and on any subject of importance, without betraying more or less of that ill-temper by which he is characterized. He cannot separate the person from his prin-

ciples or arguments. In attacking the latter he invariably attacks the former also. He possesses, however, this redeeming quality, that the moment he has resumed his seat, he ceases to entertain any unfriendly feeling towards the person of whom he may have spoken so harshly. He is not vindictive; he does not cherish rooted resentments, excepting in cases of peculiar provocation. On the contrary, when the excitement of the moment is over, he is fully sensible of, and deeply regrets, his infirmity of temper. It is well understood among the members of the House of Commons, that for weeks and months after his celebrated speech on his secession from the Grey administration, when he accused the government of which he had been four years a member, of thimble-rig, or ledger-diamond practices—he most deeply regretted the indiscretion, and the wretched taste and still more reprehensible feeling which the language he then made use of evinced; and it is equally well known that soon after he wrote a letter to Earl Grey, expressive of his hearty concern that he should have given utterance to such language, and begging the noble earl to accept his most sincere apology for it. As no man is more severe or pointed in his allusions to others, so no man smarts more sensibly, or is more impatient, under the castigation of an opponent. And when thus agonizing under the sarcasm or ridicule of an adversary, his usual practice is to sit with his head almost buried between his knees, under the pretext of reading some parliamentary papers. At intervals, when touched on some peculiarly sensitive part, he rises and interrupts the member who is speaking, even when strictly in order and using the most temperate language. This habit has grown much on him of late. Formerly it was confined to allusions to himself or to his arguments; now it is extended to any thing contrary to his opinions, even though he has taken no part in the debate, if he chances to be in an unusually irascible mood at the time of these improper interruptions. He was often on this account called to order in the course of last session.

Lord Stanley is a most dexterous debater. He is remarkably quick in detecting the weak points of an adversary, and equally happy and effective in exposing them. He is one of the most fluent speakers in the House; always correct, often eloquent in his language. His great defect as a debater, is a frequent repetition of the same thing. I have known him in the course of eight or ten minutes, repeat the same argument three or four times. If he does not reach the highest flights of genius—if there be nothing in his ideas which startle you by their originality or brilliancy, or which, whether right or wrong, carries you away captive wherever he chooses to lead you, so, on the other hand, he never descends to common places. You are always pleased with him: you cannot but admire his acuteness, and though not perhaps convinced that he is on the right side of the question, yet you cannot satisfactorily and immediately answer him. His forte lies in reply. He does not appear to advantage in making a set and carefully prepared speech; in that case, he is deficient in his usual animation and energy of manner. He acquits himself best when he rises on the spur of the moment, and under

strong feelings of excitement; for it singularly enough happens that the more he is excited, the acuter and happier does he become in his replies. His voice is clear and sweet; it has something of a tenor tone. His enunciation is correct and pleasing though unusually rapid. He never hesitates, and very seldom recalls a word to replace it by a better. His ideas flow on him much faster than he can give them utterance. He does not use much gesticulation. He has generally a roll of paper in his right hand, with which, at short intervals, after raising it as high as his head, he pats the palm of his left.

I never knew a man who fell in the estimation of the House so rapidly as Lord Stanley has lately done. When a member of Earl Grey's ministry, he commanded the respect and homage of all parties. His influence and popularity, even with those who differed from him in political opinion, were very great. Though he spoke much more frequently than any other member, with the single exception, perhaps, of Lord Althorp and Mr. Hume, the House never showed the least indisposition to hear him; on the contrary, all was anxiety and attention whenever he rose. The same feeling was entertained to him for some time after his secession from Lord Grey's government, because he got credit for being actuated by conscientious scruples in taking that step. The first thing that damaged him was the "thimble-rig" speech, to which I have already alluded. Since then he has been gradually losing his importance, and is now comparatively nothing. How different the Lord Stanley of 1835 from the Mr. Stanley of 1835! "Oh how fallen!"

Here follows a shorter portrait of one who has lately been the subject of much newspaper discussion. The writer confirms the charges of back-biting that have been brought against Sir Francis Burdett, and all we can say is, if his statement be true, that we deeply lament the fact.

Sir Francis Burdett has been one of the representatives for Westminster since 1807. For many years he stood almost alone the advocate of liberal principles, and submitted not only to be excluded from aristocratic society, but to heavy fines and imprisonment, rather than suppress his opinions. There is not living at this moment a man, either in, or out of Parliament, who, all things considered, has made such great and numerous sacrifices for his political opinion, as Sir Francis has done. For many years he was in one sense an hourly martyr for his principles; but a great change has come over the spirit of his politics. There is no more similarity between the Sir Francis Burdett of 1835, and the Sir Francis Burdett of 1815, than there is between light and darkness. He still makes a profession of liberal principles, but it is only a profession; the substance or reality is wanting. He affected to seek no confidence in the government of Sir Robert Peel, and yet refused to take a single step towards its overthrow. Nay, when his constituents asked him to oppose it, he peremptorily refused, and plainly told them that any such opposition would be factional. In the single instance of the Irish Church Property Appropriation Question, last session, he voted with the liberal party; in all other cases, he either

did not vote at all, or else he voted in favour of Tory principles. He was not, I am persuaded, more than eight or ten times in his place in Parliament during the whole of last session; and in no one instance did he express an opinion on any of the great questions which were brought under the consideration of the House. The only time he ever opened his mouth at all, was on the subject of some new company which proposed supplying the metropolis with water. He did, indeed, attempt to speak when the question was before the House, whether or not Mr. Pliginsk, one of the persons committed to Newgate for bribery at the Ipswich election, on his to be liberated at that particular time: but some other member caught the Speaker's eye before him, and he did not again rise with the intention of speaking, so far as I saw or could learn. What side he meant to take on that question, I have no means of knowing; nor is it of any importance, as the Reformers were divided among themselves in reference to it. If any proof, in addition to his general conduct for two or three years past, were wanting as to the character of his political principles, it would be found in the fact, that his favourite newspaper, and indeed almost the only one he reads with any attention, is the Standard. Sir Francis made an admission to this effect, in the presence of several persons, a few months since.

Sir Francis is now in his sixty-sixth year. In person he is considerably above the middle size, and is rather well-made. His face is thin, and of a sharp angular form. His eyes are sunken. He has little forehead, while his nose, which is somewhat of an aquiline form, is unusually large and prominent. His complexion is remarkable, with a mixture of red, and his hair is of a pure white.

Sir Francis used to be considered a good speaker. His language was always vigorous, and his matter excellent. He never introduced any thing extraneous into his speeches for the purpose of ornament. He always spoke to the point, and there was no mistaking his meaning. In his earlier days he evidently spoke from the fulcra of his heart; hence there were great energy and animation in his manner. He often coughed, without attempting it, or being aware of it at the time, the higher, if not the highest flights of eloquence. His action sometimes bordered on extravagance, but was generally graceful. His voice which is clear and shrill, made the walls of the house resound, when, in some of his more impassioned moments—and he did on such occasions speak as if inspired by the spirit of freedom—he raised it in defence of the liberties of his country.

What the eccentric Hon. Lady Stanhope said of Sir Francis Burdett to one of her countrymen some years since in her voluntary exile in the East, is still true;—"He dresses like a gentleman and has the manners of gentleman." His favourable dress, though of course there must be a variation with the season and with circumstance—is a blue coat, a light coloured waistcoat, and light coloured knee breeches. Top-boats he almost invariably wears. He is very particular in the make of his clothes; not, indeed, in having them made according to the existing fashion, but according to what he conceives

ought to be the fashion, or which was most probably the fashion some forty or fifty years ago. He is fond of long waistcoats: they generally appear three or four inches longer than his coat, when the latter is buttoned, which it usually is.

A. DICK OR MONROE.—The man who spoils a good joke is relating it, deserves to be condemned to sit out all the new farces, and never to see an old one; but for him, who mares a piece of horror in recounting its details, or omits the most shocking part of the story out of compassion for the nerves of his hearers, there is no mole-drama or romantic spectacle had enough. Now, some of our much-loved journalists in town and country are at times guilty of this false delicacy. We have lately been favoured by many of them with a seeming revival of a pet-paragraph of ours; the new version of which was thus:—"A labourer of the commons of St. George's Negremont, being at work in the fields lately with his son, became so provoked, that he struck the boy with so much violence that he expired instantly. The father communicated the sad event to his wife, who went out to ascertain whether all hope of saving the life of her child was gone. She found him dead, and returned home with his corpse. But how infinitely were her griefs multiplied when, on entering her cottage, she found that her husband had hung himself in despair, and that an infant she had left in the cradle, thus deserted by both its natural protectors, had been devoured by a shew that had in the mean time found her way into the house!" So far so frightful; but why omit the most shocking and painful part of the story? When we read it last year, we were happy to see that the indignant mother killed the horrid animal on the spot, and, dining upon it afterwards, died of a fit of indigestion.

Society Gazette.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, and if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

April, 10th 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

THOMAS DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that; the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, the Honorable Company's Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed) J. W. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
J. B. THORNHILL.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 28th May, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the *Atlas Insurance Office*, Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

BELL & Co.

Canton, 26th May 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st April, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE *Messrs. CAPTAIN STAVES* for the above ports will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight, apply to
Q. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton 16th June, 1836.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior OLD MADEIRA WINE—in Five, Half and quarter Casks—from the well-known House of KEE & Co. Apply to
THOMAS DENT & Co.
Canton 12th September, 1835.

FOR BATAVIA AND AMSTERDAM.

THE *Zaanstronius*, Klein Commander, will leave for the above ports with all despatch, receiving cargo at Whampoa apply to
S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.
Canton, 28th May, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindustan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

PEREIRA & Co.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

Agents in China.

FOR HOMHAY.

THE Ship "*CORWALLIS*," J. CLARK, Commander, will leave Whampoa, on the 10th July next, for Freight apply to
FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, June, 17th 1836.

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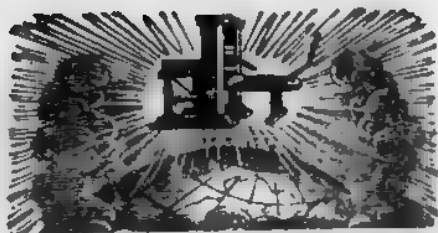
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THE

CANTON



PRESS.

"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I.

CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 25TH. 1836.

No. 42.

The only arrivals during the last week have been the Sir Herbert Compton from Calcutta and the Hannah from Bombay. Both vessels touched at Singapore and have brought us the Free Press of 2d and Chronicle of 4th June. We give below some extracts from these papers as news from Europe to the 11th February had reached Singapore by way of Batavia. The last direct arrival we have had from England brought dates, we believe to the 8th December only.

From the Singapore paper we see with regret that the Jardine Steamer on a trip to Malacca had met with another accident, by catching fire, though the particulars of this disaster are not given.

The Free Press says, "The advices from Europe at Batavia on the departure of the Diederik, were to the 5th February. Letters from Holland of that date mention that Lord Palmerston, on examining the correspondence which took place between the British and Dutch-ministers, previous to concluding the treaty of 1824, had not only insisted on the Dutch acting up to the spirit of that treaty in future, but had also demanded restitution of the duties unjustly exacted in Java, &c; intimating that compulsory measures would be adopted in case of refusal. The same letters also mention that from the tone adopted by the English Government it is more than probable that the demand would be complied with."

It is believed by some that a war with Russia will ensue, and large preparations are making in the British navy. It is said that a Russian war would be very popular.

The inhabitants of Penang were alarmed at a report that the Malays intended an attack on that Settlement. In the absence of Ships of war the Government had armed and completely fitted out a Barque and a Schooner for the protection of the Island, and these were kept moving about off the southern entrance. A meeting of the inhabitants convened by the Sheriff had taken place, and several of the respectable Chinese and other colored population had been sworn in as special constables, and the white and other respectable inhabitants had formed a corps of about 100 armed Militia. It was however generally believed that the alarm was greater than appearances warranted.

No new accounts of Piracy are contained in these papers, and it was believed that H. M. S. Andromache, Captain Chads, who sailed from Saugor on the 11th May, was to be employed in the suppression of Piracy in the Straits. A steamer was likewise building by the Bengal Government intended it is said to cooperate with the Andromache. The Bengal Government at last seems to be extending its protection to the Straits also.

The Company's last sale of Opium took place on the 29th April, when Patna averaged C. R. 1361, 14, 9 and Benares 1227, 9, 9. The Bazar speculators bought more than two thirds of the whole, and to them these very high prices are attributable.

Commercial advices from Batavia 27th May are to the following effect. New rice has commenced coming in at Samarang and finds purchasers at 55 fl. Silver. At Sourabaya rice continued high, 130 fl. Copper per 30 Picul.

On the 13th the Government sold 15000 Picul Tin at 49½ fl per Picul, of which the Maatschappy alone bought 7300 Picul. Exchange on London continued firm at 12½ but not much in demand. Small amounts on China have been done at 62½ fl.

Our readers will find in another column a translation from the French of the Emperor Kienlung's poem, descriptive of the War of conquest he waged against the Mongols. It has been originally translated into French by a Jesuit, who seems to have been an eyewitness to many of the events described, and his notes sufficiently show how well he was acquainted with the history of Tartary. Our translation has been made for our paper, and will be continued in the succeeding numbers. It is a document of great interest, and we believe of undoubted authenticity, and shows the literary talent of the great Emperor to advantage, though we fear that it has suffered much from twofold translation.

The Dutch schooner *Amelia*, Ross, from Batavia 27th May, arrived here yesterday. London news via Holland had been received at that port to the 7th, and Continental intelligence to 11th. February. We have been obligingly favored by a friend with the following general summary of the most interesting items. The Parliament had re-assembled on the 4th February. The King's speech on opening the session was pacific, and although the augmentation of the naval force was mentioned, no allusion was made to the affairs of Turkey or Russia. Sir Robert Peel moved an amendment to the address, but lost it by a majority in favor of ministers of forty one. O'Connell spoke powerfully; and Lord Palmerston stated in firm and unequivocal terms the intention of Great Britain to maintain the interests of Turkey against the insidious attempts and policy of Russia. The French ministry had resigned in a body, and no new nomination had taken place on the 11th February. The cause assigned for this resignation was a discussion about the reduction of the *rentes*. No apprehension of a war between the United States of America and France. The King of Greece was about to be married to a sister of the Emperor Nicholas. The young Coburg Prince had married the Queen of Portugal. The Spanish ministry had also resigned.

(Singapore Chronicle 4th June.)

MADAGASCAR.

The Queen of Madagascar has, by an Edict to which we referred some months ago, suppressed the profession of Christianity among her subjects, and strictly prohibited, on the head of Religion, any departure from the customs of their ancestors. This Princess, the widow and successor of the celebrated Radama, reigns over nearly four millions of people from whom she has withdrawn, in her folly, the means which were freely offered to them of raising themselves to a level with the most prosperous and powerful nations.

[Translation]

Antananarivo, 26th Feb. 1833.

To all the Europeans, English and French.—I inform you my friends and relations with regard to the disposition that you have manifested towards my country in teaching the good disposition and knowledge. I thank you for that. It is highly acceptable to me, for I have observed the disposition manifested by you to Radama, and also to me, that you have not changed.

And also inform all you Europeans, that whilst you reside here in my country, you may among yourselves observe all the customs of your ancestors, and your own customs, and do not entertain any fears, for I do not change the customs of your ancestors or your customs, for the disposition which you have manifested to my country is good. However, though I state that, if the Law of my country is violated the party is guilty, whoever he may be; nor is that done in this country only, but throughout the world—wherever the law of the country is violated, the party is guilty.

And farther, I tell you, explicitly, that if this people of mine should change the customs of their ancestors, and that which has been transmitted from the long line of my predecessors, and from Andrianampoinimerina and Radama.—If they should change these I utterly detest it; for that which has been established by my ancestors I cannot permit to be changed, for I am neither ashamed nor afraid to maintain the customs of my ancestors; but if there be good dispositions and knowledge to be beneficial to my country, that I assent, but still the customs of my ancestors I cannot allow to be relinquished. And hence, then, with regard to religious worship, whether on the Sunday or not and the practice of baptism, and the existence of a society, those things cannot be done by my subjects in my country; but with regard to you yourselves as Europeans, do that which accords with the customs of your ancestors. But if there be knowledge of the Arts and Sciences to be beneficial to my subjects in the country, teach that, for it is good. Therefore I tell you of this, my friends and relations, that you may hear of it—saith.

RANAVALOMANJAKA.

(South African Com. Adv. Feb. 10th 1833.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

In your former remarks on the injurious influence of the Company's Finance Committee upon our trade, one evil has escaped your notice, which is that the Committee, by receiving daily large sums for Bills on Bengal, which will only be paid out again when the next Shipping season commences, say in October, withdraws large sums of dollars from circulation, and thereby reduces our circulating medium which is already inconveniently small. If our merchants (as there is no doubt they would, if no Finance Committee existed) were to grant Bills on Bengal, they would find means to employ the dollars until they were wanted for Tea, and they would not allow them to lay idle in their Treasuries doing good to no body. I am Sir,

Canton, 23d, June, 1836.

a Freetrader.

TRANSLATED FOR THE CANTON PRESS,

FROM THE

TRANSLATION OF KIEN-LUNG'S

POEM DESCRIPTIVE OF THE WAR WITH THE ELEUTHS, WHICH ENDED IN THE SUBMISSION AND ANNEXION TO THE CHINESE EMPIRE OF BULGHARIA MINOR.

It is now (1779) four years since my troops commenced hostilities beyond the western boundaries of my Empire. My generals, officers and even common soldiers have distinguished themselves by many memorable actions. It is natural that after so long an absence from their country, they should be desirous to return to it; in the midst of bloodshed and carnage, they have not become so indifferent, as not to wish to revisit their families. It is but reasonable that, having been exposed to so many dangers, and surmounted so many obstacles, they should desire to enjoy repose; and it is my duty to procure it for them.

Nothing is undertaken without some object; measures which are thought efficacious are taken, to ensure success to the enterprise. The sword is drawn to be used, but is sheathed again, when the object for which it was drawn, has been gained.

Though on account of the great distance of the seat of war, it was impossible for me to go there myself, I yet may say that I have fought. I have acted as at playing chess; I have placed all the pieces, and made them move.

It was with great reluctance that I determined at all to arm my soldiers; it was only when I could not do without it, that I sent them against the rebels; it was to punish outlaws that would not obey, that I have used the strength of so many men. I am now going to detail the motives of this enterprise; and beginning from the outset, I shall succinctly relate the continuance, and how this great war has at length been gloriously terminated.

The Emperor, my Grand-father has in former times also

been obliged to punish the Eleuths, and to repress their insolence by force of arms. Three times they dared to provoke his anger, and three times my illustrious Grand-father put himself at the head of his six Che * to fight in person.

The Eleuths, like frightened foxes, who seeing the hunters, though at a distance, will disperse themselves precipitately, and each fly for protection to his own cover, thus they at the sight of our troops, and at the mere sound of our arms, separated, dispersed, and hid themselves in the most remote corners of their possessions. They apparently returned to their duty, and it seemed as if they would continue obedient; they were quiet until our troops had been withdrawn. As soon as our troops ceased to watch them, they recommenced their excursions, and committed robberies as before; they were like wolves who returned to glut their revenge on a prey they had quitted with regret.

This was at first the conduct of the perfidious Tse-wang Reptan. He alternately shewed himself and disappeared, he would then appear again and at other times he would fly to the deserts of his country, to recover from his fear.

Vanquished by our troops, and abandoned by his followers, Kaldan poisoned himself, and his son, Septen, Paltchur, taking charge of his father's body, and followed by but few adherents, took refuge with Reptan. †

* The six Che are six divisions of Troops, without which the Emperor of China never goes to war in person. Each Che is composed of 12,500 men. Thus these six divisions alone form an army of 75,000 men. They must arrive at the camp at about the time of the Emperor's arrival there, by which ever route they may have marched, and they are obliged to march severally, not to disturb the country, through which their route leads them, for provisions. It was at the head of these Che that the Emperor Kang-he fought against the Eleuths.

† Tse-wang, Reptan was originally only chief of a small horde or tribe, subject to the King of the Eleuths. The Kingdom of the Eleuths, says Kang-he in his history of its conquest by him, is a large country situated to the north-east of China. Its name has not always been the same. When they constituted their possessions into a Kingdom, they declared themselves our vassals. The first of their Kings, on coming to do homage to us as such, called himself Kuan-shan King Kuan. The first time he came was under the reign of Chün-tche. The Emperor treated him as a King, gave him a particular seal, and gave him the title of Soore (the enlightened). He granted to him all the prerogatives generally granted to feudatories, and had him inscribed in the Imperial Registers under the name, Soore Kuan-shan.

His descendants Orchirtu-ban and Abatai noien having chosen the country situated to the westward of Lian-shu, as their abode, were called Mongol Eleuths. After them, Tchetchen-ombu, having gained a celebrated victory over those people who wear white bonnets, he was particularly honoured by the Emperor, who gave him the glorious titles of Patoor, and Toustoo Patoor Tag-tsing, Mongol words which alluded to the warlike qualities he had shewn when purging his district from the Banditti that infested it.

One of the descendants of Toustoo Patoor Tag-tsing, was styled the brave Taidji, because the Emperor, had bestowed this title on him. It is the brave Taidji known by the Mongols by the name of Talaï Patoor Taidji who with his tribe first inhabited the country of Hoo-Hoo-nor, where he fixed themselves. They were called the Mongol Eleuths of Hoo-Hoo-nor.

Hotobutchin, father of Kaldan had taken the name of Patoor Taidji, and his people inhabiting the country to the north of mount Altai, they were called the Mongol Eleuths of the north.

After the death of Hotobutchin, his son Sengue succeeded him. This Sengue was the younger brother of Kaldan. They were both by the same father and mother, but Kaldan who when very young had devoted himself to the service of the Great Lama, and become

We wished to punish Kaldan, though dead, as a rebel as he punished to prevent others from following his example. Reptan to satisfy us, disinterred the body and sent us the head. We also wanted to possess ourselves of Septen Paltchoer the son of this rebel; Reptan also delivered him over to us. Reptan however likewise was but a traitor, who wished for his own ends, to deceive us. ‡ Who indeed would not have been deceived by such fine appearances? Submitting to all our orders, and executing them punctually, we had no reasonable cause for suspicion. We allowed him peaceably to enjoy his liberty and the prerogatives due to his rank.

Profiting by our good faith, and disembarassed from the presence of the troops who would not have failed to chastise him, as soon as he had become culpable, he fortified himself little by little, he extended his sway, and increased the number of his subjects. As soon as he found himself strong enough to perform greater things, he carried war to more distant parts, ravaged Si-tung several times, and did not even spare those of the Mongol tribes under our more immediate protection. § He never layed down his arms during the remainder of the reign of my august Grand-father. It was necessary continually to send troops against him, continually to fight with him, and continually to pursue him after having routed him. He had never been entirely van-

quished himself, had left it to the throne to his younger brother. Hotobutchin had by a wife of the second rank two other sons of the name of Tchetchen and Patoor. These, jealous of not having inherited as much as Sengue, in land as well as in cattle, pillaged the country as often as they could. Their hatred of their brother was so great that they, at last killed him, and divided among themselves his spoil.

Kaldan in his solitude heard of the tragical end of his brother, and of the disinterred state of his family. He obtained from the Great Lama all the necessary dispensations to enable him to possess himself again of his rights, and some troops to assist his purpose. Kaldan though young from his very earliest youth, was naturally of a cruel and bloodthirsty disposition, and thus he did not curb now. He was quite in his element after he had taken up arms, and having taken them, he did not relinquish them till death. He attacked his two brothers, Tchetchen and Patoor, vanquished and killed them, possessed himself of all their property, and proclaimed himself Taidji. His first military exploits had too well succeeded, not to attempt others. On the slightest pretext he attacked the Taidji his neighbours; and being valiant, understanding at same time very well the art of warfare, attacking his enemies unawares, he conquered them also. Thus he rendered them tributary to him, the one after the other, and having united under his sway the three principal hordes of the Mongol Eleuths he formed a great Kingdom, called the Kingdom of the Eleuths.

This is the origin of these Tartar Mongols, called in China Eleuths. Kang-he who was well acquainted with every thing relating to them, says so, and I thought that in relating what he has told of them, I did not wander from my subject.

‡ Reptan, upon whom the Emperor had heaped benefits, shewed his gratitude by an unlimited submission to the imperial orders, but this submission was only assumed, the better to deceive his benefactor, and to get the troops withdrawn. The imperial armies had no sooner left his neighbourhood, when he carried ravages and desolation every where. Troops were sent again; but Reptan had fortified himself, and being wily and perfectly acquainted with every part of the country, the Chinese have never been able to destroy him, however anxious to do so. During the whole reign of Kang-he, he either defended himself as a brave Soldier, or escaped by his stratagems.

§ All the borders of Tartary, between the confines of China and the Russian possessions are termed Si-tung, but more particularly those who are nearer to Tibet and under the immediate Government of the Great Lama.

quished by our victorious arms. If beaten in one place, he reappeared in another, to be beaten again; but he always escaped.

Yongtcheng & my father, did not in this imitate my Grandfather, he pursued a quite different plan. Persuaded that it was quite sufficient for the neighbourhood of our frontiers to be peaceable, he only left sufficient troops to guard them. Disclaiming a war with Banditti, he did not send armies against them; but, informed some time after of the outrages which these same Banditti committed with impunity upon the Mongols his subjects, he no longer hesitated as to what conduct to pursue. He assisted his people, without compromising his dignity.

Abundant provisions of grain, large sums of money, several divisions of fresh and well disciplined troops were sent into Tartary. These were divided in two, one of which was sent to the frontiers in the west, the other to the north. Good and experienced officers were chosen. Those who had been oppressed by Tse-wang Raptan were chiefly to be assisted with troops, and other means. Feeble measures these which only the better enabled the Rebel to disguise his perfidious designs.*

Yongtcheng on ascending the throne, was not without apprehensions on account of his brothers. He had one who was at the head of an army of which he was much beloved. This was sufficient to rouse the fears of a prince naturally suspicious. He recalled the troops from Tartary, under pretext of giving peace to his subjects, and allowed the Tartars to fight their quarrels by themselves, without interfering in matters which could not affect the happiness or interests nor the dignity of the Chinese Empire. But he soon became aware that more than small detachments of troops were necessary to guard the frontiers. Had he not hastened to give protection to his subjects, Tse-wang Raptan would soon have subdued them, and would little by little have detached from the Empire it's own Mongols. In spite of sending troops, large sums of money, and quantities of provisions, the Emperor had the mortification to see whole hordes withdrawn from under his sway. This did however not trouble him much. His own court provided business for him of much greater importance, and thus took up all his attention.

* Tse-wang Raptan, who found the Imperial troops ever ready to assist those Mongols whom he might attack, remained apparently quiet; but his inactivity was only assumed, to hide from the Mongols themselves his designs for their destruction. He employed the short time of peace to fortify himself and to ally himself to La-tsang han, whom he found means to conciliate. This King La-tsang whom he found means to conciliate. This King La-tsang had a son of the name of Tan-tchong, to whom Tse-wang Raptan gave his daughter in marriage. Some time after he quarrelled with the father of his son in law, and succeeded in killing him. He afterwards made himself master of the Kingdom to the exclusion of the lawful heirs.

Offended at such conduct, almost all the Chiefs of the different hordes joined together against Raptan. But Raptan was almost always victorious, made them fly before him, and carried devastation into all their lands. Seeing that alone they could not resist so powerful an enemy, they had recourse to the Emperor, and solicited him to free them from a man, who worse than a wild beast, troubled the general peace, and whose ravages, after having laid waste their lands, were sure to extend to the Empire itself. Yongtcheng listened to their prayers, and intended to succour them. The Si-tsang being at the time the country that had suffered most from Tse-wang Raptan's incursions, a number of troops were sent there, to protect it. The name of the chief of the principal horde of Si-tsang at that time was Ta-tsereng.

Ta-tsereng at the head of his own troops, and those sent to him from China, pursued the banditti, and soon made himself respected by the chiefs of all the neighboring hordes, and even by Tse-wang Raptan himself. It is from this Ta-tsereng, that Ta-oo-tai descends, of whom we shall speak in the sequel, as one of the principal figures in the war by which for ever, or for a very long time at least,

A NECDOTES.

A Countryman went to a celebrated dentist for relief, and never having encountered so formidable a business before, he stood up and opened his noble country mouth as wide as a mill-door. The operator eyed him as if afraid of being swallowed alive, and said. "We always stand outside, Sir!"

A proper spirit. "Sir" said one of two antagonists with great dignity to the other, during a dispute which had not been confined to words,—"you have called me a scoundrel and a liar, you have spit in my face, you have struck me twice: I hope you will not carry this any farther; for if you do you will rouse the sleeping lion in my breast, and I cannot tell what may be the consequences." "*English paper.*"

Dragonboats.—On Saturday last our river presented a most animated scene, it being the day of the annual festival when the dragonboats ply on it. This custom takes it's origin we believe from some religious superstition, and it is most scrupulously kept up. We hear that for many years so many boats have not made their appearance as was the case on Saturday. Most of the villages near Canton and on the river's side possess one of these boats, which is only made use of once in the year, they being buried during the remainder close to the banks of the river and only disinterred on the coming round of the festival. The more ancient these boats are, the more are they valued by the communities that possess them, and it is said that some of them are upwards of a hundred years old. The appearance of these boats on the water is imposing. They are some of them perhaps one hundred feet long or more, and extremely low on the water. In some of the largest we counted upwards of one hundred rowers, adding to which flag bearers, drum and gongbeaters, dancers and those whose province it is to fire off crackers, their crews cannot fall short in the largest of them, of 140 men. The strokes of the oars are regulated by the sound of an immense drum, on which two men beat simultaneously at intervals, and which is heard at a great distance. In all their amusements the Chinese seem to be fond of the most stunning noise, and in these boats the drum is assisted by numerous gongs and fireworks, which are continually being beaten and let off, and responded to with the same harmony by all the larger craft in the river, they pass. On this last occasion a tremendous shower of rain which lasted about three hours partially interrupted the pleasures of the day, which were not clouded by any accident involving loss of life, which is but too generally the case, from the upsetting of these boats which are at the utmost but four feet wide, and whose crews are frequently not sober enough to be very careful. The only accident of which we have heard occurred to a dragonboat at Whampoa on Friday last, which being apparently too old to carry its

the Kingdom of the Eleuths has become extinct. It is the same who by the Abbe Chappe is called Noyon Debatchi probably after the name by which he was known to the Russians. His real Tartar name is Tavountai.

But this Ta-tsereng himself soon revolted. He left his place of residence, after having butchered most of the imperial troops, and withdrew with his followers into the desert.

load, broke in the middle, and sank immediately, by which 29 men lost their lives.—

"The perfect similarity evidenced between the soil of Assam which produces the wild Tea plant, and that in which the best Teas of China flourish, is strikingly illustrative of the fact that in regard to Cotton, we have been going all wrong, in seeking for returns from land which is altogether unfitted for the development and perfecting of the pod, leaf and flower can be always commanded, but not produce. * *

TEA SOILS.—The tea soils though I notice them last are not the least interesting. The first is a soil from Assam, for which I am indebted to Captain Jenkins, and the second is from the Bohan Hills in China sent round by Mr. Gordon, the Secretary to the Tea Committee, and obligingly given to me by Mr. Grant, of the Honorable Company's Export Ware-house. How very alike they seem you will at once have noticed, and their analysis gives as follows:—

TEA SOILS.

Tea soils of Assam			
	Surface at 2½ feet	Tea soil.	
	soil.	deep. of China.	
Water	2.45	2.00	3.00
Vegetable matter	1.00	.80	1.00
Carbonate of Iron	7.40	6.70	9.90
Alumina	3.50	5.45	9.10
Silex	83.40	84.10	78.00
	99.75	99.05	99.00
Traces of phosphate and sulphate of lime and less	25	95	1.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00

There are two peculiarities in these soils, the first that they contain no carbonate of lime, and only traces of phosphate and sulphate; and the next that their iron is almost wholly in the state of carbonate of iron—a widely different compound from the simple oxides. They would be called poor yellow loams; and cotton, tobacco or sugar cane would probably starve upon them; but we find that they suit the tea plant perfectly. It is a striking coincidence that we should find our tea soils and those of China so exactly alike."

The above extract from the Hukard of 10th March is part of a communication from H. Piddington Esq. to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, from which it would appear that Assam contains soil as fit for the cultivation of the Tea-plant as China. This plant, the cultivation of which in India has lately become a subject of deep interest to the landowner, and will no doubt soon be cultivated successfully there, has likewise for some time past, as is generally known, attracted the attention of the Dutch Colonial Government, and it is now some years since Tea has been cultivated in Java. Some short time ago Java Tea were offered in the Amsterdam market, and their quality was found so good, that they fetched higher prices than China Teas of similar descriptions. It is supposed that during this year a considerable quantity will again go home from Java, and some have estimated the probable amount of export at 10,000 Chests, upon what data however, we do not know.

THE BEGUM SUMROO.

(From Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan.)

The life of the Begum Sumroo presents a more extraordinary tissue of events, extraordinary even in Asiatic annals, notwithstanding the numerous stepping-stones to wealth and power which were offered to the enterprising in the wild and troublous periods of Indian history. In early youth, this singular woman attached herself to a German adventurer, called by the natives Sumroo; but whether this appellation was a corruption of Summers, a name he is said to have taken upon his entrance into the Company's service, or of a *sonbriquet* supposed to have been bestowed upon him on account of his gloomy and saturnine aspect, is not known; both versions of the story being equally current in India. This man commenced his career in the East as a private soldier in the English army, from which he speedily deserted, and made his way to the Upper Provinces. He is described as a lowborn, uneducated person, so illiterate as not to be able to write his own name. He possessed talents, however, which recommended him to the notice of Cossim Ali, nawaub of Bengal, who took him into favour, and gave him the command of his army. While in the service of this prince, Sumroo perpetrated a deed which stamped his name with indelible infamy. Inviting the English residents at Patna to his table, while partaking with the most unreserved confidence of the banquet, he gave a signal for a general massacre, and not one escaped the assassin's dagger. This act of perfidy proved as useless as it had been base and treacherous; the Company's troops under Major Adams speedily recaptured the city, and soon afterwards the entire conquest of Bengal obliged Cossim Ali and his followers to seek refuge at the court of Sujah Dowlah, Nawab Viceroy of Oude. During the remainder of his life, English officers had often the mortification of seeing the renegade basking in the sunshine of favour at the courts of native princes; and though, as their star prevailed, he was compelled to try his fortune in more distant scenes, his prosperity daily increased. He established himself at the head of a considerable force, who were attached to his person, and wanted nothing but pay to be exceedingly effective. Finding it difficult to satisfy them or their leader, Nudjift Khan put him into possession of a very considerable *jaghira* or rather a small principality, in the province of Delhi, which the Begum retains to this day.

Sumroo died in 1776, and, at his decease, the corps which he had raised was kept up in the name of his son, though the chief authority fell into the hands of the extraordinary woman who has since made so conspicuous a figure in Hindostan. The origin of Zaid ul Nissa (ornament of her sex), a name which, as well as the title of *Begum*, was conferred upon her by the King of Delhi, is not known. By some persons it is said that she was a dancing-girl; and many are of opinion that she was a Cashmerian by birth, an idea which has arisen from the remarkable fairness of her complexion. But though this is not a common circumstance amongst the natives of Hindostan, instances are sufficiently frequent to

render it very possible that she was born at Agra, the place in which she attached herself to the fortunes of Sumroo.

There can be no doubt that the Begum possessed a more than ordinary share of personal charms, for, at an advanced age, the remains were very striking. She is rather under the middle size, delicately formed, with fine-chiselled features, brilliant hazel eyes, a complexion very little darker than that of an Italian, and hands, arms, and feet which Zolfani, the painter, declared to be models of beauty. Of these, though now grown fat and wrinkled, she is still justly proud.

It is well known that, while apparently excluded from all share of authority, women in India in reality often obtain unlimited sway over their husband's property. Little or nothing is said of Sumroo's son, but his widow, as she is called, speedily became a person of great importance. By some of her contemporaries it is averred that, at a very early period of life, "her highness" became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, which she now professes, and that she was married to the German by the forms of that church; others seem to think these circumstances doubtful, and are of opinion that, like many Mahomedan women living with Europeans, she for a long period retained her own religion, though considering herself as much the wife of her protector as if he had fulfilled all the ceremonial of the Moslem contract.

After the death of Sumroo, the Begum entered into another matrimonial engagement with a French adventurer, a Monsieur L'Oiseaux, or Le Vassu, who had been in the Mahratta service, under General Perron, and was afterwards employed by her as commander-in-chief of the troops belonging to her *jaghire*. Like many widows, the lady soon discovered that she had committed a grievous error in the choice of a second husband; but there are very few who could extricate themselves so boldly and artfully from the entanglement. The cause of the Begum's earnest desire to get rid of her new lord is variously related; but, in all probability, those persons are right who have attributed it to the desire which the Frenchman manifested to return to Europe.

Native women of rank and wealth are well aware that they will lose all their consequence in a foreign country, and they usually make it a *sine qua non* that those whom they espouse shall agree to spend the remainder of their days in India. Naturally alarmed at a proposition which seemed to be dictated by the purest selfishness, and which assured her that she was indebted to her husband for the wealth she had amassed, and which he now desired to lavish amongst strangers to her, by whom she would be regarded as an object of contempt, she made no outward opposition, but dissembling deeply, determined to circumvent a plan which threatened to be so injurious to her interests.

Le Vassu was no match in diplomatic arts for his subtle wife; she pretended to enter with the greatest readiness into the scheme, but conjured him to keep his intentions secret, lest the troops, exasperated by the abandonment of their chief, should endeavour to detain them by force. While apparently engaged with the greatest alacrity in the collection of the gold and jewels which he proposed to carry along with him,

she employed various emissaries to inflame the minds of the people against the Frenchman, and to represent his intended desertion in the most odious colours. These agents took care to contrast her love and devotion to the interests of those over whom she had been placed, with her husband's base betrayal of their confidence; and when every thing was prepared according to her wishes, she alarmed Le Vassu with rumours of an intended revolt. She assured him that there would be the greatest difficulty in effecting their escape from a highly-excited people, who had resolved upon their destruction should they be taken in the act of quitting the province, and declaring her determination never to survive the disgrace of a capture, she represented the horrors which would ensue in such a glowing manner, and worked so strongly upon the imagination of her husband, that he agreed to follow her example, promising to kill himself should their party be insufficient to quell the insurgents.

Having made these arrangements, they set forward on their journey, attended by a strong escort, and each being provided with pistols, which the lady well knew how to use. At the appointed spot, the escort was attacked, or apparently attacked, by a party in the Begum's interest; the guards were put to the rout, and the fugitives seemed to be completely in the power of their supposed enemies. There was a great deal of confusion, and, amid several reports of musketry, news was brought to the bewildered Frenchman, that the Begum had shot herself. He instantly dismounted from his elephant, and rushing to her palanquin, found the attendants in great affliction and disorder; these people confirmed the fatal intelligence, giving as a proof the lady's veil saturated with blood. Knowing the resolute disposition of his wife, he concluded from this act of despair that all was lost; and destitute of the resources of a strong mind, and unsuspecting of double-dealing, he saved his enemy from the guilt of his actual murder, by putting a pistol to his head.

The Begum, taking care to have better information than her luckless spouse the moment his death was ascertained, threw open the doors of her palanquin, and mounting an elephant, addressed the troops in eloquent and impassioned language, descanting upon the affection she bore to the people bequeathed to her care by their former chief; her opposition to the wishes of the dastard who would have plundered and left them, and her determination to live and die in the discharge of the important duties which she was called upon to perform.

Until this moment, it is said, she had never appeared in public; but exigency of the case excused her assumption of masculine rights. Her appeal to the soldiers was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and they conveyed her back to the camp with shouts and acclamations. From that period she publicly exercised all the rights of a sovereign, and has retained undisputed possession of her authority. Officers formerly attached to the Mahratta service, relate that they have seen her in the zenith of her beauty, leading on her troops in person, and manifesting in the midst of the most frightful carnage, the reckless intrepidity which seems only to belong to the other sex.

Upon one of these occasions, during the reign of Shah

Alom, she is said to have saved the Mogul empire, by rallying and encouraging her troops, when those of the king were flying before the enemy. It is certain that she performed good service, and its reward was proportionate. The emperor created her a princess or *Begum*, in her own right, exalting her to a rank only second to that of the imperial family. Linking her fortunes with those of Delhi, she, with her usual foresight, shewed herself favourable to the English interests; and, in the treaties of 1803, adroitly managed to have her territories not only confirmed to her, but exempted from the jurisdiction of the civil power, greatly, it is said, to the obstruction of all executive measures of police.

The internal management of her estate, however, renders her independence less objectionable, since she contrives to keep her subjects in excellent order, and to render the revenues extremely productive.

The town of Seerdhana, the capital of her districts, is populous and flourishing, her fields, according to common report, look greener, and her peasantry more contented than those of native states, or even of the Company's provinces in her neighbourhood. She maintains a body of troops for the protection of her own person and the collection of the revenue, besides the quota she is required to furnish to assist in the performance of the police duties at Meerut. These soldiers are under the command of officers of European descent; but, to judge from the accounts which sometimes appear in the Calcutta papers of the abject nature of their enforced subservience to the will of an imperious and arbitrary woman, they cannot be of a very high grade.

The Begum's troops, who are principally Rajpoots,—tall stout men, but, like all the retainers of native princes, of haughty and insolent demeanour,—are clad in uniforms of dark-blue broadcloth, loose vests, reaching nearly to the feet, and fastened round the waist with scarlet cummerbunds; their turbans are of the same colour, and they are well armed and mounted. Her highness has also a park of artillery in very excellent order; and altogether does not make a contemptible appearance in the field.

The siege of Bhurtpore revived all the military ardour of the Begum, who was very desirous to appear before the place in person, and to obtain some share of the glory and the prize-money. The commander-in-chief, who did not think her handful of retainers of much importance, endeavoured to reconcile the amazon to her exclusion, by offering to place the holy city of Muttra under her charge; but, observing that, if not seen at the post of danger, the people of Hindostan would say she had grown cowardly in her old age, she pitched her tents in the neighbourhood of the headquarter's camp, and carried her point so far as at least to have the honor of being present at the capture of the fortress.

(*Englishman.*)

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

NO. LXXIII.—FATAL MISTAKE OF MORBID EGOTISM FOR LOVE.

THE frequency of strange cases of this kind during the transition of mind in France from one state of opinion to another,

induces us to copy it from the newspapers. It is not love which these unfortunate persons feel; at least, not love of any high order—certainly not of a lasting or healthy sort. It is a morbid, melancholy impatience, generally allied to a character of a very wilful description, with probably would as soon have quarrelled as loved in the course of another twelve months, and meeting with an egotism resembling its own, and prepared to jump all extremities for the sake of indulging its spleen, and getting a sensation. We do not say this, of course, out of any want of charity towards the unhappy victims of such mistakes, but as a warning towards sensitive people of melancholy fancies, not to copy these very serious levities of our neighbours, (for such, after all, they must be called, and the result of half thoughts mistaking themselves for whole ones), but to cultivate their faculties, animal and intellectual, to better advantage,—and to believe that real love would rather continue to exist with the beloved object in the same wide world, if it could not do it in the same house, than hazard the loss of its company in another by such perilous conclusions—much less selfishly invite it to partake them, and thus quit all chance of earthly happiness from the more cheerful companionship of other friends.

THE following extraordinary case, the details of which are given by one of the actors in the tragedy, came on before the Court of Assize in Paris, on Saturday. In 1820, Porper Bancal, accompanied by his sister, went on a visit to the family of M. Tronsett, a merchant of Angoulême, when he, for the first time, saw Madame Priolland, who was then twenty years of age. Although he only remained there eight days, so great an intimacy had sprung up between Madame Priolland and himself, that after his departure they corresponded for five months, when, at the request of her husband, the correspondence ceased. From that period until 1831, when Bancal left France for Senegal, he and Madame Priolland met but twice, and both times in the presence of her husband. Towards the close of 1834, Bancal returned from Senegal, and went to Montpellier to take out a doctor's diploma. In going and returning he called on Madame Priolland, and it was in one of these interviews, he states, that she proposed to him the project of putting themselves to death—a proposal which he looked upon at first as mere badinage, but which soon took irresistible possession of his mind. Resolutions were finally made to accomplish this object, and they parted in the end of February. They met on the 14th of March at Pâquetiers, and the 23rd of March was the day fixed for the execution of their project. On the 17th of March they arrived in Paris, and went to lodge at an hotel as man and wife. On the evening fixed for the accomplishment of their horrible plan, Madame Priolland ordered a foot bath to be brought into her chamber, and at eleven o'clock every thing being ready, the horrible tragedy began. Bancal states that she then asked him to put an end to her life; upon which he bled her twice in her legs. She lost a great deal of blood, and would have fallen from the chair, had he not supported her. After some time his strength failed, and she fell upon the floor, but he subsequently succeeded in placing her upon

the bed, and they laid there side by side. The hours wore away, and she still lived. He asked her if she wished to live; she said "No." He then asked her if she would wish him to use the bistouri; but she said she objected to the iron entering her heart. She had chosen bleeding as the means to be used to deprive her of life, because she said she would wish to see herself dying. After some further delay, he with her own consent, gave her some acetate of morphine, which he had provided, and then took a dose himself. They both suffered nausea and vertigo, in consequence of taking the morphine, but its effects were not sufficiently powerful, and the bistouri was at length resorted to. He stabbed her once without effect; but on his inflicting a second and deeper wound, she pressed his hand, and never moved afterwards. He then stabbed himself three times, but the wounds did not prove fatal. A friend of Bancal's, named Cassemacasse, next morning received a letter which had been written by the former, who, in the anticipation of death, had requested that he would see Madame Priolland and himself buried in the same coffin. When Cassemacasse went to the room and had the door forced open, Bancal and his victim were both stretched on the bed, the latter quite dead, but the former still living, though a stream of blood was issuing from a large wound in his left breast. Bancal having recovered from his wound, was on Saturday last brought to trial for the murder of Madame Priolland. Great interest was excited in the court, which was crowded to excess by ladies anxious to hear the result of this romantic affair. After a long investigation, of which we regret that our limits will not permit us to give the details, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty. Bancal is described as being a young man, small in stature, with black hair and eyes, and of a pale countenance expressive of a deep and settled melancholy. (London Journal)

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;
 printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p 100 & 1.
 " Linguist reports, reports of Caravans &c. " " " 1 50.
 Policies and folio pages. " " " 5
 N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Sir HERBERT TAYLOR, Captain Wemyss, will be despatched on the 5th proximo. For freight apply to Canton 14th June, 1836. WELMORE & Co.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence will be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of H. Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

April, 15th 1836. Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.

Agents in China.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any cargo is put on board. THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton, 1st December, 1836. Secretaries.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, the Honorable Company's Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Millings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.

" H. M. CLARKE.

" J. B. THORNHILL.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th May, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the *Atlas Insurance Office* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

BELL & Co.

Canton, 24th May 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE MERMAID, CAPTAIN STAYERS for the above ports will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight, apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton 16th June, 1836.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Ho. Shreds & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEES & Co. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton 10th September, 1835.

FOR BATAVIA AND AMSTERDAM.

THE Zaanstroom, Kien Commuter, will leave for the above ports with all despatch, receive cargo at Whampoa apply to S. VAN BASEL TUE LAER & Co Canton, 28th May, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Mexico, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

PEREIRA & Co

Agents in China.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "CORWALLIS," J. CLARK, Commander, will leave Whampoa, on the 10th July next, for Freight apply to FRAMJEE BESTONJEE.

Canton, June, 17th 1836.

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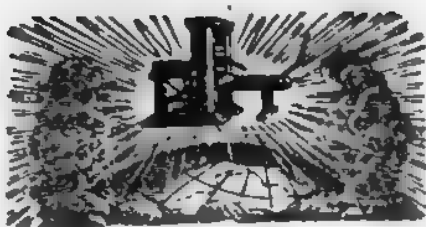
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"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of displaying the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affirming, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I

CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 2ND. 1836.

No. 43.

ARRIVED.—23th June. *Dos Amigos*, Pardo from Manila, 23th East of Balaorras, Hine from Madras Marik. Vicer and Exchange. Cole from Liverpool. *Fort William*, Fraser from Singapore and Calcutta. *Lady Clifford*, Steward from Manila. 27th *Henry Wallace*, Freeman from Singapore. *Johnsey*, Procter from Liverpool 29th February. *Esperanza*, Robinson from Samarang. 29th. *Waterwitch*, Henderson from Calcutta 23d May, Singapore 13th June. *Julia*, J. Jordan from Singapore. *Isis*, from Liverpool 19th February. *James Pattison*, Cromarty and Swan from Samarang. *Diana* from Sourabaya. *Eleazar* from London.

PASSENGERS.—*Waterwitch*, Wm. Dent and Durran Esq. *East Balaorras* Mrs. Hine, Mrs. Dent, Miss Dent, John Dent Esq. and C. S. J. Jernin Esq.

SAILED ON DE-PATCHED.—On the 23d June from Macao U. S. Ship *Peacock*,—Strubling Esq. Commander and U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*—Hollins Commander for Manila. *Layton*, Wate for J. va. Canton. Cole for Sourabaya. *Horatio* sailed 23d for Manila and Newyork.

We have during this week had three direct arrivals from Liverpool bringing dates to the 25th February, but without news of any great political importance, and in another column our readers will find what we have been able to glean from the English Papers.

We have seen a letter dated 7th January from a Gentleman connected with the China trade, in which he says that he had several interviews with Lord Palmerston and other Ministers about affairs in China, but that no decision was yet come to as to the future proceedings of Government with regard to China, nor was there any chance of any thing being soon done. As long as affairs can be contrived to go on without coming to a standstill, ministers will not trouble themselves about them; besides they are far too busy with their own immediate affairs, and with the struggle for their continuance in office.

Mr. Lindsay, formerly of the Company's Factory here, is about returning to China to establish a commercial concern under the firm of Lindsay & Co.

The market for Teas in England is represented as excessively dull. Prices have declined for many description far below costprices, and the losses to many speculators will no doubt be severe. The holders were all pressing into the market, whilst buyers were shy, and at the auction of about 70,000 Chests on the 19th to 20th January by far the greater part of the Teas were refused. Fokien Bohea are quoted @ 9-9½ Congou 10½ 2-2½. Campoy low 8½ 10d. Caper 2d a lb. Bouchong 1s 4d a 2s 10d. Pekoe 2s a 3s 4d. Orange Pekoe 2s a 2d. Twankay 1s 4s a 2d. Hyson skin 11d a lb. Hyson 2s 1d to 4s 2d. Imperial 2s a 3s 3d. Gunpowder 2s 11d a 4s 7½d.

We see from the English papers that the following vessels from China had arrived from China. *David*, coll. *Amich*.

The *Isis* sailed 19th January. *Frank* and *Sovereign* 24th November. *Artemis* 21st December. *Unicorn* 21st January. *Hon. My* 31st December. *Jaffet* 16th February. *Minerva* in the Downs 31st January. *Benal Mer-bent*. The vessels not arrived in England and despatched from here before the beginning of the last season are: *Captain Cook* and *Fanchel* passed St. Helena. *Ann Baldaia*, *Coldstream*, *Roundale*, *Freah*.

A "Passenger & Waterwitch" has favored us with a letter describing the gale which that vessel met with on her voyage to China, but having received his communication at too late an hour, we have not been able to give insertion to his letter, which we reserve for our next number, but shall only give a brief account of the circumstances which threatened that fine vessel with destruction, fortunately averted by the judicious activity of Capt. Henderson, in which he was ably assisted by his officers and crew.—A Typhoon came on about 30 miles to the S. S. E. of the Paracels Shoals, of which the Barometer had given but little warning. It blew very hard during four hours till 4 a. m. on the 21st June, and after a lull of about 10 minutes, began to blow harder than before, when a sudden shift of the wind laid the ship on her beam ends. The main and mizenmasts being cut away the ship righted, and the wreck was cut away without doing any injury to the hull. After this the gale blew stronger than ever till 6 p. m. and the weather clearing up, the breakers of the *Discovery's* reef were seen to leeward. Providentially the wind veered about for a short time, enabling the ship to avoid this danger, which no sooner having done, when the gale recommenced as violent as ever. A calm of three days off the shores of Hainan enabled the crew to jury-rig.

We hear that little or no injury has been suffered by the cargo, and the hull of the ship is said to be as good as ever.

In another column we give a letter from our Correspondent H, and from the enquiries we have been able to make on the subject of which he treats, are inclined to side with him on the view he takes of the question. It is known to every body in business here, that rice laden ships pay about 400 \$ more than the 200 \$ paid to the Hong-merchant who secures the ship, but as generally that Hong-merchant also purchases the cargo, (taking good care however to deduct the said 400 \$ from the price of the rice, on which account this charge will frequently not appear on the books of the Ship's or Cargo's co signees) little attention has been paid to this subject, except where it has become a matter of dispute between Consignee of Ship and of the cargo. We hear that this charge of between 200 and 400 \$ is levied by the Mandarins at Whampoa, who are placed there nominally to watch the ship, and having no reason to doubt the accuracy of our informants have no hesitation in stating our conviction, that this extra charge ought to be borne by the Ship and not by the cargo and will therefore as much raise the port-charges of Rice Ships from 200 to about \$ 1200.

The following Proclamation is from the *Javasche Courant* of the 28th May, recopied by us from the *Singapore Free Press*, of the 9th instant. It relates to the rate of duties to be levied on Dutch and English Manufactures respectively. The duty of 12½ Cent to be henceforward levied on all Dutch Manufactures, which have hitherto been imported free of duty, has been imposed in accordance to the Treaty with the English in 1824, and though we do not fear in common with our Singapore Contemporary that this duty will be only nominal and not recovered upon dutch goods, the English gain nothing by this apparent adherence to the Treaty, as but few Dutch Manufactures, since the secession of Belgium, are imported into Java.

"PROCLAMATION.

"IN THE NAME OF THE KING. &c.

"The Governor General of Netherlands India in Council makes known, to all who shall see or hear this real, greeting: "That this day, in Council, on reviewing the determinations existing on account thereof, it is thought fit to fix and determine, that from and after the 1st of June next, an Import Duty of 10½ per cent shall be levied on all Woollen and Cotton Stuffs, manufactured in the Netherlands, furnished with a Certificate of origin—and imported in Dutch bottoms into Netherlands India, and 25 per cent on all foreign Woollen and Cotton Stuffs, imported from places to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, no matter under what flag—provided they are not manufactured in countries, with which the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not stand in friendly relation; the use of the Entrepôt remaining open to both descriptions on the usual footing.

"Command and order that all Civilians, Justices and Officers, high and low, shall keep a strict heed to the due performance hereof, without connivance or respect of persons, and that no one may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and posted up in the usual manner in the Native and Chinese Languages.

"Given at Buitenzorg, 25th May, 1886

"D. J. DE KEREENS.

"By Decree of the Governor General in Council.

"H. J. HOOGVEEN.

"Public Secretary."

By the American Ship "Exchange" from Liverpool, we have received a file of the Times Newspaper from which we give the following few extracts. The speech with which the King opened Parliament will be found in another column. It says, as most such documents do, as little as can be said, and is only of importance in so far as the King gives his sanction to the appropriation of Church property in Ireland.

The commercial treaty hitherto existing between England and Portugal had been extended to the 30th of April instead of the 31st January, when that treaty expired.

The trial of Fieschi and his accomplices was not yet con-

cluded, but no important discoveries seem to have been made.

Sir Charles Pepys has been appointed Lord Chancellor under the title of Lord Cottenham.

After the 30th August 1895 no person shall be admitted in Russian Poland to any office in the gift of Government, unless he possesses the most satisfactory knowledge of the Russian language.

The French Ministry had resigned in consequence of not being able to carry their project of reducing the 5 per Cent debt to 3 per Cent stock, and no new Cabinet had yet been formed.

Sir Thomas Pakenham G.C.B. Admiral of the Red died at his seat in Ireland in February last.

The house of William Ward & Co. in London has stopped payment. Mr Ward was a Bank Director. A Mr. Lake-man had absconded taking with him a large amount of money of which he had defrauded the members of the Stock Exchange.

The accounts from Spain are favorable to the cause of the Queen.

The free City of Frankfurt has joined the Russian Commercial treaty.

Lord William Bentinck has been returned a member of Parliament for the City of Glasgow.

The young Queen of Naples died on the 31st of January of a bilious fever.

The second message of the President to the Chamber had reached Paris, but had not made much impression there, except that the funds had declined ½ per Cent.

Resolutions to be moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Robinson, on the 24th March 1896.

1. That the public income is raised by taxes imposed during the exigencies of war, or under circumstances so inapplicable to the present state of the country that a revision of the financial system would be highly beneficial to the nation at large.

2. That the revenue is chiefly levied on articles of necessary consumption, by which the burdens of the people are enormously increased, and their comforts diminished, without any corresponding benefit to the state, the trader and retail dealer being obliged to charge a profit both on the duty and the prime cost.

3. That the Excise laws and regulations interfere most injuriously and oppressively with various branches of trade and manufactures, with the employment of capital and labour at home, and with the freedom and extension of foreign commerce, and that they greatly raise the cost of subsistence on the labouring classes of the community.

4. That the unequal pressure of taxation is increased by the levy of an uniform duty of customs, without reference to the value of various articles of the same denomination.

5. That the stamp, legacy and probate duties are most unjust and partial in their operation on transfers, obligations, securities, and other instruments of small value, compared with those of larger amount; and that a considerable portion of the wealth of the nation is altogether exempt from the

legacy and probate duty charged upon other descriptions of property.

6. That by so impolitic and complicated a state of finance the cost of collecting the public revenue is greatly enhanced, and the burthens of the people further augmented.

7. That the return to a gold standard in 1819 followed by the suppression of small notes in England and Wales, has materially changed the relative condition of the productive classes, and of those who possess the wealth and capital of the nation.

8. That for these reasons it is the bounden duty of this house, not only to repeal and reduce taxation to as great an extent as may be compatible with the maintenance of national credit and the necessary demands of the public service, but also closely to investigate the whole state of our finance, with the view to such judicious alterations as may relieve the labor and industry of the country, and comprehend within the range of contribution to the public service all property protected by the state, without distinction or exception, so that the pressure of taxation may be lightened by a more just and equal distribution of the public burdens amongst all classes of H. M. Subjects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

I was much astonished on reading this day in the "Canton Register" some editorial remarks on a letter therein published, requesting that in future the charges on a rice-laden ship coming to Whampoa, might be stated in the Prices Current at \$1150, instead of \$900 as now. The Editor thinks that such a statement would injure his Prices Current in the opinion of his subscribers and the "public, and disputes the fact, urging the public to resist all illegal extortions.

Will you be so good as inform him through your columns of the following, of the truth of which he may convince himself in ten minutes? This has long been a sore point, and as a Ship" says, has caused many disputes, and might be as well set at rest at once to prevent more.

Some months since, this point being mooted between the consignee of a ship who paid the 900 \$, and the consignee of the rice, who was told by the Hong merchant who took it that he would deduct the balance of the port charges from the sale of his rice, it was agreed to leave the point to a reference, and two gentlemen, as respectable and independent as the place affords, undertook the task, which was concluded by a decision against the ship, on the ground that, on application to each of the Hong merchants, they were distinctly told that the charge was \$750, (to \$400.) more than the 900 \$; the only difference being in the amount of the over charge; and that, in case but 900 \$ was allowed by the ship's agent, the balance was invariably taken from the product of the rice; and that it was out of their power to prevent this, though notoriously an illegality. Such being the case, is it not plain that this is a port-charge on the ship, no matter by whom levied?

I wonder that the usual acuteness of the Editor of the

Register should be so wanting in this instance as far him to talk of resisting illegal extortions successfully. What is a legal and what an illegal extortion in this country, it would I suspect puzzle him, you, and all of us, to make out. This point was disputed three years ago by an American and an English Agent, who stood out for a long time against the extortions of the Hong merchants, in spite of manoeuvres of all kinds by the detention of Chop boats, refusal to allow Coolies to the ship &c. Eventually, the resistance was withdrawn, as it was found impossible to effect any thing. I agree with "a Ship" in his statement of the charges, as to the fact; but I believe the whole amount is \$1350.

Your humble Servant,
H.

June 9th 1886.

TAOU-KWANG, 16th Year 5th moon 1st day. June 14th 1886

Tang the Tuk been issued and received official Documents. Low-ling Tang-shu of Fuk-hwang and Han, acting Kung-show, had audience (of his Excellency) and gave notice of their departure for their respective places of Employment. Ching acting Shin-an-yuen reported his return to the Magistracy (of the above place). Loo a resigned Magistrate of Yin-ping paid a visit to H. E. and took his leave before going to examine the accounts of the Bow-king departmental Magistracy. Ching acting Woo-cheun-yuen reported that he was going to the Canton Home stations in the place of the Nan-hai-yuen to examine (Goods). Loo-shi-tai the Bao-yang-yuen reported that the Kwang-show-fao had ordered him to attend at the examination hall to superintend the examination of the literary Candidates and to separate their Essays and grant Promotions (to those who produce the clearest Essays) Chang-la-yang the Bao-yang-yuen reported his arrival from Peking. &c. &c.

From a Correspondent. King-qua the Hong-merchant, now in his 77th year has been gladdened by the recent tidings of his 3rd Son Tung-shun being one of the successful candidates for the rank of Chen-tse at the great examination held at Peking, on the 19th day, 4th moon, May 24th. There were between 4000 and 5000 Candidates of which about 800 were from Canton Province. From the whole only 171 were selected and of these 7 only belong to Canton Province. Tung-shun, being one of them.

It appears that no Hong-merchant's son has before held such high rank and as the ancestor of Tung-shun is the uncle of his own meritorious meritorious—his aged Father and Friends may justly be proud of the distinction. An customary on such occasions the Teen-po-Hong entrance was decorated with the Vermilion report on Yellow Paper and crowd thronged to read its purport—and to congratulate King-qua and his family.

Tung-shun is now in his 37th Year, and is represented to have considerable ability. He has been 18 years at Peking and chiefly employed lately as an assistant in the Nay-ho or Cabinet. His present elevation renders him eligible to vary

high offices and should the next accounts from Peking prove him to have been again successful on the 21st day, of 4th moon, (4th June,) when from the above 171 after a second examination 3 Chen-tse of the highest attainment are chosen and styled Chong-yune; Pong-an; and Taam-fa-a; and 40, 2d grades—Styled Hong-lom, he may reasonably hope to be one of the Mandarins holding the highest offices of the Empire at an early period.

If, in other respects much of the Chinese System of Government be open to objection,—in this, it is at least entitled to high praise. The poorest son of the poorest man may by his abilities and exertions attain the highest rank, conferrible on a subject!

Ma, Guardian of the Kwang-chow and Macao Waters, Kwan-min-foo of the two districts of Shintuh and Heangshan, Collector of the Macao Harbor Dues promoted 10 steps and recorded 3 times, sternly prohibits (Boatmen &c.) taking large stones capable of being manufactured and selling them for ballast to the Barbarian Vessels; and orders them to discontinue such vile and wicked practices.

It is authenticated that the waters of Macao join on to the Ocean; and that Barbarian Ships are constantly sailing into and out of them bringing Foreign Rice. It is to be feared that when they have sold their Rice and hoist their sails the ships having no Ballast will be light and roll about and be unable to buffet the waves. It is therefore necessary that they should buy small stone ballast to make them steady and enable them to stand up against the winds and waves.—This is perfectly right.

In Macao there are vile wretches, who consulting together, pretend to take small stone, but in reality go and procure from the quarries large stones fit for being worked and take them for sale to the Barbarians, who also much prefer them to the small ones; thus avariciously coveting large profits—such conduct is contrary to law which has long prohibited workmen from opening the quarries.

It is on record that on the 15th Year of Taou-Kwang a native of Macao named Tainke-tsang requested Kwo the former Kwan-min-foo to grant him a sealed permit, to provide the Barbarian Ships with small stone ballast; but having made use of this permit to provide large stones contrary to law, Foo the late Kwan-min-foo deprived him of his Permit and locked it up, fearing that such a wicked wretch might again walk in his old way—procuring large stones and selling them to the Barbarians. Policemen have been sent out secretly to make enquiries, and finding any offender to apprehend him. Such practices are again strictly prohibited and this Edict is published for general information and instant obedience.

You are allowed to supply the Barbarian Vessels with ballast procured near the shore. But if, regardless of the law, you consult together and procure large stones from the quarries to sell to the Barbarians, I will strictly investigate the circumstances apprehend the offender and seize his boat and immediately treat him with the utmost rigor of the law.

Decidedly no indulgence will be shown. Do not oppose—

A special Edict.

Taou-Kwang, 15th Year, 5th moon, 8th day, June 22d 1836.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

“MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

“It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the great Council of the nation assembled in Parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance, and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed, without delay or interruption, to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

“I continue to receive from my Allies, and generally from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace.

“Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove causes of disagreement between other powers, I have offered my mediation in order to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French. The answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high-minded will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honour of both.

“I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the Northern Provinces of Spain. The measure which I have taken, and the engagement into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present Government of Spain inspires me with the hope that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions, and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquillity and union.

“I have given directions that there be laid before you the treaty which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain for the suppression of the slave trade.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared, and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to well-considered economy.

“The necessity for maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the estimates for the naval branch of the public service.

“The state of commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory. I lament that any clamour of my subjects should still suffer distress; and the difficulties which continue to be felt in important branches of agriculture may deserve your inquiry, with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I have not yet received the further report of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the several dioceses of England and Wales; but I have reason to believe that their recommendations upon most of the important subjects submitted to them are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay; and you will direct your early attention to the ecclesiastical Establishment, with the intention of rendering it more efficient for the holy purposes for which it has been instituted.

" Another subject, which will naturally occupy you, is the state of the Tithe in England and Wales, and a measure will be submitted to you having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation, and from those objections to which it has hitherto been subject.

" The principles of toleration by which I have been invariably guided, must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am, therefore, anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed, which whilst they remedy any grievances which affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the Established Church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

" The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign; and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provisions may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the law, and more particularly in the Court of Chancery.

" I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of Tithe in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

" You are already in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of Municipal Corporation in Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions, a remedy founded upon the same principles as those of the acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

" A further report of the commission of Inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty, and the experience of the salutary effect by the Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales, may in many respects assist your deliberations.

" I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain, as well as to amend, the Laws and Institutions of the country; and I commit these questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands, persuaded that you will so treat them, as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality, of my people."

(*Singapore Free Press, 6th June 1886.*)

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

KIEN-LUNG'S JOHN DESCRIPTIVE OF THE WAR WITH THE ELEUTHS WHICH ENDED IN THE SUBMISSION AND ANNEXION TO THE CHINESE EMPIRE OF BULGHARIA MINOR.

(*Translated from the French.*)

My august father on declaring me his successor to the throne, did not forget to give me his instructions for the good government of the Empire: "Do not take to arms, said he, except in case of necessity. Those who are scattered beyond our frontier, will every now and then provoke your anger as they have done under my father's reign and under my own. It will be therefore good for you to know, at least in a short outline, what their objects and pretensions in so doing are. - I shall tell you.

For unceasingly provoking us to a war, the Eleuths have two principal reasons,—the first is to exalt their name among their neighbours the Mongols. In venturing to oppose the troops of Empire, and in frequently beating them separately, or small divisions of them, before our troops have had time to unite, or before they have recovered from the fatigue of long marches, the Eleuths render their name formidable, and believe themselves equal to imposing the law on others.

Their second reason is to entice us to withdraw our troops from one side of the frontier, by suddenly attacking on another spot. They then make their incursions into the countries that have been left unprotected, and are sure to commit ravages. Proud of their success and of the trifling advantages they have gained, they look upon them as so many victories over us, and render themselves feared by their neighbours. Their number of friends and allies increases incessantly, they deny the obedience they owe us, and believe themselves equal to sustain a formal war against us. Be careful of their deceptions; do not undertake to subdue them, until you are perfectly certain that your means are adequate to the enterprise. * Thus spoke my father and all his words penetrated into my heart.

I ascended the throne. Anxious not to omit anything that might assist me to fill it with glory, I recalled to my mind the instructions I had received. "Reign in peace, said I to myself, let the tranquillity and happiness of my

* Yong tching gives this advice to his son to prepare him against the artifices of the Eleuths, by whom notwithstanding all his policy, he was constantly duped. He also intends to instill into his son, that if he had committed any errors, it was because he had deviated from the example left him by Kane-hi. The Emperor enters into all these details to persuade his subjects, that his conduct towards the Eleuths has been pointed out to him by his father. However this may be, Yong-tching at first sent only small detachments of troops, which the Eleuths adroitly prevented from uniting, and which they dispersed. Only when driven to it by absolute necessity, he determined at last to send assistance to the King of La-tsang, consisting of a considerable number of troops and a large sum of money. After the departure of the perfidious Ta-tse-rung the chiefs of the different borders of La-tsang assembled to elect another Han. They sent at the same time a man of the name of Lopt-sang Tankin as Ambassador to the court of Peking, to assure the Emperor in the name of all, that they desired nothing better than to remain for ever the faithful vassals of the Empire. Lopt-sang Tankin arrived at Court and was well received. A short time afterwards new Ambassadors arrived who gave the same assurances in the name of the newly elected Han.

The Emperor who had sent a large number of troops, as well against Ta-tse-rung as for the protection of the frontiers, believed that such positive protestations of fidelity from the Chief newly

subjects be the sweet result of my government; The Tartars, our neighbours, seem to have forgotten their ancient quarrels, and are peaceable; I will maintain them in friendly intercourse. The Si-tung perfectly subject to our orders, seems to make his happiness dependent on his submission; I shall endeavour to persuade them that I do not mistrust them: I shall give them proofs of my complete reliance on them. The troops who guard our frontiers it is true keep them in awe, but they at some time keep up the semblance of war. I shall recall them."

I did so. My soldiers received orders, immediately to quit a country, where I deemed them unnecessary. I recalled them into their country, but in doing it I informed the Eleuths of my intentions in the following words: "Entertaining no doubt of your fidelity, I leave you to follow your own laws, and to live in liberty. If you continue loyal, I shall continue to extend my protection towards you, and to heap benefits upon you; but if on the contrary you should deviate from your duty, as you have so often done before, with an inconsistency which you have but too commonly evinced, you may be certain, that the most rigorous punishments shall make you atone for your faults."

Fear, more than any other motive, had the desired effect upon the Eleuths. They showed contrition, and regretted their former misbehaviour; They assured again that henceforward they would ever be my faithful vassals.

Their King who had taken the name of Kaldan, sent to me his Ambassadors, to request of me to be accepted as my subject, and to be recognized as such, by my accepting his homage and the tribute he offered.

I received these Ambassadors with kindness; I answered them that I received with pleasure their homage and the tribute which they offered to me in the name of their master; I commissioned them to assure him of my protection and favor, I heaped favors on them, and sent them away loaded with my gifts.

substituted for the Muhl, and of all the other Chiefs, rendered the longer occupations of the country unnecessary, and he recalled his troops.

Those detachments that had protected the western frontiers were the first to obey the Imperial order; but no sooner had they gone two days' marches, when the Eleuths pursued them as enemies, killed a great number and carried off almost all their baggage. They afterwards went to all the districts where the Emperor's studs were, and took the horses away with them. These they used to mount their soldiers, and to carry them to the northern frontier, where they counted the most evident excesses. They captured warlike men by surprise, and massacred them, and pillaged wherever they went.

The Emperor informed of their perfidious conduct, now became severely bent on punishing them. He had given one of his daughters in marriage to a Mongol prince of the name of Tcherne who was to lead his own troops to the Imperial standard, and succeeded in delivering the country from the Bandits who infested it. After having gained one victory after another, he succeeded in exterminating all the Chiefs with the exception of one, named Erteni. All the others died either in battle or by the hands of Erteni sent to have taken refuge in the hands of a foreign power, and all efforts of the Emperor to punish himself of this person, have failed.

Until now I have only related what passed among the Eleuths under the reigns of Kang-hi and Yong-tching, although my object is to speak of the events under Kien-long. My readers will pardon the length of my notes, on account of their containing information as to a nation of which nothing has hitherto been known in Europe.

Highly gratified with my kindness Kaldan was true to his promises, and finished his life in peace. But his son, the perfidious Atchan, did not follow in the path of his father. He rose with giant step the race of crime; he committed crimes without number, which it would be unnecessary here to detail. It may suffice to say that the Chiefs of the different hordes, looked upon him as a monster of which the earth ought to be relieved. Every one of them sought the means for it.

The Lama Torqui, a more adroit, more astute and more fortunate than all the others, placed himself at the head of a troop of determined soldiers, and very soon his hundred friends and all other male intents joined him. They marched against Atchan, attacked and vanquished him and took him killed. Profiting by his good fortune, and claiming the dubious right his birth gave him to the throne of the Eleuths, he proclaimed himself King, to the prejudice and exasperation of the rightful heirs, whom he found the secret to remove by death one after the other.

Ta-oua-tai one of the pretenders to this throne usurped by Lama Torqui armed himself. Of royal blood, and descending in right line from Cholo-han (Hau or King of Cholo), he thought himself entitled to the throne of the Eleuths, in default of any legitimate heirs. Instigated by Amorana he attacked and vanquished and plundered Lama Torqui, in the hope of alone enjoying his plunder.

But Amorana, who like him of the royal blood of Cholo, though of a collateral branch and but in a distant degree, was not less ambitious. Though he did not at first openly pretend to the throne, he followed secretly dissensions and war, he armed Ta-oua-tai against the usurper Lama Torqui, but only to destroy the one by the other, or to enfeeble them sufficiently so he might easily overcome them, when the time to make his own pretensions good was come.

And this time did come immediately after the death of Lama Torqui. Ta-oua-tai to be recognized; a time of confusion and horror, when the voice of justice was not strong enough to be heard, nor legitimate authority sufficient to be obeyed.

At the head of his followers, only a handful of men devoted to him, he insolently proclaimed himself Chief of the Eleuths; and to impose on all the hordes he dared to plant the royal standard, as if he had already obtained unanimous suffrage, and as if he had really been recognized as King. The royal standard floats before his tent and precedes and follows him wherever he goes.

The too meticulous Eleuths, vexed by this show of grandeur spread before their eyes, flock in large numbers to

Atchan in the name which Tse wang Torqui, Namutcher, King of the Eleuths after his father Kaldan, bore in his infancy. It is in contempt that he is thus called. It is only with the view of men that this is ever done.

Torqui was son of the King of the Eleuths, but his mother was only a concubine or wife of the second degree, and this according to Mongol law excluded him from the throne, as long as there were any sons by the legitimate wife. Besides it was decided that he had renounced all his pretensions by becoming Lama. The Lamas, as is well known are held in great esteem with the Mongols.

After Lama Torqui had seized the lands of Atchan, the two princes Ta-oua-tai and Amorana who believed to possess better titles to the throne than the Usurper, joined together secretly and demanded and obtained troops from the Hakkas, with which they destroyed Torqui. The Emperor says that Amorana though he is placed as a subordinate only, was in fact the instigator of the whole. It was his policy to destroy Ta-oua-tai and Torqui through each other, and to elevate himself upon their ruins. It was soon to be seen, how after all he became the victim of this false policy, which obliged him to apply to the Emperor to gain him ends.

The King of Cholo is the first of the three who had formerly divided the country of the Eleuths. Both Ta-oua-tai and Amorana descended from him.

The Eleuths encamp in tents; they are in their hamlets villages or so called towns only during two or three months of the year, and then even their richer men only retire to them. Each father of a family plants his standard before his tent, larger or smaller according to the rank of his owner.

the borders of Ily, whence Amorana pretended to prescribe laws to the whole country; they spread round him whom they really believed their chief, and do homage to him as they had done before to the Sovereign recognized as legitimate by the whole of the nation.

Ta-oua-tai learnt not without apprehensions what was passing far from him. He was in the greatest embarrassment. Ever since Amorana had begun to dispute the throne with him he had been in the greatest alarm. He at length means to repress the audacity of Amorana, whose situation became more imposing every day; he takes the field against him, and a new war commences.

The three Tsereng, to escape the horrors they foresee, abandon their country and disregarding the dangers and fatigues of a long and difficult march, they travel towards the frontiers of my empire with their families and subjects. In order to live peaceably under my protection.

Their example made impression on the mind of Amorana. He consulted his own interests, and acted accordingly. Convinced that later or sooner he should fall a victim to Ta-oua-tai's ambition, he implored my permission to come and throw himself at my feet as my loyal vassal, a grace which I had already accorded to the three Tsereng and others among the principal Eleuths. I granted his demand. He came, I saw him, and asked him several times myself, to know from his own mouth, the nature of the claims he had upon the disputed Kingdom. He explained his rights in such a manner, that I became almost convinced that they were well founded. I consoled him and raised his hopes; I heaped substantial favors upon him, and elevated him to the most brilliant honors.

It was not at first my intention to begin a war, of which no advantage could result to the empire; I only wished to do good to mankind. Content with sheltering against the fury of their enemies, such among the Eleuths as had placed themselves under my protection, I assigned to them in the district of Kalkas, lands where they might find for themselves and their cattle, the same subsistence as their own country had afforded them in times of the most perfect tranquility and peace.

However the restlessness which is but too habitual to this people, gave me some uneasiness. I reflected how little their fidelity could be trusted, and I feared above all, that in permitting to go in such great numbers among a nation of which they formerly had been enemies, they might not perhaps enter as wolves do a sheepfold. I accordingly changed my opinion. I thought it more expedient, more glorious to the Empire, better for the tranquility of Kalkas, and even

1 The borders of the river Ily have for a long time been the favorite place of residence of the Eleuths. There were no towns; they encamped under tents, sometimes on one spot and at times on another. The Emperor has built a town there which is becoming more populous every day. It is in this town that Chinese and Tartar cities are sent.

The Court of Peking under Chinese Emperors, had divided the nations considered tributary into different classes, of which some were named Chet. The Eleuths were Ochi, and held the first rank among the first general Ochi.

The three Tsereng are, first: Tadjil of Toorheth, second: Torqui, Chokeche, third: Tsereng Mooko. These three chiefs at the head of their hordes, came into the territory of the Empire. The Emperor pointed out to them their places of residence, gave them herds of cattle, and all things necessary to procure for themselves an honest subsistence. The name of Tsereng is very common among the Mongols. We shall soon see another Tsereng at the head of the Imperial armies who however is not a Mongol, but of a distinguished Manichoeu Family.

Amorana who had heard that the three Tsereng after having sheltered their followers in the territory of the empire, had obtained the permission to do homage to the Emperor in person, requested of his Majesty to extend the same favor to him likewise. He was successful, came to do-hoel over the court then, and was admitted among the number of vassals. The Emperor gave him considerable presents, named him Ching-shin wang (prince of the first degree) and assigned lands to him in Kalkas.

The Emperor felt no uneasiness about the fickleness of the Eleuths, until after Ta-oua-tai, had, in a manner, insulted him.

for the particular wishes of the Eleuths themselves, to assist them promptly with soldiers and provisions, and to send them back to reconquer their own country, than to expose them to repay their benefactors and hosts with the most monstrous ingratitude. [To be continued.]

We have been requested to give publicity to the following letter.

U. S. SHIP PEACOCK,
off Mexico, June 11th 1855.

Dear Sir,
The officers of the U. S. Ship Peacock, of the Esmeralda express themselves highly satisfied with your kindness and attention to them at your house at Canton, and I trust the new Hotel may meet with that success which it deserves.

In great haste,
Your obedient servant,
R. R. WALDRON,
Pilot.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL £ 500,000.

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These are the Ambassadors which were to treat with his Imperial Majesty, on the name of their master, as from Prince to Prince.

It was this false step which raised him for ever. The Emperor who would have been content to consider him his vassal, had he declared himself as such, now looked upon him as an enemy, and determined to make war against him. He says in the manifesto he published before he commenced this war: "Ta-oua-tai is a traitor and usurper. He sent Ambassadors to me last year, the 15th year of Kien wang (1735), to demand assistance from me, and declaring to me indignantly that he was legitimate heir of Tcherne kar, &c. Fail of a foolish pride he dared to write to me in his letter as if he wrote to his equal. It is evident that this barbarian is ignorant of even the first law Heaven has inscribed in the human breast, the law of legitimate inheritance.

"Several of the Eleuth hordes, fear as he is already has implored my protection. I, who am the son of Heaven could I refuse to favor these unhappy men? Can I refuse my assistance to them? I have given them permission to establish themselves in countries in which my army extends, and the number of them that avail themselves of it, increases every day. It is not to be supposed that the multitude of these new inhabitants, may not annoy or later injure the Empire? To avoid this I have thought of sending them back to their own country, with a large number of troops to assist them in taking up and leaving possession of it, &c."

This could not better justify the regulations the Emperor came to at last, to subvert the war. The great men, Kien wang as well as Tsereng, were not perfectly persuaded by these reasons, when they reached them. They censured their representations against the war, but the Emperor persisted in his design, and the war commenced.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels. Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD EILMSLIE
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

April, 15th 1836.

NOTICE—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co. WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE—Mr. GEO. T BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

IN LONDON,..... Messrs. PALMER, MACKILLOP & Co,
CALCUTTA..... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co,
BOMBAY..... Messrs. FORD & Co.,
SINGAPORE..... Messrs. A. L. JOHNSON & Co,
MANILA..... Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS,
DENT & Co,
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship HENRY WELLESLEY, 150 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to
Canton, June, 29th 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } \$ 100 & 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Carries &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Sir HERBERT TAYLOR, Captain Wemyss, will be despatched on the 5th proximo. For freight apply to
Canton 24th June, 1836. WETMORE & Co.

NOTICE—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay, or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipe, Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KNE & Co. Apply to
Canton 10th September, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, the Honorable Company's Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE
J. B. THORNHILL

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 2-1b May, 1836.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the Atlas Insurance Office of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of sea risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take

BELL & Co.

Canton, 2nd May 1836.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st April, 1836.

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

FOR LINJIN, SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE MERMAID, CAPTAIN STAYERS for the above ports will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight, apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton 16th June, 1836.

FOR BATAVIA AND AMSTERDAM.

THE Zaanstroom, Klein Commander, will leave for the above ports with all despatch, receiving cargo at Whampoa apply to
S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.
Canton, 28th May, 1836.

NOTICE—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

PEREIRA & Co.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

Agents in China.

FOR BOMBAY.

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FRAMJEE PESIONJEE.

Canton, June, 17th 1836.

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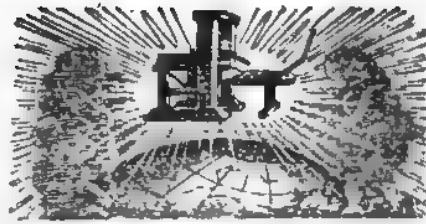
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At No. 3 British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I

CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 9TH. 1836.

No. 44.

It has hitherto never been our fortune to publish a document so important to every one connected with the China trade as the Memorial of Hew Nae-tze recommending the importation of Opium to a made legal. This memorial only awaits the final sanction of the Emperor, and the proforma approval of our local magistrates, to be a law, and but little doubt is entertained, that it was drawn up not only with the permission of the Imperial Government, but as expressing the Government's views on the subject, so that we may possibly see it in operation about two months hence. In a former number we offered a few speculations, as to the consequences of such a measure, and space does not permit us now to enter at length into this subject, which we reserve for our next paper, but we apprehend that it will greatly change the manner in which trade has been carried on hitherto. Opium will of course become, like Tea, Silk and Cotton the exclusive Monopoly of the Hong merchants, and thus an increase of business, amounting to about 17 Millions of dollars, is thrown into their hands, thereby augmenting their influence enormously, & placing foreign merchants much more at their mercy than they have ever been before, and increasing the risk and responsibility of foreigners in a fearful degree. All the foreigners interested hitherto in the Opium trade must feel this measure, as deeply affecting their interests, while on the contrary the Chinese Government could not have hit on a law giving more satisfaction to its own subjects, and which in fact is so politic as to make us wonder that they have not done it long ago. Changling, the famous Tartar General whom Doctor Morrison calls the Wellington of China, and who is first Imperial Councillor, has now a double claim to that name, seeing that he has at last acceded to a most important measure, from expediency, though opposed to it from principle, in almost the same manner as the Duke of Wellington at last removed the disabilities from the Roman Catholics. Another Councillor is Yuen-Yuen who was Governor of Canton when the Linlin Opium trade began.

We have had several arrivals from Calcutta Singapore and Batavia during the week, which bring however no news of much interest, except that we see from the Singapore Chronicle of the 18 June, that the boats of H. M. S. Andromache on her passage through the Malacca straits, fell in with a fleet of Pirate prahus near the *Arroas*, and had an engagement in which the prahus were entirely destroyed and more than 100 Malays, killed, and the remainder taken prisoners. No exact particulars were known at that time in Singapore, as Capt. Chads had proceeded to Point Romanis without touching at Singapore, and not yet returned.

We are sorry not to be able to afford room in our this week's paper for our correspondent H. on the subject of duties on rice-ships, but shall give his letter in our next.

PROPOSED TARIFF ON OPIUM.

Hew-nae-tze, Vice-president of the Sacrificial Court in Peking, presents this memorial to the Emperor

With respect to the Opium, the more severe the interdicts have been made, the more extensively have its evils spread. It is right therefore immediately and earnestly to request that the subject may undergo a thorough revision, reverently looking upwards (to the throne.). I entreat his Majesty's glance, secretly to direct a faithful investigation.

Originally, I suppose, the Drug was regarded merely as a medicine. It is a strong stimulant, cures disorders of the bowels and prevents noxious diseases. In the herbal written by Le Sheepin of the Ming Dynasty, it is called O-foo-yung (Opium-Anfao.)

When the inhaling of it has been practised a long time, the necessity for resorting to it at regular intervals becomes so great, that the habit is inveterate, destroying time; wasting property, and is as dear as one's own life. Of those who use it to excess, the breath becomes feeble, the bodies gaunt, the countenances sallow, the teeth black; and though they clearly perceive its injurious effects, they are unable to stop the habit.

It is indispensably necessary that some more efficient regulations should be adopted in order to eradicate the wicked practice.

On examination there appear to be three kinds of opium. 1st, the Company's, which has a black skin; it is called *Woo-tuo*, and comes from Bengal; the 2d has a white skin, and is brought from Bombay; and the 3rd with a red skin, is from Malras, (Turkey). All these places belong to England.

Precious to the reign of Keen-lung, according to the Tariff, it was imported as a medicine. On each peculiar direct duties were three taels, with an additional charge for weighing, of two taels, four mace and five candareens. After the time of Keen-lung, it began to be prohibited.

In the first year of Kea-king (1796), those who were found guilty of smoking opium were pilloried and banished. Since then, they have been made liable to the severe penalties of banishment and death; still the number has increased, and the practice spread throughout the empire.

Previously to the reign of Keen-lung, after the Custom-house duties were paid, the opium was delivered to the Hong merchants; who received it in exchange for their tea and other commodities. Now while the Imperial interdicts are so severe, that no one dares openly to traffic in it, all purchase is secretly. In the time of Kea-king, some hundred of Chests were annually purchased, but recently the number has exceeded 20,000. Each Chest contains a hundred Cauties. The Bengal, which is the best sells for about \$ 800 a Chest; the white skinned the second in quality, for about \$ 600; the third, the red skinned, for about \$ 400.

Thus the sum paid annually, exceeds considerably eleven millions of Dollars.

Reckoning each dollar at seven mace, standard money, the total expenditure exceeds ten millions of Taels & annum.

Formerly the Barbarian merchants brought hither their money, which being paid for cargo, found its way through all the provinces and the people were gradually enriched; but recently they have clandestinely sold their opium; and have not cared to invest the proceeds in merchandise. Thus the foreign money has been going out of the country, while none has come into it.

During two centuries, the Imperial government has enjoyed universal tranquillity; and by protecting and fostering commerce, wealth has been abundant. It is joyful to witness the economy of our August Sovereign, a pattern for the whole empire. Then gold was as plentiful as common dust. Always in times past, a tael of pure silver was worth a thousand cash, nearly; but within these few years, the value of the tael has risen to twelve or thirteen hundred cash: thus the price of Silver is constantly advancing. The duties on silk (for instance) are paid in Silver, while the article is required for cash; and the losses of the merchants, constantly augmenting, have become very great, till at length they affect all the provinces, and the destructive consequences are everywhere seen. Is not the Silver secretly leaking out of the empire? And will not all that has been accumulated be cast into the inexhaustible gulf of foreign seas? Day by day, month by month, the evil increases. But I forbear to speak of the calamities which it will entail.

If it were proposed to close the foreign trade, that would be merely taking the present profits to dam up their source (i. e. it would be our own loss). Hitherto the hundreds and tens of thousands accruing from the duties, have not been regarded by the Celestial Dynasty as of any value. For a long time [i. e. more than a thousand years], the ships of all the western nations have enjoyed a free port; but the trade in Opium has been confined to the English alone. It would be in vain to cut off the English: all the nations must be cut off together (before the trade can be stopped). What will become of the tens of thousands on the coast, who are depending on the traffic for a livelihood? Besides, the Barbarian ships on the high seas can make to any island or port they please, where the native craft can meet them.—how can this be prevented? Within the last few years, they have visited all the ports along the coasts of Fukkeñ, Chêkang, Keëngnan, Shantung, even to Teëntuin and Manchou Tartary, for the purpose of disposing of their Opium. And though the local authorities immediately expelled them, yet it is rumored that the quantity clandestinely sold was by no means small. Such being the case, suppose the port of Canton be forever closed, it will be impossible to stop the introduction of the Drug. Or, suppose the local officers (on the coast) be directed to investigate and interdict it; still they will not exert themselves, only to cause a constant increase of the importation. Even the laws which are enacted, are by the underlings in office, the police-runners, and swindlers, made the occasion of advancing their own gains. Increase the number of edicts; and it will only enrich these underlings and police-runners, and multiply the schemes of the swindlers.

In the first year of Taoukwang, (1821), governor Yuen, broke up the factory Yê Heëngshoo in Macao, so that the Barbarian merchants there had no place to store their Opium. This caused the removal of the trade to the lala-de of Lintin, situated between the inner and outer waters, accessible on all sides. There seven or eight large vessels, called receiving ships, are anchored all the year round. In these the Opium is stored. At Canton there are shopmen, who are called brokers. These carry the Silver to the Barbarian factories, where they receive the orders for the delivery of the drug from the receiving ships. There are also convoys, plying up and down the river, which are called *faat-crabs* and *scrambling-dragons*.

These are well armed with guns and pikes, and manned with some tens of desperate fellows, go as if they had wings. All the Custom-houses and military stations, which they pass are literally fed with bribes; and if they

chance to meet any of the armed cruisers, they are ready for the encounter, and slaughter and carriage issue. Governor Lun, formerly, sent one of the naval officers, admiral Tsin Yuchong to cooperate with the Chik-ên of Heëngnan: Lêng H ênnê was captured with his boat loaded with opium, to the amount of 14,000 catties; and the lives lost, and prisoners taken were several tens in number. He likewise prosecuted the outlawed brokers Yau kwo and Gow kwan (Yew kow and Onfoou), seized and confiscated all their property. The case was managed most faithfully; but the traffic was not at all checked. Multitudes of the people have but little dread of the Law, while they use every device and are made after gain; indeed, the Law is sometimes utterly without effect. There are also banditti, who feign themselves deputies of the government, sent to prevent boats carrying Opium, and in this way rob and plunder. While formerly at Canton, acting Commissioner of Justice, cases of this kind were constantly reported. These gave occasion for a still greater number of cases; in which money was extorted, in ransoming the plundered property. Thus, innumerable were the instances where the innocent people were involved. Such are the evils which have sprung up since the severe interdicts were established. Moreover; it will be found on examination that all those who smoke Opium, are irreligious, idle vagrants, sufit for either one thing or another; nor do many of them enjoy long life, though a few may arrive at the age of fifty or sixty years.

The inhabitants of the empire are daily increasing, and surely there is nothing to prevent this. Meanwhile, however, its resources are dwindling away to nothing. Hence it becomes most indispensably necessary early to deliberate and provide against this. To make opium contraband, as it is at present, will not do. Nor will it answer to set aside all law on the subject. The only feasible method, therefore, seems to be, restore the old regulations, allow the barbarian merchants to introduce opium, dutiable as medicine; and after it has passed the Custom-house, only allow it to be bartered for other Cargo, and not to be sold for money. And when the Barbarians find that the duties on it are less than what is expended in bribes, they must be delighted therewith.

Let foreign money be placed on the same footing with Sycee, and its exportation forbidden. If any are found to have Opium, which has not come through the Custom-house, let it be taken and burnt; if any are detected carrying out Silver, let it be confiscated. With respect to the civil and military Officers, persons eligible to places of trust, soldiers, &c., let those who are already on duty, discharge it faithfully; and if they are fitting for services let them do it well; but let them not defile themselves with the wicked practice, nor tread in the path of error to the destruction of both time and property. If they have regarded the laws as too severe, then let them think what they ought to do when they are changed. If any of the Official people smoke Opium, let them be examined and degraded, and not be regarded as criminals. In this way, lenity towards them, will become severity. If officers know any of their subordinates, or those whom they have placed in office, to be guilty, and do not report the same, let them be put on trial for their misdemeanor. Among the people, let all who please buy and sell and smoke.

If any one suspects that removing the prohibitions, will lessen the dignity of the government, does he not know that eating and drinking will also destroy life? And that the poisonous drugs *foe-tse* and *Woo-tse*, have never been interdicted? The removal of the restrictions refers only to those who are mean and simple minded. If then none of the official people are found among these, how can the proposed measure affect the dignity of the government? To allow one commodity to be exchanged for another, or to permit thousands of tens of thousands of treasure annually to leak out of the country,—which is right, which wrong? It is seen at a glance. To delay the subject, will do no good. It is to be feared that it

will now take a long time to remove the evils of prohibiting opium. When the people are ruined, it will then be too late to repent and to seek for the means of a reform.

I, your Majesty's unworthy minister, have been enriched by sacred favor in being selected from the imperial academy and employed in the government; and though formerly employed nearly ten years in high offices of trust in the provincial government at Canton, I have deeply to abuse myself for not having made the slightest return of gratitude. But I have never failed to inquire, in whatever place I have been, what were its great advantages, and what its great evils. Accordingly, at the present time, seeing how the evils of interdicting opium daily accumulate and spread, and there being no one who has yet faithfully disclosed the truth, how could I, your Majesty's minister, thoroughly acquainted with the subject, forbear to send up a report? Proritate, I beg your august Majesty secretly to direct the governor, lieutenant-governor, the Hoppo, and other chief officers of Canton, faithfully to investigate the matter, in the particulars above specified, that it may be known how far they are true, and also to deliberate immediately and make out a new tariff, and send it up for a final revision, and approval. Perhaps, this looking out of the country may be stopped, then great will be the advantage to the empire.

Your minister presents this memorial, and with trembling awe awaits his Majesty's commands.

From "an Enquirer's" letter it will be seen that H. M. Superintendents at Macao are taking steps to enable them to publish a statement of the last year's British trade. They have sent Circulars to all the British merchants resident here to furnish them with their respective imports and exports, under promise that information thus given will be considered as strictly secret. We see no objection to such a mode of proceeding, and hope that the merchants applied to will give the required data as thereby some approximation, by inference at least of the value of the British trade may be obtained, though any such statement here must always be erroneous, the British trade being so mixed up with that of other foreigners that it would be difficult to separate it. A great part of British trade (extraordinary British account is in the hands of Americans, besides the large imports of the latter of British manufactured goods. If therefore application is only made to British Merchants, the imports of British trade must be far below their real value in the intended statement, for though most of the British goods imported in foreign bottoms may be on foreign account, still in such trade British are contributing of articles of British industry. Another very considerable branch of Canton trade is carried on by Portuguese and Parsees from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, chiefly in Opium and Cotton, both articles being almost entirely raised in British possessions.

The exports for such a document may be obtained with comparatively more correctness, though even these will be far from being correct. A statement of the general trade of Canton would be a more valuable document, and this might perhaps be obtained with tolerable correctness, supposing that all foreigners engaged in trade would cooperate for this purpose.

However as time must glide away but slowly at Macao, any occupation will be deemed by H. M. Superintendents better than none, and we congratulate them upon having found one at once innocuous during its progress and as to its consequences.

Another Correspondent wishes to know whether any thing is doing with regard to a Seaman's Hospital, for which purpose liberal subscriptions were collected almost two years ago. We have heard that the Gentlemen of the Committee have not yet agreed on the plan to be pursued, but it is really time that they should, for as our correspondent remarks, a great many ships are already at Whampoa, and Lintin, and more are daily coming in. What the nature of the disagreement between the Gentlemen of the Committee may be we know not, but whatever it is, it acts greatly to the injury of the objects contemplated by the subscribers. The funds are

probably not sufficient to purchase a ship commodious enough to be turned into an Hospital, but we beg to suggest, that such would not be required, nor would it even be desirable to have an Hospital ship at Whampoa, were in perhaps already men out of ten the cause of the Seaman's illness (the miasma caused by the marshes near Whampoa), would continue to act, and prevent the patient's recovery.

It has been stated by some medical men of high standing in their profession, as proved to be the fact obtained from experience, that in general illness suffering from fever will really recover on shore, whilst when continuing on board the ship, the illness soon assumes a dangerous character, and either kills the patient, or remains upon him a great length of time. It therefore would appear to be by far the better plan, and one, we presume within the means of the Seaman's Hospital committee, to establish an Hospital at Macao, or at least either at Whampoa, Cam-ling-moon or Lintin. A convenient house for that purpose might be hired; this would require no great outlay, nor would the expense of furniture &c., be very great. Ten large and convenient boats to take patients to Macao, must ply continually, during the shipping season between Whampoa and Macao. They may be so managed as for one of them to leave Whampoa every other day, which would be, we suppose, sufficiently frequent. The first outlay for these boats will be rather heavy, but would not probably amount to one tenth of a convenient Hospital ship, over which the plan we have here sketched would have the advantage, that with greater economy it would really answer the intentions of the Subscribers to the Seaman's Hospital, viz, that of really and speedily restoring patients to health.

We extract the following from a letter addressed to Lord Palmerston signed "James Mathewson" and printed in the "Canton Register" of 28th June.

"It is impossible to foresee, however to what lengths of outrage and oppression the Canton authorities may be encouraged to proceed, should their unwarrantable treatment of his Majesty's representative, terminating in the death of that lamented nobleman, be permitted to pass without even a show of remonstrance, the consequences of which it is but too probable would soon be developed in such systematic aggravation of existing evils, as would lead to constant collisions and interruptions of trade."

"When these interruptions occurred during the East India Company's monopoly, their united influence and command of capital enabled them to make sometimes a stand against the Chinese, and to sustain the heavy commercial losses attendant on the struggle. Widely different however would be the case under present circumstances; when the Free-traders pursuing each their separate and dissimilar views, and having no common head recognized by the Chinese, must fall a sacrifice, in detail, to the well combined machinations of the latter."

"To avert such disastrous consequences is the earnest object and desire of those whose opinions I represent, who, it cannot in reason be supposed, would advocate any other course, than one essentially pacific to its results. And it is with satisfaction I add, that these sentiments are concurred in by the best informed of the commercial community, with whom I have had opportunities of communicating in this country."

It is with pleasure that we are that this Gentleman, whose opinions, "founded on an experience of 17 years residence in China," are

as he states, embodied in the Petition got up here in December 1834, has essentially changed them in his address to the Minister for foreign affairs, and that he now recommends diplomatical remonstrance only, instead of his former recommendations of stopping the internal resources of this country, of capturing her navy and so on.

We shall just give the extract from that petition, which breathes a very different spirit, a spirit thought reprehensible by many at the time, and pointing out a line of conduct which this paper has from the beginning deprecated. We are of course gratified to see, that those who were opposed to the line of policy to be followed with regard to China, which we advocated, are gradually approaching us so near, that in a short time their opinions and ours will be assimilated.

This is the extract we alluded to.

"Your petitioners would humbly entreat your Majesty's favorable view of these suggestions, in the confidence that they may be acted upon, not only with every prospect of success, but without the slightest danger to the existing commercial intercourse; in as much, as even with a force not exceeding that which we have proposed, if it should be placed at the disposal of your Majesty's Plenipotentiary, there would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of the external and internal commerce of the Chinese Empire, in intercepting its revenues in their progress to the Capital, and in taking possession of all the armed vessels of the country; such measures would not only be sufficient to evince both the power and spirit of Great Britain to resent insult, but would enable your Majesty's Plenipotentiary, to secure indemnity for any injury that might in the first instance be offered to the persons or property of your Majesty's subjects; and speedily induce the Chinese government to submit to just and reasonable terms. We are at the same time, confident that a resort eventually to such measures as these, so far from being likely to lead to and more serious warfare—an issue which both our interests and inclinations alike prompt us to deprecate—would in fact be the surest course of avoiding the danger of such a collision.

It will be observed that in this paragraph actual war is recommended, yet any intention to do so is deprecated. This is not very intelligible, since it can hardly be supposed that the Chinese Empire would not resent such insults and injuries as here recommended. Besides can it ever be expected that after having bullied the Chinese into a demonstration of friendship towards the English, that such friendship will be sincere? May it not on the contrary be expected, that, so soon as they shall see themselves freed from the restraint under which they were kept by the ships of war, they will more than ever obstruct the

trade, and by a thousand minor annoyances, if in fact they do not resort to open retaliation, render the residence of British merchants more unpleasant than ever it has been before, and of this they would in justice have but little reason to complain.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

The Petition of the undermentioned British Subjects at Canton Humbly Sheweth.

That we are induced by the extraordinary position in which we are placed in relation to the Chinese Kitchen, to take such measures as may be adopted alike to maintain the honour of our cookery and the advantages which a safe and uninterrupted digestion to the British stomachs in China, is calculated to yield to the resources of Great Britain, and to the important classes interested in its culinary arts.

Your Gracious Majesty is doubtless aware, that man has been designated a cooking animal, to distinguish him from other creatures whose instincts have never taught them to prepare their food. The faculty of cooking being that which separates man from the brute, we deduce logically that the most cultivated reason, will prepare the choicest viands; and it is found accordingly, that the most civilized nations are those who have attained the highest degree of refinement in the culinary art.

Your petitioners have but to state one fact to satisfy your Royal mind of the degraded state of the Chinese and the unhappy situation of your subjects who are doomed to eat amongst them, which is, that notwithstanding the magnitude of the empire, its numerous population and vast natural resources, the natives are utterly unable to cook or appreciate a calf's head!—

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Majesty will be pleased to grant powers plenipotentiary to such person of suitable taste, discretion and culinary experience, as your Majesty in your wisdom may think fit to be entrusted with such authority, to open a way for the improvement of the present very objectionable footing on which British cookery stands in this country; and your petitioners would suggest, that he be directed to establish a kitchen in the spot that may be found most convenient, attended by a sufficient culinary force, which we are of opinion need not consist of more than one French Cook, two scullions, together with a steam kitchen and a suitable battery of pots and pans, which we are convinced will suffice to put the whole Empire in a stew.

We would further humbly, but urgently, submit; that as we cannot but trace the disabilities and restrictions under which our kitchen now labors, to a long acquiescence in the arrogant assumption, claimed by the Emperor of China and his subjects, of the supremacy of soy over melted butter; we are forced to conclude, that no essentially beneficial result can be expected to arrive out of negotiations, in which such pretensions are not decidedly repelled, and which are not

* viz. A Ship to the line, two frigates, three or four armed vessels of light draft, together with a steam-vessel, fully manned.

preceded by compulsory measures to make the Emperor gulp melted butter.

It would ill become your petitioners to point to any individual as more competent than another—to undertake the office of placing on a secure and advantageous footing our culinary relations with this country; we may, however, be permitted to suggest the inexpediency of assigning such a task to any person previously known in China as having belonged to the H. E. I. Company's services, a former cook of that body's Factory having been the parent of the British cookery now existing in Canton.

Your Majesty cannot but have noticed how great a number of those persons had eaten the Hon. E. I. Company's salt, whose names appeared to the hodge-podge petitions from China with which your Majesty's ministers have been hitherto afflicted; ill digested concoctions which could only have originated in the surfeits and night-mares of the monopoly kitchen: to which also we must attribute the counsels which have bewildered your Majesty's much-to-be-pitied Chief Superintendents in China.—

And your petitioners *shall* ever eat.—

The above petition lies for signature on the dresser in the kitchen of the British Hotel—I am told that it has already 31 signatures of which 28 belong to one table, being nearly all the people of culinary consideration in Canton. Of the other three, two are Turkey merchants and one a trader from the Sandwich Islands.

This able document is said to be framed by the author of an address to the people of Great Britain concerning China &c. &c. It bears many internal marks, besides the use of the word *shall* in the last line, of his being a native of the "Land of Cakes"—and most of the signatures smell of the same land of good cheer.

A few persons of small note have objected to sign on account of the threat about *melted butter*, for which they would substitute *oil*; and this fluid which might be expected to soothe the agitated waves of party spirit, has knocked up a sea of strife. The British subjects born in India have withheld their names, because they prefer *ghee* to melted butter; I can only pity them.

C.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—I am told that two years ago a general subscription was got up in China for a Seaman's Hospital at Whampoa, and that with what the Superintendents gave, a large sum was obtained, some say six or seven thousand dollars at least. If this is the case, can you say how it is that no Hospital is yet set up, or if it is the intension of the gentlemen who have the charge of the funds raised, to do any thing in the business?

A good many ships are now at Whampoa, and great numbers said to be on the way here. If any-thing is to be arranged so as to be in operation, this season it ought to be begun now. It is probable that the managers have not yet agreed on the whole of their plans, but I would remark that in relation to

an Hospital and where men's lives are concerned, delay is blameable, as *any thing* is better than *nothing*.

Your obedient servant.
A SHIPPY.

WATERWITCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—On our passage from Singapore in the *Water-Witch*, we encountered a very severe Typhoon about 30 Miles to the S.E. Eastward of the Paracels Shoals, on the 29d Inst. It came on very suddenly, the barometer giving but little warning. It increased from midnight of the 21st till 4 A.M. when it was blowing very hard at East and obliged us to bear up before it. It lulled for 20 minutes about 5 and then increased till 8.30 when a sudden shift brought the Ship to the wind and she was laid on her beam ends—we cut the maintop mast backstays in hopes of easing her, but the mast would not go; and as the Ship appeared to settle deeper in, we cut away the main and mizen masts.

The Ship then righted and as it lulled a little we were able to cut the wreck away without doing us any injury. It then came on stronger than ever and seemed if possible to increase till 8 P.M. when it lulled and cleared so as to allow us to see as far as a mile or so, which showed us the breakers of the *Discovery's* reef to leeward: the wind now allowed us to haul up 4 points for a short time, and then came on again as strong as ever, and obliged us to bear away before it and we providentially cleared the shoal and ran to the N.W., all night. It moderated about midnight. We were three days becalmed near Hal-nam and employed in putting the vessel to rights, in the best manner possible.

Before concluding I feel bound to add my testimony to the cool energy and seamanship of Captain Henderson and his officers, Messrs Young, Mackenzie and Venables; and to the exertions and good behaviour of the crew, which cannot be too highly praised and to which we are so much indebted for our ultimate safety. It must also be stated in justice to the vessel that she behaved most admirably notwithstanding her crippled state. Our gratitude is due to Providence that no lives were lost in this tremendous storm.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
A PASSENGER.

Canton, 30th June 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

You are probably aware that within the last week a Circular has been sent round with one of the most singular requests that it appears to me, was ever made to men engaged in business—no less than that each firm or individual would furnish to the Superintendents (a non *superintendens*?) at Macao, a statement of the business which each has done within the last year,—this on the plea of preparing a statement of the British trade to and from the port. The use of this when obtained, unless to print in a newspaper or book, I do not see, nor do I think that such a statement to be relied on can be obtained, save at Ports where the whole are to be found in the Custom-house entries.

The trade of the port might be ascertained if every one agreed to furnish his information, the Americans, French, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Spanish, Portuguese, Parsees, Hindoos, Arabs and Lascars, who come to the place, or reside here, but how "the British trade" is to be distinguished from all others, it is not easy to say. If it be what comes and goes in English vessels, this will not give it, as foreign ships are thus employed. If it be the business done by British subjects, this will not do, as a good deal of British business is done by others than British, i. e. Americans, Parsees and others. But, however obtained, the statement must be fallacious, as the business done on British account could not be correctly given; much must be left out, much must be guessed at, and much must be put in that properly is not British property.

If the imports from this to Great Britain and India, and the exports thence for this, as procurable at the Custom-houses, do not give a correct view of the British trade, I should think it cannot be obtained in any other way, and all that will result from this somewhat strange and rather inquisitorial mode of procuring information, will be the giving to the Commercial world, with a great flourish of trumpets as to accuracy, a document of very doubtful correctness. True, it will go to prove that "H. B. M. Superintendents at Macao," do something besides acting as policemen in keeping the natives ashore in order, and as it is of some importance that they prove that they are doing something, this amusement of casting up statements at their leisure may be allowed them. Is this done by order of Government, do you think? It is generally asserted that though now *totting away* at Macao a year and a half, their Government has not even recognized them.

Yours

AN ENQUIRER.

Canton, 2d July 1836.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST PAPER.

KIEN-LUNG'S POEM DESCRIPTIVE OF THE WAR WITH THE ELEUTHS WHICH ENDED IN THE SUBMISSION AND ANNEXION TO THE CHINESE EMPIRE OF BULGARIA MINOR.

(Translated from the French.)

Informed of my ultimate intentions, Amorsana could not repress the joy he felt, and expressed to me his gratitude in terms too affecting not to believe it to be sincere. I appointed him Great General, handed myself to him the seal of this dignity, and pointed out the number of troops he was to command. But to be certain that he was always obeyed by my people, I gave him as lieutenant and councillor in all his enterprises, one of my most loyal subjects, a man well known and respected, the valiant Panth.

* Though Panth held the title of Lieutenant General only under Amorsana, he in fact possessed all the authority, and Amorsana could do nothing without his consent. It was the brave Panth who at the head of an army of 150,000 men, surprised the enemy, routed him and captured 1000 families, without losing a single man. It is for this brilliant exploit chiefly, that the Emperor honored him with the title of *Tse*, made him one of the first Captains of his guard, gave him a large sum of money, and heaped encomiums and honors upon him. It will soon be seen how and when this brave man lost his life.

In thus determining on a war, I had no design to enlarge my lands; I sought no pretext to authorize me to exact from my subjects new contributions. † My Empire is the largest in the world, it is the most populous and the richest. My treasuries were overfilled with money; my magazines were filled with all sorts of provisions. I had enough abundantly to defray the expenses of the longest war, enough to alleviate the sufferings of my subjects in unforeseen calamities, and enough to maintain a vast number of workmen, employed in useful or public works.

Like Heaven and Earth, I must at the same time support and protect. I took up arms to give succour to the oppressed to chastise the oppressors, and to reestablish order and tranquillity among my vassals and allies. My warriors of the right banner, my *Sofou* ‡ warriors, are soldiers whose valour has never been questioned; their corps whenever they fought have been victorious. My Manchoues and Solons, different from those soldiers whom *Tou-fou* § praises in his verse, are not overcome by regret at leaving their families; they never question whether they ought or not leave their young wives; they never shed tears on leaving them. At the mention only of a just war, their hearts dilate, joy sparkles in their eyes, and they are impatient for the combat. Circumstances favored their inclinations; the occasion was just; should I not have availed myself of it?

In the year † Y-hai I allowed my Choes to depart; certain of victory, they surmount gaily every obstacle; they arrive, and terror travels before them. They have scarcely had time to bend the bow, to shoot an arrow, when all submit to them. They give the law, *Ta-oue-tai* is taken, and brought to me. The Eleuths, stunned, but relying with confidence on my

† This the Emperor says on account of the representations made to him at the time, against this war. All the princes and grandees, and his council with the exception of Fou-heng his prime minister, were of opinion not to meddle with the quarrels the Eleuths had among themselves, for, said they, if the Emperor does so, it follows as a necessary consequence, that he must enter on a war with them, whereby the Majesty of the Empire might be endangered. They represented to him all the present and future inconvenience, and particularly that the expense necessary to be incurred in maintaining armies at such a distance, would be im-

It was partly to prove to them that this extensive war, was neither paid for by the Empire, nor burdensome to the nation, that the Emperor ostentatiously entered on extraordinary expenses even during the time of the war. He more than once doubled the pay of his soldiers, even of those not engaged in the war, after any considerable advantages obtained over the enemy, or if they had distinguished themselves by more than ordinary bravery; he gave bonnettes to the poor to alleviate their distress during a remarkably severe winter, he repaired the highways, he erected new buildings, he dried marshes and thus changed large extent of jungle land into fertile rice fields. "I have incurred all this expense," said this prince to one of the counselors of the Empire, "neither for my pleasure, nor my personal advantage, nor for my amusement, I considered the public utility; I usefully employed some 10,000 men who have no other means to live, but by the work of their hands. I wished to draw magazines of their superabundance, and to circulate the money in my treasuries, which I considered mine only on trust, &c.

‡ The Solon Soldiers are the best in China. One Solon Soldier, the Emperor says somewhere, is worth ten others. They were free, and attached themselves voluntarily to the fortunes of the reigning dynasty, on condition, (granted to them) that they should be treated on the same footing with the Manchoues.

§ Fou-fou is a celebrated poet who lived A. D. 740, under the reign of Tsen-tsun, with Emperor of the Ming Dynasty. He composed among other things *Enlignes* which obtained him celebrity. He sang the warriors and their deeds, but the Emperor's opinion makes them regret too much the separation from their families. The Manchoues and Solons are not so tenderhearted, but more resolute.

¶ The year Yui is the 12th of the cycle of 60. It is the 20th of Kien-lung and A. D. 1734.

graciousness, expect from me to give them a master: I name Amorsana. They recognise him, and do homage to him; peace and tranquillity again reign in those provinces.

Five months were sufficient to bring about this wonderful change. My Ancestors, on seeing that the Mantchoos are still the same as they were, under them, and as they have ever been, must no doubt have felt great gratification, and have applauded us.

But, oh! vicissitude of events! oh! deplorable inconsistency of the human heart! The Eleuths were but beginning to taste of the sweets of peace and harmony, when their new chief, whose pride was hurt at his dependence on my orders, conceived the senseless project again to excite their audacity, and to rekindle their fury.

As a wolf who after having satiated his gnawing hunger, seeks at another spot new victims for his prey; thus the perfidious Amorsana, not content with exercising under my protection, a legitimate authority over the districts I had assigned to him, seeks elsewhere wherewith to slake his insatiable ambition.

He spreads covertly the most injurious rumours; he finds means to alarm the Mongols; he plants mistrust, the mother of discord, in the breasts of the Eleuths; he prejudices them against my soldiers; and after having well laid his plot, he gives himself blindly up to the most cruel excesses which a barbarous fury can inspire.

He unfurls the standard of revolt, and heads those he has seduced, he rapidly overruns all the environs of the Ill, plunders, ravages and takes all he encounters, and kills two of my Generals whom he takes by surprise. After having dispersed the few Mongols under their orders, he destroys the forts and redoubts I had ordered to be constructed at certain distances, for the protection of the country, and falls suddenly upon all the places containing the stores for my troops, and which served as stations for my couriers, and incidentally even came to the environs of Palkoun, where he dares to encamp.

Amorsana had hoped that the Emperor would have condemned Ta-ou-tai, his prisoner to death; but this he never could obtain in spite of his entreaties. The Emperor on the contrary received Ta-ou-tai, with the same marks of distinction, as if he had been a foreign prince, who voluntarily, and without being compelled, came to do homage to him. He not only did not treat him as a prisoner, but gave him a palace at Peking; he gave him the title of Tsin-wang (Prince of the first degree), gave him a number of Officers necessary to uphold his rank, and moreover honored him by admitting him daily into his presence.

It was his policy to have a rival to oppose to Amorsana, should he rebel, which he eventually did. But Ta-ou-tai's death prevented him from executing this project. This unfortunate Prince, who could not accustom himself to the restraints of his new situation, allowed his grief to master him, and died very soon, leaving only a very young son, who soon followed his father to the grave. The Emperor had given the title of Count to this son, and would have made use of him, the same as of his father, and perhaps with more success.

The brave Panti was the first of the two Generals killed by Amorsana; not expecting a revolution on foot, he had dispersed his troops and picketed them in different places to guard the passages and other important spots. He was taken by surprise, having hardly any one near him. Ayon-ran the second General was not more cautious than Panti. He had like him dispersed his troops, and likewise he became a victim in his fancied great security.

Amorsana's only ambition was, to be really a King; under

in event as unforeseen, and which was so little to be expected, carried consternation every where. Each told it after his own manner, and added a little; and one might have supposed that all was lost. One heard in all places nothing but confused rumours, originating in fear.

Like these chirruping insects, that weary the traveller with their monotonous noise, my officers, general as well as subalterns. Mantchoos and Mongols, my Grandees of all degrees repeated without ceasing these same words; "Palkoun and its dependencies must be abandoned; this useless and distressing war must be given up." I shall abstain from naming here, those who dared remonstrate with me on this head in a manner which their courage would have disavowed, had it not been for the general panic. But I far from listening to these cowardly counsels, continued firm in my first resolution. The new crime of the rebels was for me a new motive to double my exertion. I appointed 11 Generals in the stead of those who had been murdered. I sent new troops, and gave the precise orders that they must perish or take the rebel.

(To be continued.)

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

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the Emperor's protection he had but the name of one. In spite of all the titles with which he had been honored, in spite of all the honors heaped upon him by the Emperor, he found himself shorn of all authority and influence. His power was subordinate to that of the Imperial Lieutenants, he was always closely watched; still his resolutions he was baffled; he was restrained in all his steps; he accordingly took his precautions to regain his liberty. He had perhaps not so soon come to extremities had not the Emperor invited him to his court. His Majesty under pretext of intending to do honor to his merit in the presence of his whole court ordered him to repair thither. Amorsana took care not to obey, and to confer to the Mongols a disobedience not approved of by them, he spread the rumour that it was the Emperor's intention to take from them their most precious gift, their liberty, by subjecting them to particular Governors.

No more was necessary to alarm a nation so jealous of its rights. The Eleuths immediately determined to shake off a yoke no longer bearable. They took to arms under the guidance of the *Abdai*, to use a term consecrated to Amorsana who had seduced them.

Palkoun is one of the principal towns of the Eleuth country, formerly conquered by them. It is on the farther bank of the Ill, and had at the time time a strong garrison.

The two Generals who replaced Panti and Ayon-ran, were Teereng and Yu-pao. As soon as the Eleuths heard that the Emperor had sent new troops against them, they separated, and each went to his own district, leaving Amorsana to extricate himself as well as he might. Amorsana also withdrew soon after.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

April, 15th 1836.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed tenders of Cash for Bills of £ 1000 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £ 200 each) on the Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 23rd July 1836.

Macao 7th July 1836.
EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
to the Superintendents.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 31st ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. DENT & Co. WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Mess. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of DENT & Co.

Canton, 30th June 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

IN LONDON,..... Mess. PALMER, MACKILLOP & Co.
.. CALCUTTA,..... Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
.. BOMBAY,..... Mess. FORBES & Co.
.. SINGAPORE,..... Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
.. MANILA,..... Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,
DENT & Co.,
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship HENRY WELLESLEY, 350 Tons, can be despatched in ten days and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to
Canton, June, 29th 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;
for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p 100 & 1.
Lingual reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " 1 50.
Policies and folio pages. " " 5.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, the Honorable Company's Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
J. B. THORNHILL.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 2nd May, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the Atlas Insurance Office of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take

BEIL & Co.

Canton, 30th May 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and to the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

FOR LININ, SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE MERMAID, CAPTAIN STAYERS for the above ports will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight, apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton 16th June, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "CORWALLIS," J. CLARK, Commander, will leave Whampoa, on the 10th July next, for Freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, June, 17th 1836

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEIR & Co. Apply to DENT & Co.
Canton 10th September, 1835.

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The rates for advertising in the Canton Press and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

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Seven lines—for each appearance }

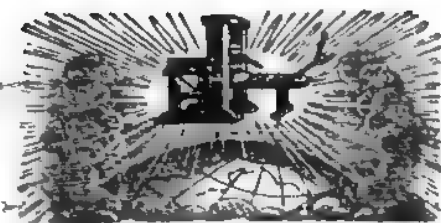
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(*) Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

Subscriptions received as below and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
At No. 3 British Hong.

THE CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I

CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 16TH. 1836.

No. 45.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—12th British Ship *Pascoa*, Morgan, Bombay May 17th, American Ship *Omega*, Russell, Samarang June 25th, 14th British Ship *Sultana*, Evans, Bombay May 26th.

PASSENGERS.—*Pascoa* Mrs. Morgan. Per *Omega* Mr. Alexander Hubbell.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—British *William Nicol*, Black, Bombay, *Mr. Herbert Taylor*, Wemyss, Calcutta, *Lady Clifford*, Stewart, Manila, *Frances Ann*, Hay, Manila, *Royal Sovereign*, Moncrief, Java, *Mermald Stavers*, Calcutta, (this day) 10th, Span, *Los Amigos*, Pardo, Manila.

PASSENGERS—*Sir Herbert Taylor*, Mr. *Christiana* and Mr. *Baker*. *Mermald*, Mr. *Oswald*.

The *Cowayles Family* from China 3d June reached Singapore June 24th and the *Red Rover* a day or two after. The *Sophia* and *Hero* had also passed. The friends from Liverpool 24th February, arrived at Singapore 24th June.

We are informed that no certain intelligence of the arrival of the *Eleanor* from Liverpool has been yet received.

We are obliged to our friends for the communications under the signatures of *Justitia*, H, P, and a *Samaritan*, which will be found in another column.

Justitia complains of the loss on weight of Teas shipped here for Europe, and finding that many of our neighbours complain of a similar loss, we deem it a subject of sufficient importance to direct the attention of our neighbours to it, hoping that some means may be found how to prevent losses which in some instances we are told have amounted to as much as ten per Cent. Now it is impossible that tea leaving China at a perfectly dry season of the year having been previously fire-dried, and retaining therefore at the time of shipment no moisture, should lose weight on the passage—if there is any alteration in the weight in England it ought rather to be heavier if any thing, owing to the moist English Climate; it is as improbable that the Tea-chests should be robbed during the passage, and equally so their being pilfered from in the Custom-house warehouses. The only reason therefore which suggests itself as the most probable is, & at the tea here are either not correctly weighed; or that other boxes than those weighed are afterwards substituted, or that the servants of the Hong-merchants and the Chop-boat-men steal from them previous to the Chests reaching the Ships. If the Hong-merchants will not allow foreign merchants to have the goods they buy from them under their own controul, they ought to be held answerable for all loss of weight suffered in England, and we should be glad to see this principle acted upon. The present system exposes the shipper of teas to much loss and uncertainty, which even with the greatest care cannot be avoided, whilst acting on it. A notification to the Hong-merchants signed by the foreign merchants holding the former responsible for all losses on weight, would no doubt have a salutary effect.

His letter we were obliged last week to postpone for this, and we quite agree with its contents. As long as £12 or 1300 are

really—paid by the Hong-merchants upon every rice ship, the charge must fall on the ship and not on the Cargo. We of course suppose this charge and even know it to be illegal, but it has been resisted in vain on a former occasion, and we must submit to it as best we may. It is very doubtful whether the charge of \$900, be legal or not, and this is never objected to be paid by the Ships. What good reason then can they show for refusing to pay the \$350 or more or less, which are apparently levied in the same manner and upon the same object.

"A Samaritan" proposes to apply to the Hong-merchants for permission to send sick sailors in the Chinese passage boats from Whampoa to Macao. This plan, if permission were obtained is certainly preferable to the one pointed out by us, & would supersede the necessity of going to the expense of building or buying boats. Though we did not allude to it in our observations on the subject of a Seamen's Hospital at Macao, we never intended to recommend that the sailors should be cured gratuitously. The late Merchant Seamen's act renders it obligatory upon masters of ships to pay for the cure of their sick, and every object the subscribers to a Seamen's Hospital can have had in view, must be fully answered by placing within the reach of seamen and their masters the means of medical attendance. We do not see why owners of Ships should be treated like paupers. We heartily wish that the Committee may soon determine on the mode of execution of the subject entrusted to their care.

"P.P." complains of the irregularity with which ship's letters are delivered, and of the postage on them being very oppressive, while promises had been held out, on establishing part of the boats now plying between Canton, Cunningsmoon and Macao that no letters forwarded in them, no postage should be charged. The delivery of letters being a subject of great importance to the public, we shall be glad to receive any explanation on the subject.

We give in another part the third message of the President of the U. S. to congress, which we extract from an American paper of 24th February. Our readers will be glad to perceive from it that the differences which threatened a rupture between France and the United States have been amicably arranged. By the *Sultana* from Bombay and Singapore we hear of the *Red Rover* having passed the latter place, though the date is not given. We have received a Singapore Free Press of 30th June which contains no news of importance.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at a little before four o'clock, near the river, and at no greater distance than perhaps three hundred yards to the southward of the westernmost Factory. It raged during about an hour and a half with considerable violence, when by the well directed exertions of numerous fire engines, at which several foreign firemen were seen usefully employed, the fire was got under, having destroyed it is said about 30 houses. The destruction of property has probably not been great, the houses being mostly of the poorest description.

It is now said that the provincial Government has this day reported favorably to the Imperial court on the Opium memorial; we may, if our information prove to be correct, expect in about two months time, to see Opium really an article of legal trade.

We have not been able to obtain the Chop from Macao, but we hear that one has been published, by which it is prohibited for the

future to re-export goods from Macao to Canton. We likewise hear that Ships arriving at Macao will henceforward be required to present to the Chinese authorities the correct manifest of their cargoes. These measures, though we have not the means of knowing exactly, in how far this report may be correct, will, we are afraid tend still more to the depression of commercial affairs at Macao.

We had overlooked in our above report of news from Singapore that the *Fry's Press* mentions that private accounts from Rhio state that Capt. Chade of H. M. S. *Andromache*, had made a descent on the Pirate's nest of Gallang, burned their village and destroyed their sampans and prahus. We hope soon to hear this account confirmed.

OPIMUM.

We published in our last number the memorial of the Vice-President of the sacrificial court in Peking, recommending to the Emperor the legalizing of the Opium trade. This memorial has by imperial order been forwarded to Canton to be reported on by the Governor of the two provinces, the Foo-yuen and the Hoppo of Canton, and if their report should prove favorable to it, then we may expect this all important change to take place within two or three months, and a speculation upon what the consequences may be, or how this new law will affect the trade of Foreigners generally, may not be unacceptable to our readers, always however premising that though there is every likelihood of Opium soon being a legal article of trade, many obstacles may be thrown into the way, and it's coming into operation, retarded by those, and they are numerous, who have hitherto reaped benefits from the so called smuggling trade.

We understand that the two Hong-merchants Howqua and Tinqu who are considered the richest of the Cohong are opposed to this measure, but we fancy merely, because they have long had a desire of retiring from business altogether, and are unwilling now to incur new responsibilities, which would utterly prevent them from ever relinquishing trade. Many of the other Hong-merchants are generally supposed to be a very thing but rich, and they of course are eager for the new law taking effect, because it would probably throw an immense amount of Cash into their hands, with which for a time they would be enabled to patch their shattered fortunes. The prospects therefore held out to importers of Opium, if the present system of carrying on trade here is continued, are anything but inviting, since they will be obliged to give credit to a large amount, to men who may not be safe, and the risks incurred will consequently be very great. Hitherto payments for Opium have been silver only, but in future this will be difficult if the same system continues, as every body acquainted with the Canton trade, must know, that it is a hopeless thing to expect payments in silver from Hong-merchants. We suppose we shall soon see both Bombay and Calcutta Depôts for Teas which the Opium trader will be obliged to take in barter, and which will then be sent to both those ports for re-exportation to England. The Chinese themselves declare that their principal reason for opening the Opium trade is to prevent the silver from leaving the country, and to force their own products upon the foreigners. The Hong-merchants will not require pressing to obey this injunction to the letter. It is supposed by many that new Hong will be established, to carry on the Opium trade exclusively; this would make it a more exclusive monopoly, and possibly prevent importers from making fair profits; others again believe that Opium will be farmed out by the Government in a similar manner to what Salt is, or similar to the East India Government in the straits, where Opium, spirits, pork and ari are farmed out. By following this plan a still closer monopoly would be produced. Whichever mode however the Chinese may fix upon, whether the trade is to be carried on by the usual Hong-merchants, by merchants appointed for that purpose, or by Opium farmers, we see that every one is fraught with so many disadvantages to the importer, that we, under the new law, may expect the East coast trade to increase considerably, and that this law, the framing of which, was partly intended to annihilate that trade, will have the contrary effect. We may expect that thus the legal importation of Opium will be the means of ultimately opening to us without hindrance Amoy, Chusan, Ningpo and other ports of the Em-

pire, as, when the Government perceives that they cannot possibly prevent this prohibited trade, they will at last make this concession to its subjects, in order to share the profits which are now divided by the merchants and the corrupted mandarins.

One great point in our opinion has been gained by the avowal in this memorial, of the necessity there is for the continuance of the foreign trade, an avowal which we do not remember to have seen so openly confessed before. Besides the court begins to adopt the maxim of preferring expediency to speculative wisdom, and this one first step having been taken, we may look forward to other changes which may probably alter the China trade as it now exists very materially according to the old adage "*ce n'est que le premier pas qui compte.*"

In considering this memorial we cannot deny it the praise of being exceedingly well drawn up, and of possessing a peculiar merit not often found in Chinese official documents of this nature, which is that, of confining itself to sober truth wherever facts are mentioned, and it also proves that the writer was perfectly well acquainted with his subject. Some of his speculations appear to Europeans to be too antiquated for the present times, *f. i.* the wish to retain the silver in the country, and to make returns in manufactures and produce only, but it must be remembered that the Chinese are generally supposed to have continued stationary in civilization during the last five or six hundred years, and going back for that period to our now enlightened Europe, we are likely not to meet with any statement half so well informed. The present politics of the Chinese are as selfish as, and frequently similar to, those professed by most of the continental powers before the French Revolution. It is only the Government for which laws are now framed, the nation is merely benefited by them in so far as such laws have been called forth from the fears of the rulers. The parental care affected by the Government in allowing rice to be imported nominally free of duty has been called forth chiefly from the fear of insurrections in years of scarcity, the same as this new Opium law owes its existence to the jealousy of foreigners who cannot be prevented from visiting the coasts. In fact in this latter law, so little is the welfare of the people considered, that while it admits that the consequences are very injurious to the Opium smoker, and while it prohibits even under this new projected law, civil and military officers, persons eligible to offices of trust and soldiers, to use Opium, those who are mean and simple minded are allowed freely to indulge in it; in other words the blackguards may do what they like, to destroy themselves morally and physically, they are not worth looking after. It is even hinted that Opium smokers generally do not enjoy a long life, and that the population of the Empire is fast decreasing without any means of preventing it, while the resources are fast dwindling away. Poisoning these prolific rascals with Opium appears therefore the best means of getting rid of them. This is prodigious reasoning and worthy of the good old times. We may here however observe that in this respect Hew-nae-tse's intentions will probably be ineffectual, as most of the poorer of the Chinese are unable from poverty to indulge in smoking to any injurious extent, and Opium taken moderately is considered by many medical men, by no means as affecting the health, but on the contrary may frequently be salutary, in the same way as spirits or wine are taken as cordials.

By the *Passes* from Bombay and Singapore we have received papers from the latter place to 25th June, containing an account of the severe punishment dealt out to the Pirates in it's neighbourhood by H. M. S. *Andromache* commanded by Captain Chala, who had lately returned to Singapore from his cruise to Point Romania.

Five boats belonging to the *Andromache* pulled during the night of the 30th May, towards the Arrosas Islands, where they fell in with 3 Pirate Prahus, who probably not seeing more than one English boat, immediately attacked them, when the *Pinnace* opened a destructive fire on them, by which one prahu was disabled, and the other attempted to escape, which was prevented by the cutter giving chase. The Malays deserted their vessels by leaping into the sea, and

more than a hundred men are supposed to have perished, they disdaining quarter. Nine men were taken prisoners on the small island, and after having destroyed the prahu, the boats without the loss of a man, regained the ship which then, without touching at Singapore, and disguised as a Dutch native trader, made sail for Point Romania, where she sent her boats accompanied by two Gunboats among the little Islands, in search of the Pirates, whom four prahus were discovered, who on seeing this force approached attempted to escape. A brisk fire was opened on them, though only after the Malay's had fired at the man of war's boats, and the prahus being obliged to make for the land, their crews partly saved themselves by swimming, though a great many perished. Five Cochinchinese Captives were released, from whom it was hoped to obtain some important information. After exploring some other Islands the Andromache returned to Singapore, where the Prisoners, one of whom is said to be a man of rank, were put in custody, and left that port soon after with Mr. Bonham on board, who jointly with Capt Chads has been appointed Commissioner by the Bengal Government, for the permanent suppression of Piracy in the Archipelago. The destination of the Andromache was not positively known, but it was supposed, that she was bound for Java to obtain from the Dutch Government it's cooperation in this laudable enterprise. We hope that they will be successful, and doubt not that they will find the Dutch well disposed to afford them aid, as that Government has hitherto been much more active in the suppression of Piracy than the British. The lesson which these Malay marauders have so lately received, will no doubt have intimidated them for some time to come.

Opium quoted at Singapore 635 @ 640 \$ for Patna and Benares and 800 @ 810 \$ for Malwa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

I notice a plan in your last paper by which almost all expense in the establishment of a Seamen's Hospital at Macao may be avoided, and I agree with you fully as to the advantages of having it there in preference to Whampoa. Even your expense of boats for conveyance of the sick might be done without, as I am sure that an application to the Hongmerchants to allow sick Seamen to go by the inner boat passage without paying for the Chop would be granted, and the expense of passage be made very small, besides the greater convenience and comfort in the Chinese boats.

As to the Hospital at Macao I do not see that there need be any expense at all beyond the house-rent, servants, Hospital assistants and medicines, and why the ships should not each pay for their sick is what I cannot comprehend. Why should we be called on to save the pockets of a stingy set of ship-owners? The new act of parliament makes it imperative on them to provide medical assistance, medicines &c. and so it should be here. The medical Gentlemen at Macao Messrs Colledge and Anderson, whose medical skill and kindness all acknowledge, have already a small establishment of this kind at Macao and would no doubt devote their time and services willingly. Macao, not Whampoa is the place for a Hospital, let each ship pay for her own men. If there are any poor destitute creatures, who require relief the charge might be borne by the establishment, or there is charity among us, to defray it, but no paying for ship-owners say.

Your humble servant,
a SAMARITAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

Would a few words as to the irregular delivery of letters from ships arriving below, be out of place in your paper? If not you will I am sure confer a benefit on the community by taking the matter in hand, and suggesting some mode by which more speed and regularity may be obtained. The plan at present is I believe for ships arriving to send up their consignees' letters, and hand all others to what is called the

Post Office at Macao and Lintin. This is one of the follies laid to the door of Lord Napier, who had, as he must have known, as much right to appoint a Post-master as he had the Hoppo of Canton, and it is time it were over if nothing but delay and uncertainty are the results of the tax levied for their transport, by the proprietors of the passage Schooners and Cutters, who if I am rightly informed gave out, when setting up an opposition line, that no postage would be demanded, but now that the old and new are one concern demand it as before. Would not the best plan as formerly be, to let all letters come to Canton to the Ship's agent in which case the regular delivery to all would take place at any time that it suited him to distribute them? Probably you can hit on some better plan; none can be worse than the present which is slavishly and irregular, while it is expensive, and no one is responsible for loss or delay.

Your most obedient Servant,
P. P.

July 19th, 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

My dear Sir,

Allow me to beg your attention, now that the shipping season approaches, to the subject of the present objectionable, and I will add, silly mode (as far as foreign purchasers are concerned) in which the weight of Tea shipped off is now ascertained. I before mentioned the principal objections to this in a letter inserted in the Press of date April 9th.

If a few of the commercial establishments of the place would join in this, it might easily be arranged on an equitable plan, instead of, as now, the property of the shipper being in the hands of a set of irresponsible Hong purveyors, coolies and chop-boat-men. The great losses in wei hi, which all must now be aware of, ought to prove a strong argument for a change, which might easily be made to protect the foreigner, while doing full justice to the Hongmerchants, who would then have but to take care of the property, while in his Hong and in the Chop-boat. It is now at the mercy of every one, and yet the foreigner receives his tea as if weighed to him on board.

Your's obediently,
JUSTITIA.

Canton, 19th July, 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I am glad to see that the Editor of the Canton Register has come again to the rice question, as it is by such discussions moderately carried on, that truth will be elicited, and although it may not be in our power to remove these objections, it may be as well to know exactly what they are.

I think that the Editor has in this instance mistaken the point which it seems to me is but, whether the Hongmerchants are or are not compelled by their Government, the local officers or the Whampoa Cormorants, to pay this sum (he it as it may \$ 1100 or \$ 1200) for every Rice Ship that they become security for. If this is allowed, as far as I can see the argument is over, and that this is the fact any one may find by enquiry. As to the illegality of the charge for Compradores and Linguists fees &c. &c. of \$ 300 or \$ 400, I hold it not a whit more so than is the sum of \$ 200 it being the opinion of most of the Chinese, that this was also struck off by the Emperor, and that it was evaded by the Canton Government in part. The case is, as it now stands is that precisely of a ship to an European port, not having to enter inwards,—her only portcharges are on the clearing outwards, and thus all charges should be considered to the freight of her outward freight, for that inward can have nothing to do with it. In this country this process yet harder. It is the bringing in of the rice, that saves the ship from part of the portcharges. The point is not, in this a just charge, but rather whether it is to be paid, and that it must be so, is proved by the fact that the Hongmerchants pay it; will he allow his foreign friend to escape? Will he make him or his ship a present of 200 or 400 \$? Go to try the experi-

ment Mr. Editor, and you will be laughed at for the request. If you insist, all that he has to do, is to refuse to secure the ship, and you must wait till you find some Hong-merchant clever enough to gull you with an assurance, that you shall not pay what you well know he must. The difference he quietly deducts from the product of the rice if in his Hong, or following it if put into that of another. Now Mr. Editor I call this more like connivance with the Hong-merchants, than can be the payment at once on ship's account, of a charge which, however we may dispute the legality of, all know to be unavoidable. If the Ship's agent thus allows the Hong-merchants to pillage 300 \$ from each cargo of rice on the plea that he has got the ship secured for 900, what can the rice-consignee do? He must submit, and if to a loss of 300 \$, why not of 600 or of 900 \$, for when the Hong-merchant suspects that his falsehood is winked at by one foreigner to the prejudice of another, while both well know that rice is the most favored article that comes here, the only court is the Chinaman's "conscience."

As to our resisting these things, or any one of the thousand and one similar extortions, I agree with the Editor of the Canton Register as to the principle, but will he point out, how it is to be done, and who is to do it? If a foreigner resisted every extortion, he would not have time enough besides to eat or sleep. Petitions to the Government are useless; as to a petition to the British Government on the subject after what has passed, it is too ridiculous to think of. All that I think is to be done is to make the best of it, give up what it is vain to struggle for, and in case of overcharge put the saddle on the right horse, and deal out the overcharge, where there is most reason it should fix. Our Rice ships certainly should be placed every dollar paid to the Mandarins, under whatever name, be it legal or illegal, admitted or concealed extortion.

Your's

H.

The Petition to the King in Council: Mr. James Matheson's letter to Lord Palmerston.

Thus is headed an article which appeared in the last Canton Register in answer to some remarks we made in our last number on Mr. Matheson's letter to Lord Palmerston, and many of the observations in that article require correction. It states that the petition was signed by the members of every mercantile firm then in Canton, with the exception of two. If by firm the writer means all those that have annexed "and Co." to their names, he is right, but several British merchants resident here at the time, besides the two, did not sign the petition, the names of whom we could quote, were we not apprehensive of giving offence to those whom we name without their permission. It is therefore not the case that only two mercantile individuals did not sign that petition. Why the writer in the Register presumes that the two Gentlemen who did not sign the petition, formed a *set dissent* *daumeirate*, whose opinions on the British commerce with China outweigh all others, we do not pretend to know, but suppose that these two have just as much right to act upon their own opinions, as the other four firms. It appears that the party who claim the Petition, the Canton Register and the Chamber of Commerce, as their offspring, conceive that their dicta must be implicitly followed, and a writer in the Register of the 19th April goes the length of calling those whose opinions at times appear in our columns "the factious leaders of the opposition." This is certainly assuming a tone of supremacy which can not be tolerated by any independent man, though it might have appeared excusable some two years ago when society at Canton counted fewer numbers; and when the operation of Free trade, had not so much equalized it's members, and when it was easier to exercise predominating influence. Since then the relative importance of the individuals of the foreign community has much changed, and many are they now, who, independent of any one, have, express, and follow their own opinions.

The writer in the Register observes that only the Canton Press and two other individuals, compose the party which was opposed to the Petition, this we have shewn above was not the case as we do not find among the signatures the names of several persons, constant residents and engaged in trade here. Does this petition express the sentiments of the British public here? Certainly not. Mr. Matheson in his letter to Lord Palmerston, claims the opinion therein expressed, as the result of his seventeen years of experience. We will therefore implicitly believe him, nor do we wish to deprive him of the honor of having penned that superb production. This petition, expressing the opinions of a single merchant was then presented for signature to every one, then at Canton, and is it a wonder, that when backed by a man who possessed considerable personal influence, few there were who objected? Many people on being asked to sign such documents, put their names either to get rid of the importunity, or not to disoblige him who presents them, by such a trifle as affixing his name to a thing which he considers as utterly useless, and in the case of this petition it has proved to be so. But now to come to the signatures we find on the petition. There are altogether eighty five names, sixty of which belong to individuals casually at Canton at the time, and not residents here, such as Captains and Mates of Ships, Doctors, Purmers and Passengers. Of the remaining five and twenty, eight are the partners and clerks of the firm of Jardine Matheson & Co, and of the others many are generally supposed to be or to have been at that time closely connected with that house.

It follows therefore, that even admitting that our factious party counted only two firms, we find ourselves in a minority of only two, since there are no more than four firms on the other side. We are therefore not quite so badly off as the writer in the register makes out, and we believe that since the "perpetration" of the Petition, many more have become friendly to the belief professed by ourselves, that an armed interference, in order to make friends with the Chinese is not advisable, but to allow trade, and a fast increasing trade, gradually to encroach upon the barriers built up and jealously watched by the Tartar Government, against cordial intercourse between foreigners and the Chinese nation.

We are taxed with inconsistency in our local politics, and the charge is apparently just, though we hope, that our readers will acquit us of it on perusing our defence.

No paper is established we presume without an object, and in Canton, where such an enterprize cannot be lucrative, it is natural to suppose that a journal on being started is meant to circulate or to oppose such or such opinions, or to counteract any too great influence exercised so as to weigh heavily upon part of the community, or for other reasons, and a paper in doing so acts perfectly right provided its opinions are such as are approved of by the majority.

No paper, we believe, exists, upon which it's friends and supporters do not exercise some influence, and however independent, most will and must be in a manner guided by those to whose support their existence is chiefly owing. We declare candidly, that we are not independent as the Canton Register avers to be, but that it is laid down as a rule, *since now*, by our principal supporters and friends, that this paper shall advocate none but pacific measures to be adopted for the purpose of gaining a more genial and dignified station among the Chinese, and that the progress commerce is making is an agency quite sufficient to effect this ultimately and effectively. The writer in the Register quotes, to prove that we have departed from this principle, a leading article which appeared in the Canton Press on the 9th of January, where it is recommended to send an embassy to Peking, backed by a strong naval force, because indeed permission had been refused to the *Jardine* steamer to ply between Lintin and Canton. The Canton Press in this instance decidedly wrote in opposition to the principles it had professed ever since its existence, and was hailed by the Register as a convert to it's own politics: We need not remind the writer in the Register, that the Editorship of the Canton Press was changed

very soon after, and we may add, not for his own information, since we are pretty certain that he is aware of the fact, that one of the principal reasons for effecting this change, was this very article apparently so triumphantly quoted by him. It is now half a year since, and twenty-four numbers of the Press have appeared under the controul of the present Editor, who, we hope has hitherto not been guilty of similar inconsistency.

We were wrong it seems in attributing to Mr. Matheson views more pacific than expressed in his petition. This we regret, but at the same time congratulate ourselves upon seeing the public generally favorable to our view on the important question of Brito-Chinese politics, though we should have liked amazingly to have received this "great gun" among our converts, for

"There shall be more joy over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety-nine that never strayed from the right path."

MISSIONARIES.

The following is the translation of a letter which appeared in the Macaista Imperial of the 23d June, purporting to be from a Portuguese Missionary.

"You will see from the new Edict of the Chinese Government, against the introduction of Christian books in the Empire, what great obligations the Catholics are under to the Protestant Ministers, since these have excited a persecution which may have fatal consequences; I may affirm with truth, that were it not for the wrong impression under which the Chinese Government is, that these books are the same as are used by the Catholics, no bad consequences would arise from them to Christianity. (I. e. Roman Catholic,) since the Christians (Roman Catholics) boil their rice with them, and the Government burning them in public squares, enough consumption is given to these thousands and thousands of Bibles large and small thrown indiscriminately on the shores of China."

"I have for years lived in the interior of the Empire, and was a close spectator of the effort made by the famous biblical expedition of last summer, and I laughed heartily at the woful figure these Missionaries without a mission cut in this province; Bibles, Catechisms, Lives of the Saviour, Dialogues and other stuff, brought in mountains by the vessels, and distributed here and there on the coasts of China vouch truly for the immortal glory of the noble society for the civilization of China. Whoever would judge by the number of volumes thrown on the coasts of China, of the injury thereby done to Catholicism, must come to the conclusion that this must be for the Roman Church a much worse plague than any of those of Egypt. However our Church follows the precept of our Saviour which is, *He et docete* and counts already more than 300,000 followers, extending her sway daily, whilst the Protestants can hitherto not boast of a single proselyte."

The above letter is by no means written in a spirit of Christian charity, but some excuse may be found for the heat with which protestant Missionaries are denounced, on considering that the writer supposes the fruit of his life's toil to be destroyed by the indiscreet distribution of foreign books, which roused the jealous susceptibilities of the Chinese Government, and caused the threat of persecution of the Catholic religion. We by no means intend to enter on the relative merits of the two great sects into which the Christian religion is divided, but if it is really the case that the distribution of those books has brought on this new persecution we cannot help thinking that the Catholic teachers have good cause for complaint. It must be remembered that these men, devote their lives exclusively to the dissemination of their religion, they undergo the greatest hardships and are frequently, we may say continually, in danger of their lives, and all this for no worldly consideration or emolument, since the salaries they receive from their respective societies are barely sufficient to clothe and feed them in the meanest manner. We cannot withhold our admiration from men who,

with devoted courage, thus pursue an object, the purport of which they consider the salvation of mankind, and regret that the difficulties already great, with which they contended, should thus have been increased. We do by no means intend to insinuate that the Protestant Missionaries are not frequently as fully devoted to their cause as their catholic brethren, which indeed would be unjust, since China contains at the present moment men, whose indefatigable zeal in the cause of humanity, and whose useful labors, have long obtained for them the admiration and respect of those who know them; but there are others who with less judgment, though we hope as sincere, have fomented the dissensions between the teachers of the Catholic and Protestant religions. We have ourselves seen tracts filled with such violent denunciations as made their perusal any thing but pleasing, and though it is to be regretted, it is not to be wondered at, that the Catholics should retaliate. But what we may ask, will the Natives, of these eastern countries (we speak not of China exclusively) think of such proceedings? The more inquisitive will think both parties undeserving of faith, since their doctrines differ so widely, though professing to proceed from the same source; and such of the subjects of these countries as may have followed either one or the other teacher, will no longer consider his neighbour who is of the other persuasion, as his friend and brother, but hatred and strife fomented by their spiritual teachers example will be the consequence. Thus a faith, intended to render their social relations happier, is converted by the conceited sectarianism of its teachers, to be quite the reverse in practice. We cannot wonder that the eastern governments should try to exclude from their territories a doctrine which contains these seeds of strife. But it has ever been so, since missionaries came to Asia for the purpose of converting the heathen. The only cause of Catholicism not having ere long spread far and wide over China, was the wrangling of the Priests among themselves, though at that time they were all Catholics. Jealousy of each other soon made them fix upon some part of creed as heretical, and thence the Franciscans denounced the Jesuits and the latter the former in turn, till at last, the Emperor tired of their quarrels, sent them all out of the country. Cannot these preachers learn wisdom from experience? The field is wide enough for the satisfying the most inordinate love of glory. Enough converts remain to be made by either sect, why then interfere with each other, to the detriment of the common cause?

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Charge d' Affaires of His Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the Treaty of Indemnification, without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent to the United States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two Governments has thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement between the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good understanding between the two Nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

Of the elevated and disinterested part the Government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect, and the consciousness of meriting it, are with the

vernments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will.

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point it to any other Department or branch of the Government, to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the Government in preparation for hostilities must ever be too slow for the exigencies of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the People who have confided to us their power, is not to place our country in such an attitude as always to be so amply supplied with the means of self defence as to afford no inducement to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault, either upon our commerce, our seacoast, or our interior frontier. In case of the commencement of hostilities during the recess of Congress, the time inevitably elapsing before that body could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach. I earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make such provisions, that in no future time shall we be found without ample means to repel aggression, even although it may come upon us without a note of warning. We are now, fortunately, so situated, that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt; and, if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

In behalf of these suggestions, I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance these painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely, last, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are, at all times, ready for war."

ANDREW JACKSON.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST PAPER.

KIEN-LUNG'S POEM DESCRIPTIVE OF THE WAR WITH THE ELEPHS WHICH ENDED IN THE SURRENDER AND ANNEXION TO THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

IN VERSE.

(Translated from the French.)

Could I have foreseen this! Those on whom I most reckoned, my Generals themselves are the cause of the failure of the enterprise. * Arrived without obstacle at the seat of war, they were on the point of crowning themselves with glory; they were about capturing Amorsana, when their own quarrels enable this traitor to escape by sudden flight.

Seeing that their prey had escaped, and through their own fault only, they ought to have repaired it. Timely informed of the escape of the rebel, they ought to have pursued and attained him; but this they did not think fit to do. Content to visit two or three corners in the district of Ta-wan †

* Tsereng and Yu-pao, jealous of each other, were never of the same opinion as to how to act. They had pursued Amorsana, and were about cutting off his retreat, so as to render escape almost impossible, when their dissensions caused them to desert from a enterprise, the success of which each was probably anxious to strive to himself exclusively.

† There is no country of the name of Ta-wan at the present day. It is a purely Chinese name designating the Hsaka country, which was formerly a Kingdom, called Ta-wan by the Chinese.

they believed to have done enough, and remained quiet. Such men were not fit to command my troops, I appointed other Generals, ‡ who behaved not better.

Less culpable in a manner than those whom they replaced, their inactivity had nevertheless the worst consequences. Taltanga was the dupe of his credulity, and fell a victim to the treachery of the Hsaks. Amorsana was lost, had not the artifice of his friends, extricated him from the danger which surrounded him. "Why would you, said the treacherous, Hsaks to the but too credulous Taltanga, why would you overturn sword in hand a country whose inhabitants are not your enemies, and of whom you have no cause to complain? Why bring desolation into our land? why ravage our fields and desolate our villages and hamlets?"

‡ The Emperor, on appointing other Generals, ordered Tsereng and Yu-pao to return to Peking to account for their conduct. His intention was to have them executed, after having examined them himself. This he said at the time, but the Eleuths saved him this trouble, by killing both the Generals, whom they surprised when but thinly escorted.

Taltanga and Yashatchan who behaved no better than Tsereng and Yu-pao had done, became the victims of their negligence. They were both beheaded at Peking the year after. To judge from appearances, Taltanga seemed to be the least guilty, though it is true that he allowed Amorsana to escape. This happened in the following manner.

The Hsaks, though apparently subject to the Emperor, were by no means true to him at a time when they anticipated his anger. They favored Amorsana and assisted him covertly with provisions, and with whatever else he stood in need of. After having sought shelter among them, they wished to save him, and not being powerful enough to oppose the imperial armies, they had recourse to artifice. They sent deputies to the General to beseech him to spare their country. They represented to him that Abolai their Han, would seize their common enemy, and deliver him to the Chinese; that he need only wait a few days, because Abolai was about going to the frontier, when he would have an interview with the General, where they might concert measures &c. Taltanga too unwary, believed what he was told. He thought that Abolai, a vassal of the Empire would not deceive him on so important an occasion, and remained quietly waiting in his tent, in spite of the representations of his officers. "We must conduct the war with honor," he answered to those, who would persuade him to invade the Hsaka country, "the Hsaks have promised to deliver Amorsana into our hands, why should we show them an ill-founded suspicion? If we entered their country, they would in self defence, fall upon us, and entice us into all sort of snares, from which we should not be able to extricate us in a country which to us is unknown. They are our friends, why should we make them our enemies? By waiting a few days we shall gain our end without shedding blood."

The different hordes which had joined him against Amorsana, vexed at a conduct of which they foresaw the consequences, withdrew in disgust, and retired to their respective districts.

Abolai came not. He had employed this time to save Amorsana, by giving him post-horses, camels and such provisions as were necessary for a long journey. As soon as he thought him safe he sent word to the General, excusing his not meeting him in person, on the plea "that he was ashamed to tell him his face "that the enemy had cheated his vigilance, and had fled to the Russians for protection."

As soon as the Emperor heard that his General had failed a second time, and from their own fault, in taking or killing Amorsana, which they might easily have done, he ordered all his General officers, ordered them to Peking, examined them himself, and had them executed publicly, as was, as he said, an example to others. But not to appear guilty of cruelty, or too much rigour, he circulated among the Princes and Great Officers of the court a paper setting forth the bad conduct of those to whom he had confided the command of his armies, which paper was also communicated to the principal officers of the eight banners. I succeeded at the time in procuring a copy, of which I shall give an abstract, which will give some idea of the state of affairs during the war, and of how the Government is conducted in this Tartar Chinese court.

Your enemy is here, but fear not that he will escape you. You may already consider yourself his master. We wait only the arrival of Abolai our prince, who will soon return from his journey, when he will himself present him to you.

"When Amorsana first escaped from Hly, our troops were commanded by Tse-rang and Ya-pao. They, instead of pursuing the rebel, remained quietly in their camp, allowing him sufficient time to save himself. Informed of this conduct, so little worthy of the confidence I had reposed in them, I was at first unwilling to believe that it was owing to negligence or cowardice. To examine them myself I recalled them and when on their way to the court, they were surrounded, and miserably massacred by these Banditti.

One of their Lieutenant Generals whom I had also recalled, arrived at Peking by another route. I examined him several times, and he could not disguise the truth; he told me every thing, and confessed his own guilt with the same candour as he did that of the two Generals. "We had certain information," said Tshala-Punga to me, "that Amorsana was at a distance of a short day's journey only, and that if we were only to use despatch, we could reach and take him unawares. Yu-pao first received this intelligence, but did not heed it. He only said that he would communicate it to Tserang, and that they would together consult on the measures to be taken. Tserang was little anxious as Ya-pao, refused to march, alleging that his horses were not in sufficient number. However having consulted together again, it was determined that Ya-pao should go to Tserang, where Amorsana then was and that Tserang should follow him if necessary.

During these deliberations much time was lost; Amorsana informed of our being near, left Tserang and encamped somewhere else. We had only four days provisions and were to want of horses; we did not follow him, but returned to Hly to discharge the other duties imposed on us by your Majesty.

This has been, as confessed by Tshala-Punga the conduct of my Generals; an imprudent and cowardly conduct deserving of death.

They said that their horses were few, and that the few they had were in a state unfit for active service; this they dared to write to me. How then could these few and disabled horses go immediately afterwards into the Hsankh Country under the command of Taltanga? How could Tserang if he had no horses promise to Ya-pao to follow and surround him in case of need? Are a few days sufficient to find horses in a country deserted by its former inhabitants in consequence of the war? They say, they had provisions only for four days,—what then did they live upon during a whole month, whilst they retreated to Hly, through a country at that time entirely bare of every thing? How can they have managed to subsist a whole month? They had provisions for four days only. Was this not an additional reason to me despatch in going against the enemy, and near him of his stores? Tshala-Punga and Oolden are as culpable as Ya-pao and Tserang. Being Lieutenant Generals they commanded detachments of troops, considerable enough to execute my orders, had they had the glory of my armies at heart. I have examined Oolden as well as Tshala-Punga, and from his answers it also appears that Amorsana's escape was altogether owing to my Officers. "It is true," says Oolden, that Tserang has given me some troops to go against Amorsana, but this was when it was too late. During my march I heard that Amorsana had broken up his camp, and that he was already far from the place where I had orders to go. Without pressing him farther I reported this to Tserang. Some time after I was informed that the Mahometans dwelling not far from Hly, had fallen upon the but thinly escorted baggage of Amorsana, and plundered it; that Amorsana in consequence had returned, attacked the Mahometans, and had in his turn taken from them all he could lay hands on. I then wrote to Tserang asking from him a reinforcement of 500 men, to attack Amorsana with the aid of the Mahometans.

Ya-pao had already marched against the rebel without attaining him, he was returning, when my Courier reached him, who showed him my despatches, which were as much for him as for Tserang. He could not restrain his passion on reading them, and even expressed himself in injurious terms against me. Thy master, he said, wishes to show his importance, but he won't deign me. In all he proposes he consults only his own private interest. He returned the letter to the courier, with orders to take it to Tserang, to whom it was originally addressed. Tserang on receiving it, tore it in pieces before the courier after having read it, and all the answer from him was his taking my command from me, and ordering me to go to Ya-pao who would employ me as he thought

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At I obeyed, and meeting Ya-pao, asked him to give me the command of the troops with which I might pursue Amorsana. In return he gave me fifty men.

In the hope that he would bethink himself, I set out with Taltanga. We went as far as Kermatan, but so harassed, and worn out with hunger and fatigue, that we but slowly recovered. Having no horses, we were mounted on camels, which we were obliged to eat during our march. Of fifty men only twenty five survive. We were told at Kermatan that Amorsana was already far away. Your Majesty knows what followed, I have nothing more to say.

If this war has hitherto been so unsuccessful, whose fault is it? Judge of it yourselves by what I have related to you of the conduct of my Generals sent to the west.

Those sent to the north, behaved nothing better. Hsahka quiet in his camp, never left it to pursue Amorsana, whom he might have reached, had he been diligent.

Foo-tay, Alikopa and others have given me the details of every thing, and I related nothing to you, but what I heard from the mouths of those among the culpable, whom I have examined myself.

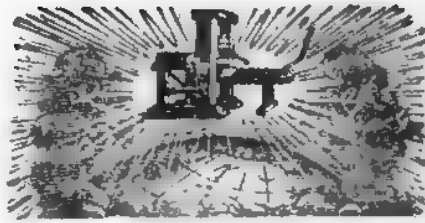
What may have been the intentions of my Generals, in conducting themselves so badly? Some allow the rebel to escape, when they might with ease have secured him, and others do not give themselves the trouble to pursue him.

Some draw on them the hatred of the Manchoo prince from whom they expected great assistance; others again allow themselves to be duped by the perfidious Hsankhs; all seem to connive at the frustration of an enterprise, which might have been happily terminated in a single campaign. Wished they to dilabor themselves? was he to escape without striking a blow? or would they die of hunger and misery in a foreign land? They wanted to prove my projects to be chimerical, and tried to show that it was impossible to carry them into effect. In announcing to me nothing but losses and misfortunes, they wished to decide me to give up a war entered into against their advice, and from which they had no hopes of deriving any advantage for themselves.

Such was the manifest which the Emperor published, to justify in the eyes of the prince and grandees, the bad success he had all this met with. Whenever other misfortunes happened he published similar papers against his generals.

I may observe, before finishing this long note, that with the exception of Paoli, Ayungun, Hoki, and a few others, whose names and deeds preserved in the hall of illustrious men who have well deserved of the Empire (Kong-chu-Tao-Tang is the name of the hall) will descend to the most remote posterity, almost all the other General Officers, which have served in the two first campaigns, have perished miserably, either by the hands of their enemies, by the treachery of their allies in Tartary, or died the death of criminals at Peking, or committed suicide to avoid the punishment that threatened them.

THE CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 23RD. 1836.

No. 46.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—19th Dutch Ship *Erich*, Hoyt from Samarang 20th June, 21st British ships *Charlotte*, Melville, *Helen*, Setford, *Galenda*, Bell from Bombay, (May 29th, and 27th.) American Ships *Parcia*, Swift from Manila (10th, instant.) *Cabot* from the United States, Gibraltar and Manila (9th, instant.)

PASSENGERS.—*Charlotte*, Mr. W. J. Gray; per *Cabot*, Mr. William Delano.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—American Ship *Girard*, Cunningham for Manila and Philadelphia; British Ships *Cornwallis*, Clark for Bombay and *Habr*, Warlen for Singapore and Calcutta. Kniphausen Ship *Diana*, Lindeman for Batavia. The *Mermaid* put to sea on the 19th instant.

PASSENGERS.—*Ruby*, Mr. and Mrs. William Dent and family. Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Dent and family.

The *Mary* hence for Batavia put into Manila on the 10th instant with loss of masts.

The *Aurelia* from Bombay for this port, put back to Singapore, having sprung her mainmast off Point Romania.

Our hopes of still receiving the Canton Register of the 19th July, before our paper went to the Press, induced us to leave open a space to uphold our arguments advanced in our last number, should they be attacked by our cotemporary, being well aware that many of them were against the opinions hitherto advocated by the Register. Our hopes were not deceived, we received the paper last night, but to our no small mortification, find none of our arguments attacked, in a long article which professes to confute them. Fortunately a Bombay Paper of 31st May per *Aurelia* and forwarded from Singapore, was lent to us just in time to fill up the gap. The first of these extracts is:

"We understand an order from Government was received a day or two since for restoring the Mootichund Amichund and her cargo to her owners, The despatch with

"which this has been sent down enables the latter to proceed with their speculations almost as well as if nothing had occurred, and must be highly gratifying to them after the apprehensions they have experienced for the fate of their property."

Accounts from Delhi state that mortality, to a most alarming extent was said to prevail all over the country. The illness commences with bilious symptoms, fever follows, and the sufferer dies in delirium and convulsions about the eighth day.

A Hurricane at the Island of Mauritius, commencing on the 5th and continuing till the 7th March has done great injury to many sugar planters.

In an extract from the *Central Free Press* the King of Oude is recommended to leave off drunkenness, or at least to keep it within royal limits, which we suppose means to express that his Majesty ought to get royally drunk.

We have had several arrivals yesterday from Bombay, Manila and Java, but no news of interest as far as we have heard have been received. The *William Rodgers* had arrived. No overland despatch had at that time reached Bombay.

We see in the *Macaista Imparcial* of 18th instant that no such edict as we stated in our last to have been issued, regarding the prohibition against forwarding goods from Macao Canton, had been received. We shall be glad to hear that our information, which we gave only as report should prove to be unfounded.

Various rumours are afloat respecting the Opium Edict we published a fortnight ago. It is said by some that the first answer the Hong-merchants made in consequence of the Governor's communication to them, was by no means graciously received, but on the contrary torn up in contempt, and orders given to send in another answer. Others state that most of the Cohong being eager to engage in the trade of Opium the only difficulty now existing, is the sum asked by the Officers of the Government, from the Hong-merchants, for their being permitted to incorporate the trade of Opium in their monopoly. Others again assert that so many are the difficulties which beset the legalization of Opium, that it is supposed that the proposed measure will not be carried into effect. One thing is certain, namely that great many jarring interests must be reconciled, and not easily will the Government Officers, we suppose, be prevailed on to forego the profits they have hitherto derived from the Opium trade. It is said that these Officers value their compliance to the Hong-merchant's wishes for the legal traffick in Opium at 500,000 Taels per annum, and this they are said actually to have demanded.

"A correspondent" points out the possibility or rather probability of the East India Company making advances on Opium shipped from India to China, and we recommend the subject to the serious attention of merchants here as well as in Calcutta, since it is but too apparent that if the Company resolve advancing money on respondentia, this must undermine completely a great part of the trade which has hitherto been the source of profit to a number of active merchants and speculators both in India and here, whose capital found employment and made them good returns. We noticed this subject in our Number 26 of 5th March, and then already pointed out some of the disadvantages, which the Company's advances would cause, and called upon by "A Correspondent" now briefly resume the subject.

We have frequently had occasion to point out how prejudicial an effect the Company's advances upon Teas have had both in raising prices here and in depressing markets in Europe, and this effect was produced by the Company's advances of no more than about £100,000, which they had raised upon Bills on Bengal, without resorting to any other measures for obtaining those funds. But the Company finding that their remittances by way of China not only give them a profit of not less than 16 per Cent, but that they also thereby continue a controul over their late lost darling, the China trade now changed into the Free-trade monster, which they may at any moment severely injure and even for a time ruin,

are now bent on increasing the amount of funds remitted to England by way of China, and having already succeeded in placing the tea-importers in as unenviable a position as need be, they must now also exert their baneful influence upon the Opium dealers.

The consequence of the advances on tea has hitherto been that speculation has been increased to beyond the demand in Europe and to fully equal the supplies of the market here, by which prices in England have been depressed far below being remunerating, and the Chinese tea dealers have pocketed immense profits, whilst the importers of British manufactures has but with difficulty disposed of his stock at reduced prices in barter for Tea, for which the Company was ever ready to offer the more desirable exchange, Silver. The Opium trade which has hitherto been left unimpaired and perhaps been largely increased, by finding in the Company's bills a certain and safe means of remittance, will by the Company's advances be injured in the same manner as the Tea-trade has been heretofore; the immediate consequence will be an increase speculation by which prices will be raised in India, and fall here from the necessary forcing into a perhaps unwilling market, the Opium obtained under these advances. Those who formerly found it profitable to employ their capital and credit in this trade, will naturally be driven out not being able to compete with so powerful a body as a Government of 90 Millions, and a monopoly upon a monopoly will be in full force. The profits of exchanges will exclusively go into the immense pockets of the East India Company, whilst the enterprize of the substantial and enterprising British merchant is lamed. It is not very difficult to see a Government run the race of commercial competition with its subjects, and to see how for the sake of paltry gain, this Government, which ought to protect in every way the interests of those under its controul, disables a number of its own subjects from following up an occupation which has till now been the means of filling its own coffers. Surely the East India Company ought to content themselves with the profits of that one monopoly, i. e. the sale of their Opium, which having been effected, let the drug take its own chance for a market. But a bow by overstraining, breaks, and then it may happen that both by advances on teas as well as on Opium the Company will ultimately be losers, for if in consequence of over-speculation and of want of Capital in those who availed themselves of the advances, and the depressed constricting market not covering them, this loss is but too likely to fall upon the Company, and some instances of this must by this time already have happened in England. If the same is but too likely were to be the case with their advances on Opium the consequences would be even worse, for the low prices here would necessarily influence the India market, and the sales of Opium would no longer be as profitable as they have hitherto been.

We hope that the influential body of merchants in Calcutta will take up this subject, and lay before the Government the injustice of this proceeding as contemplated, by which the danger now threatening our trade may perhaps be averted.

MISSIONARIES.

Our Correspondent "Not a Missionary" charges as unjustly with partiality in saying that we only slightly object to language such as is contained in the letter of a Portuguese Missionary of which we gave a translation in our last; we deprecate violence in any discussion, but religious teachers we presume, share with other men the same sensibilities, and it is therefore not to be wondered at, and even some allowance is to be made, if, considering themselves deeply wronged, their wrongs find utterance in words not the most temperate. Let "Not a Missionary" place himself in the situation of one of these men, whose whole life has been devoted to the one great and favorite object, that of spreading the Christian Religion, who has, to gain that end, braved innumerable dangers and difficulties and who, after many years of toil and trouble, finds himself rewarded by seeing his religion spread wider every year; all at once his labors are interrupted, and he finds himself and his pupils objects of persecution; will he not look for the causes of such persecution? will he not, on either finding or supposing, that the loss of a life's labor is attributable to the indiscriminate distribution of religious books, teaching partly his own lessons it is true, but still of a different sect of Christianity, will he not feel it severely, and though he is not justified, is it not natural he should use harsh language? We do not mean to affirm that the threatened persecution of Christianity has been brought on altogether by the distribution of books on the coasts of China, and what we say above supposes the Catholic Missionary to be sincere in attributing the Edict against Christianity to these books; on the contrary it is well known that for some time the Chinese Government has looked with a jealous eye upon this new Religion, and these jealous fears have only been increased, by seeing foreign vessels visit the coasts of the Empire to distribute books, the publication of which has not the sanction of the Government, and whose tendency certainly is to subvert many old established and venerated customs and usages, which latter in the eyes of the Chinese is a most heinous offence. The Chinese ever jealous of the integrity of the Empire & more so of late, owing to the last British political Mission, has watched the coasting trade with uneasiness, and seeing these books distributed, naturally fears that the tendency of them is to alienate the affections of its subjects, and that the foreign barbarians "whose intentions are unfathomable," may wish to prepare the minds of the Chinese for foreign invasion. We look upon the distribution of these books, for the present at least, as an inconsiderate act, and cannot agree with "Not a Missionary" at least not unconditionally, that every teacher has a right to use the mode he thinks fittest, for spreading his lessons. It is not here our purpose to enter at length into this subject, but does "Not a Missionary" believe, that should in consequence of these books, persecution be really begun, should the followers of Christ be hunted down in China, should they be slaughtered on account of their religion, does he think that the distributor of those books will not feel the pangs of self accusation, will he be able to repel the thought, that he

did not sufficiently maturely weigh the consequences of a step which like the brought misery and death, upon so many?

The last edict against christianity which has brought forth these discussions, is not of a violent nature, and six months time is given to signify the new faith, and we suppose and hope that at the end, of them, the edict as so many others in this country will be forgotten, and that it will in fact have no effect; but still any of the petty mandarins may from any motive whatever, probably for the sake of extortion, revive it, and the sword hang suspended only by a hair.

"Not a Missionary" asks, why the inconsistency in the letter which appeared in the Macaoist Impartialist, that had the people used the books to build their rice with, the Government would not have burnt them in the public squares, was not pointed out by us? our correspondent upon a little reflection must be aware, that so these books were distributed indiscriminately, but few of them probably fell into the hands of such as could appreciate their contents, the others were sold for them more on account of the novelty, and would as children do with their play things, throw them aside as soon as their charms had worn off, or would convert them to the above, to their only useful purpose. But it does not follow that the Government on that account should be less jealous, and, dreading probably without having read them, the tendency of the foreign books, and particularly the intentions of foreigners, destroy all those they could possibly lay their hands on.

We believe with our Correspondent, that a change in the Government must soon happen, it cannot be supposed that such misgovernment, such oppression, and system of falsehood could last for ever, but we have no notion that this ought to be brought about by the assistance of foreigners, or by the power of foreigners.

We may take occasion here to remark that the Portuguese Missionary was wrong when stating that the Protestant Missionaries have hitherto not made a single convert. It is true they cannot boast of so many as the Catholics, whose numbers are by some computed at 300,000, but still there are some new to the country, and others left it from fear of being implicated by their Government, when Lord Napier was here. As far as we are enabled to judge, it is not the object of the Protestant Missionaries now here, to obtain immediately many converts to their faith, but to prepare the way for a more general dissemination of christianity in after times. We heartily wish them success, and may say as well as their catholic brethren obtain the reward, to which the best intentions, incessant and well directed labor, and the many obstacles they have to surmount, entitle them.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

We have several times already reverted to this subject, particularly in our two last numbers, and beg now to point out to the subscribers and to the Committee, whether it would not be advisable to call a general meeting of subscribers to decide on what is to be done, as we suppose that the Committee before taking any decisive step, must consult with the contributors to the fund for the Seamen's Hospital, the same as is done under similar

circumstances in Europe, when any public work is to be carried on by subscription. Our reason for bringing this subject so repeatedly under the notice of our readers is that the time is fast approaching when the Hospital shall be wanted, and that any greater delay in making suitable provision for sick seamen, for whose comfort so liberal a sum has been subscribed, appears to us not justified by circumstances, and whoever caused such delay may also be the cause of the death of many a poor sufferer whose life might have been saved, had the means of medical assistance and of good attendance been attainable.

It is said that accounts to the beginning of March have reached Canton by way of Batavia, which state that the immense naval armament of France, which but a short while ago seemed to threaten the United States, was really intended for the Mediterranean, and that it has partly already proceeded thither, in anticipation of a war with Russia. England in such war will of course go hand in hand with France, and it is said that the British Government has demanded supplies from the Commons for the outfit of the navy and the enlistment of a great number of Sailors. The British force is already strong in the Mediterranean, and the two fleets we hope will look imposing enough to make the Czar hesitate whether to continue to follow his plans of aggrandizement or whether he is to wait for a more favorable opportunity. In another column we give a description of Nicolas as he appears to his subjects, and it is a picture of an amiable man, though we can hardly understand such extent of loyalty as here represented, that every subject who saw the Emperor kiss his wife was at that moment ready to lay down his life for him. It is something like the enthusiastic applause showered upon the Queen at Drurylane theatre, when she handed a cup of Coffee to her King a few years ago, which remarkable circumstance was circumstantially given in almost all the English papers. But to return to Nicholas; it is of little importance to the world at large whether a man, who alone and irresponsible, wields such immense power as the Emperor of Russia, is amiable in his family circle, or not; the world has to do with his public acts, and in his treatment of Poland as well as in his Turkish war we see but little to commend him. Without talent himself as a General, of which he gave sufficient proof in his first campaign against the Turks, he has had the good fortune to find able Generals who executed his plans. The dismemberment of Turkey and his paramount influence there as well as in Greece, and the total subjugation of Poland have been the consequences, and also acquisition of considerable territory in his wars against Persia. These successes have made him proud and impatient of resistance, and were it only for his threat to Warsaw when he visited that city last year, we should like to see him humiliated. Should war really break out, we shall see England and France on one side, nominally only assisted by Portugal and Spain, both states being too much engaged in their own affairs, and too much divided internally to be able to fight for a principle which the respective nations have not unanimously agreed to. Belgium must side with western Europe, as may also Denmark and Sweden. Austria and Italy will maintain a neutrality with secret wishes for the humiliation of the Colossus, the Russian Empire, dreading at the same time the innova-

tions the war may press upon the inhabitants of the continent, and anxious to maintain its influence and possessions in Italy. Poland may rise against Russia, but of this we have little hope, she has too severely suffered.

The powerful ally of Russia will probably be Prussia, who with wily Policy will make her neighbour assist her to fight her battles for the possession of the whole of the north of Germany, and who after having obtained that object, will be easily prevailed upon to fall back to neutrality. It is most difficult to foresee what will be the conduct of Turkey, whether she can render herself sufficiently independent of Russia to take up arms against her, which she certainly would prefer to do, or whether Russia can force her into alliance with her. Egypt must side with England and France. Holland's sympathies will be with the Czar, but prudential motives must render her anxious to preserve neutrality. Thus we see the whole of Europe interested in a war, which whether now about to break out, or not yet, must sooner or later take place, and which must eventually decide the great question between the rulers and the ruled. The consequences of no war in Europe ever fought have probably been so important, as will be the result of the one now in contemplation, and we look forward with anxiety to the first news from Europe.

It is in general foreign to our purpose to discuss European Politics; we are too distant to hope that our readers would take much interest in them, but in the absence of local news, and without any arrivals we have thought it not out of place, to fill a corner of our paper with them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPANY'S ADVANCES ON OPIUM.

Dear Sir,—Among the many points of interest and importance which arise on a consideration of the consequences that will follow the change in the Opium from a contraband to a legal article of trade, the advantage which the Bengal Government will most probably seize from it is by no means the least so.

It is well known that it was mooted in Calcutta some six months ago that advances should be made by the Company on shipments of Opium and Cotton to China and it is believed that the point was referred for the approval of the Kings of Leadenhall. It is most probable that as soon as the news of the legalization of the Opium-trade reaches India, this will be carried into effect and the Calcutta people find in their own cases the truth of the averments which they disputed in our case, that the pouring in upon a market of more money than is required for the carrying on the trade must be injurious.

Possibly if their attention is called to this point and they will observe what have been the consequences here of the E. I. Company's interference, the Calcutta merchants might join the Canton ones in a remonstrance to the British House of Commons against the existence of this monstrous incubus. These consequences are—

- 1st. The depression of the exchangeable value of Imports.
- 2d. The enhancing the price of exports.

3d. The unwise and inconsiderate speculations induced.

4th. The depression of prices in the English-market by the greater quantity of Cargo thus driven home solely for the benefit of the E. I. Company, to the injury of all others, particularly the fair merchant trading without these advances.

5th. The interference with all Exchange operations thus rendered uncertain and hazardous.

6th. The abstraction from the purposes of commerce for great spaces of time of a large portion of the circulating medium of the place.

7th. The supplanting of the bona fide capitalist and the consequent difficulty which he must find in getting off his funds, and even then upon terms less advantageous than he ought to expect.

There are but a few of many objections most of which will press as heavily in Calcutta as in China. The sole gainer will be the E. I. Company, who will provide funds for the purchase of their Opium at auction, and thus obtain artificially high rates through the gambling spirit thus generated, as they no doubt will there as here, offer funds on apparently better terms, than the merchants can afford to do. A few words from you on this subject might be of service and would oblige.

A Correspondent.

Canton, 21st July, 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,—In an article on *Missionaries* in your last number you hardly, in my estimation, hold the scales betwixt the Protestant and Roman missions with an even hand; and I will here try to show you why I think so.—

You slightly object, no doubt, to the tone of the letter quoted in the "M. Imparcial," but you do not speak out—why not say that there is no excuse for a servant of Christ, using such language towards any one, far less, to labourers, whom he is in fairness bound to believe equally sincere (though by him held to be misled) as the Roman missionaries themselves are? Why not directly apply to a minister of Christ using such language, the very powerful argument in the end of your article, viz: that by the deeds of such as him the Jesuits and Dominicans got Christianity banished from China before the creed they are now abjuring was heard of in this portion of the world, and that by the wrangling of two classes of Priests: professing the same creed and professing obedience to their common parent the Roman Church.

It appears to me unjust on your part to object to the dissemination of books. If the Protestant mission consider that a more powerful mode of propagating a useful Truth than the Pulpit, or private teaching, each and any sect are fairly intitled to use their own mode of addressing the people; nor are they in reason, or religion, at all bound to abstain therefrom, because it may interfere with the progress or views of another sect, whose opinions they hold in disapprobation.

That any Protestant tracts should exist, containing expressions leading to foment discussion betwixt ministers of

Christ, or violent denunciations, I sincerely and earnestly lament—I never saw any such myself—but be he who he may who uses such terms, Protestant or Roman Catholic, he is no true minister of Christ.

I further think that had you been sitting down perfectly impartial, some inconsistency in the *outré* assertions of the letter in the "Macaista" would not have escaped you. Thus were it the custom to boil the Rice with the Tracts and Bibles distributed on the shores of China, what occasion would there be to have a Government *coute de fê* of them in public squares? And were it indeed the case that the reading Chinese, used the Bible as fuel, how comes it that their circulation has drawn those thunders from the Celestial throne, which according to the "Macaista" correspondent endanger the existence of the whole of christianity in China!

By these thunders of the Celestial throne, I am not quite so much moved as the Letter writer in the "Macaista:" The Emperor of China is not the *first* Tyrant, who has found the Press too strong for him! nor will he be the *last*! and he may change the tenor of his edicts about christianity, with at least as much consistency as he has done about Opium, and no doubt will do so the hour he finds it's *prevention* beyond his power, or it's *permission* for the interest of his pocket!—

Not A. Missionary.

Canton, 16th July, 1836.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS, HIS COURT AND FAMILY.—In Moscow the emperor is a rarity; in Moscow, which is a Russian city, he is beloved almost to idolatry. 'Our little Father!' cry the mujiks, looking up into his face with devoted affection as he struggles through them 'Come now, make a little room for me,' says the emperor, passing on with his hand raised to his hat; do brother, stand out of the way! The occasion is like a *fete* through the whole town and the Kremlin, to which every body has access, is like the scene of a great fair. The palace, defended from the people by no enclosure, is surrounded by a dense crowd of men, women, and children, from morning till night. Sometimes a beautiful little boy, one of the young princes, climbs up to the window to look out, and all heads are instantly uncovered as if it was Nicholas himself. One day the imperial mother of this really fine family was sitting at the window, looking down upon the crowd, when the emperor coming behind her, put his arm round her neck and kissed her. No one unacquainted with the Russian character can conceive the effect of this simple act. The general shout that came from the lips of the people arose from the holiest depths of their heart; and I venture to say, that there was no man of that vast concourse who would not have laid down his life for the Tsar, and no woman who would not have urged her son or husband to do so. The emperor, who is a very tall and a very handsome man, is naturally of a lively disposition. He is always dressed with great precision, and every one understands that it is necessary to appear before him both well dressed and with a cheerful countenance. He is easy of access, and seems to think an appearance of state, almost unnecessary. At St. Petersburg

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

April, 15th 1836.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £200 each, on the Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 23rd July 1836.

Macao 7th July 1836.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
to the Superintendents.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our Firm was dissolved on the 30th ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co. Canton, 1st July 1836.

WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE—Mr. Geo. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. in this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter for the firm of DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

IN LONDON,..... Messrs. PALMER & MACKILLOP & Co.
" CALCUTTA,..... Messrs. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,..... Messrs. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE,..... Messrs. A. L. JOHNSON & Co.
" MANILA,..... Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st July, 1836.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

Canton, 1st April, 1836.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p 100 & 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.,..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the Atlas Insurance Office of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Canton, 20th May 1836.

BELL & Co.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE Dutch Ship "ERICH," burthen 280 lasts or thereabout, now lying at the Tyne—with all her stores, rigging &c. &c. for particulars apply to

Canton 23d July, 1836.

S. VAN BAASEN TOE LAER & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, the Honorable Company's Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Constraints in England, of Ten and Row-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed)

J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
J. B. THORNHILL.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 23rd May, 1836.

NOTICE—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

PEREIRA & Co.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

Agents in China.

FOR MANILA, BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Ship "SUMATRA" J. JOZES, Commander, will leave Whampoa for the above port with all despatch, for Freight apply to

B. GERNAERT.

Canton, 14th July, 1836.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE PUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, to sail with all despatch—For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE

Canton, 18th July 1836.

NOTICE—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.

Agents in China.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "CORNWALL," J. CLARK, Commander, will leave Whampoa, on the 10th July next, for Freight apply to

FRANCIS PES. ONJEE.

Canton, June, 17th 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship HENRY WELLSLEY, 350 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to

Canton, June, 29th 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KINGS & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum - - - \$ 12 - - payable in advance
For 6 Months - - - " 7 - - ditto ditto.
For 3 ditto. - - - " 3 - - ditto ditto.
Non Subscribers, for single Copy 30 Cents.
The rates for advertising in the Canton Press and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:
Vessels for Freight &c. - - - - - \$ 5.
Advertisements of not more than }
seven lines—for each appearance } 1.
When required to be inserted three months 6.

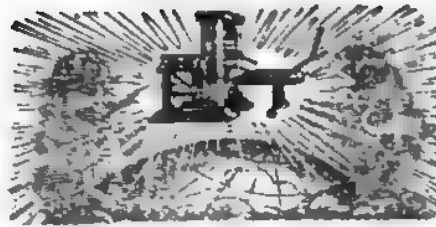
Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

Subscriptions received as below, and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 3 British Hong.

THE CANTON PRESS.



"It by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I

CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 30th. 1836.

No. 47.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Aurelia. Hadley, from Bombay and Singapore. British *Landa*, Sulloch and *Isis*, Steal from Samarang. *St. John's*, *Lyman*, Pearson from Samarang July 3d and Boston March 3d. *St. John's*, Hingley from Bombay. *David Clark* from Calcutta and Singapore.

PASSENGER.—*Parcis* omitted last week: Mr. B. Elting.

SAILED or DESPATCHED—26th *Adel*, *idc*, Steel for Bombay. *Parcis* Swift for Manila.

The Hong-merchants have at last given in their answer to the provincial Government, with regard to the memorial recommending opium to become an article of legal trade, and this answer is as carefully worded as may be expected from men, who should they recommend a measure that failed in succeeding, would be held answerable by the Government for its bad success. Upon the whole however the answer is favorable to the legal importation of Opium, and this article is recommended to be dealt with the same as woollens, cotton and other imports usually passing through the Hong. We are not able this week to lay before our readers the translation of the Chop, but hope to obtain it for our next. Nothing is now wanting but the Imperial sanction, and this *proforma* only we presume, to open the Canton Hong to Chests of Opium, and within at the furthest two months time, we expect to see this new and all important law in full operation.

Our Correspondent O's letter has just come to hand in time to publish it together with the above news, and we direct our reader's attention to its purport, now that the responsibility incurred by sales to the Hong is likely to be so very considerably increased. As far as we have heard, the so called consoo-fund is at present (excepting perhaps the sums

which in former years have been collected, and may still be extant) hardly existing, at least not as a separate fund. We are informed that the practice now is for the Hong-merchants at the end of every year, to debit themselves with the three per cent or whatever per centage it amount to, and to give credit for it to the Consoo-fund, without however depositing the money, but keeping it locked up in their own transactions, and if one of the Chong fails, his debt to the Consoo fund is consequently as much endangered as any other of his debts. It follows therefore that whoever hopes for payment from the Consoo-fund will very likely be a disappointed suitor. This fund is supposed of late to have been partly expended in meeting the extortions of the Government Officers; besides one of the last acts of the Honorable E.I. Co. was, to give up every claim upon the Consoo-fund, if only the debt owing to them at the time by Chunqua was paid up. This act the Chinese will of course look upon as having invalidated claims the British may make on the fund at any future time.

With regard to lodging complaints against the extortions of the local Government at the ports vessels may visit on the coast for the sale of Opium, we think the suggestions of "One of the Public" are worth attending to, and might produce a good effect upon people here, who are too proud and confident of a monopoly which they deem they cannot not be deprived of.

Mr. Nobody's question, why we have not of late inserted the Consignees of Ships in our Price Current is easily answered. One of our principal reasons is, that as our shipping list served in a manner as an advertisement for every ship, we received but few directions for special advertisements, which we are always glad to obtain. Another reason is that more and more ships are daily arriving and we shall require more room for them soon. As to our subscribers having cause to be displeased with us on this account, we do not believe it, seeing that with the exception of one or two Newspapers only, the names of Consignees of ships are never inserted in the others.

The steamer which reached Bombay on the 10th June brought the overland Packets with dates from London to the end April. We give in another column from the *Singapore Free Press* such of the news as had reached Singapore by way of Madras having no direct arrival from Bombay later than the 31st May. The following intelligence has been communicated to us of outward bound ships to India and China. The *Charles Grant* was captured in the Channel and put back. The *Castle Huntly* had got ashore in Torbay. *Windor* and *Lord Melbourne* had sailed from the river, *Thames* and *Repulse* remained. Letters from Madras state we hear that the English market for silk continued high, and that some improvement in Teas had taken place.

A prospectus of a lottery to be drawn in Macao between the months of September and November next for the benefit of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, has been sent to us, which we suppose, the expectation that we should insert it in our paper. If sent to us as an advertisement and paid for as such, we cannot of course object to it, as we consider the advertisers and not ourselves answerable for what may thus appear in our columns; but as to giving publicity to it of our own free will and with our approbation we decline it, because we are as much opposed to Lotteries as we are to all other kinds of gambling, even when the former are got up avowedly for some pious purpose. We cannot see the propriety of promoting good by encouraging evil, and every body knows that the propensity to gambling is strongly enough impressed on the senses of every human being, and particularly so in most southern climes where generally speaking, body and mind are less actively employed than in the northern hemisphere, to need any stimulus. If the Hospitals at Macao require pecuniary aid for their support, we are convinced that an appeal to the public will afford it much more effectually, than this lottery; we for one would much rather give our six dollars than stake them against the chance of drawing the prize, and benefitting the Hospital by seventy two cents only, to which according to the prospectus, the Hospital's share would amount, it's profits therein set forth being 18 per Cent on the sums collected.

We hear from Capt. Halley that the *Aurelia* when off Point Romania fell in with a canoe containing a Chinese and a Malay, who had succeeded in making their escape from the pirates. The poor fellows who had been four days at sea, subsisting upon dry rice only, without water, stated that having been captured respectively in their Junk and Prahu, and been sold as slaves, they had now lived among the pirates during about a year. The Chinaman stated he belonged to a Junk which last year went with a Cargo of Rice, Salt and Oil from Hainan, bound for Singapore, but that they were cut off by Pirates near Pulo Aore, that of their Crew 9 were killed and the remaining 16 sold to the Malays. Both the men were delivered over to the authorities at Singapore, and it was expected that they would be able to give some interesting details as to the haunts of the pirates.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Committee took place on Thursday last, to consider of the best means towards the Establishment of a Seaman's Hospital. It was found that the funds were not

sufficient for the purchase and outfit of an efficient Hospital Ship, and we understand that it was agreed, that during the approaching shipping season at Whampoa a medical Gentleman was to be engaged to remain there, and give his assistance where required. Both Dr. Colledge and Dr. Anderson have been applied to for their opinions as to the best means of affording relief to sick Seamen at Macao and Lintin, and we hear that within a few days the result of the meeting of the Committee will be communicated to the subscribers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—As it seems probable that the change in the Opium laws will be brought before long into action, it behoves us to consider all the ways in which the commerce of the place may be affected. You have brought forward several most if not all of which tell heavily against the foreigner, and clearly enough pointed out that the Opium will be forced up the East Coast in greater quantities than hitherto. As this will of course still be among the Chinese an article for which ready money will be paid down, while to us it is to be paid for only in barter, it follows that the Hong-merchants may, by an easy combination among themselves, take what share they please of the price, and thus the more easily as they will have the support of the Government, who have claimed, it is understood, a large share of the plunder. It is generally said that the Hong-merchants levy a Consu-tax on all imports and exports of from 3 to 5 per Cent on the value of all goods passing through their hands—take the former—on 17 Millions of Dr., for India Opium, this will amount, with the Turkey, to 54 or 6 lakhs of dollars per annum, as but one of many taxes on this article—say on an average 20 & per Chest. This is no trifle, and as it is now stated that the security ensured by this taxation against the failures of individual Hong-merchants no longer exists, and it seems believed by many that it is so, I should like to know why it is yet kept up. This seems a proper time to come to an understanding as to this, before such enormous sums as will go into the Hong-merchants hands, supposing but half the Opium to come to Canton, are given up to their mercies. Is the Cohong answerable or is it not, for individuals of the Cohong? If not, why is the tax levied? This, as a thing between foreigners and the Hong-merchants, is a point that we might battle out, and if it is stated that there is no responsibility, the sooner foreigners agree to combine for their own preservation, the better. Let it be understood that transfers will be made by foreigners to each other in case of necessity, or let a foreigner place the debts due to him of one Hong-merchant against his debts to another. This declaration would lead to an arrangement. Let the Hong-merchants, and through them the Government, be told that, in case of annoyance to the Canton Opium trade, or improper interference, that each ship going up the coast with Opium should be furnished with Chops in Chinese setting forth the reasons why the voyage is undertaken, and exposing the rogueries committed in Canton against the orders of the Emperor. A few of these, arriving at Peking, would do as

much good as so many declarations of war—probably more—for it would reveal the truth and throw the blame where it ought to rest—on the Government Officers and Hong-merchants who now combine to make all concessions to us no more than a waste paper. It is certain that the Emperor has all the papers distributed by foreign ships and it is no less so that he is anxious to put an end to their visits, of which it is high time he should know the cause.

Your most obedient Servant.
One of the Public

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—I am Mr. Nobody in Canton, but yet I have always recourse to the *Price Currents* of this place. I regret to observe, that you have with some view or other, omitted names of the consignees from the columns of your shipping intelligence. This, I trow, is doing an injustice to your Subscribers; and cannot really conceive why you could not again insert them? You will not deny that, that helps at times, many new comers in directing their servants where to take their letters—(on despatch days) I have known some respectable men in this place, occasionally to refer to *P. Currents* for the same purpose, besides, in many instances it's useful. Moreover you are debarring the consignees of their just rights in not representing them to be

JOHN SOMEBODY.

Canton, 30th July, 1866.

The "*Canton Register*" coincides in opinion with his correspondent "*A Reader of both papers*" that controversies between Editors are tiresome to their supporters. We agree with him in this respect and have we think given ample proof of this on former occasions, when we remained silent under attacks from the *Register*. The points we have of late discussed in our paper however do not come under the head of quarrels between Editors, they were subjects of public importance, and as such we not only had a right, but it was also our duty, to say what we have said. That the *Canton Register* differs from us in the opinions we expressed, and that we had to take notice of this was a necessary consequence, but by no means the cause of our remarks.

Upon the observations of the *Register*, that we deal too much in assertion without proof, we can only reply that we are open to conviction if good reason is shown; but we regret that our cotemporary should have allowed his correspondent "*A reader of both papers*" to fight his battles, being quite certain that he would have done it with much more ability, and in better language than this champion, the silliness of whose remarks is only equalled by their malignancy. The reason why we take this lengthened notice of his production is that, though his insinuations cannot find belief among the residents in China nor among any of the readers of the *Register* acquainted with China, yet others there may be, who from ignorance of things here, may suppose that the malignant innuendo that we receive pay from Bowqua, the head of the Hong-merchants, to betray the interests of the

foreign community, cannot but be founded on truth, or the slander were too gross. We will for the credit of "*A reader of both papers*" suppose that he is not personally acquainted with us, and that he is but lately arrived here, and that on that account he has hazarded remarks whose untruth will become apparent to him by longer residence, but we would counsel him to "look before he leaps" and not to attempt, by malicious hints scattered about at random, to injure the reputation of a journal, which has hitherto been upright and earnest in its endeavors to serve the community here, and whose success, as judge from the increasing number of subscribers, proves that instead of losing the public confidence, it is more and more obtaining it.

The allusion to the senior Hong-merchant and his wealth as influencing or biasing our paper is so monstrous an invention, and we may add so unfair a one, that we may leave it safely to the public from whom alone we look for support for our paper while conducted in a moderate manner and advocating the principles laid down at its establishment; viz: opposition to all violent and coercive measures, the offspring of arrogance and ambition, and which would but have the effect of rendering life and property insecure in this place. So far from being paid for advocating opinions which we do not hold and which are, as the Correspondent of the *Canton Register* asserts, those of the proud minority, we inform him that we are happy to find these opinions, Pacific or conservative, gaining ground—more, that we are the organ of the majority as would be proved in any fair discussion as to measures of interference, such as caused loss and danger to so many in the late Lord Napier's time, and if this be of any importance to him and he will consider our word to weigh against his fancy, that we look on the principles which we advocate as the best calculated to preserve what we have gained in this country, and certain as no long date to effect all that we think desirable: the extension of commerce by gradual and legitimate means, not through the use of the strong arm, the exertion of which would but make us hated, but by admissions from the Chinese Government, which each day shows we are growing nearer and nearer to.

Some weeks back we were taxed by our Cotemporary with admitting letters in our columns attacking the reputation of the dead. We do not remember an instance of this, unless such letters were meant in which public measures taken by persons since dead were disapproved of, and in this we can see nothing reprehensible; we have however a charge of a narrower nature against the *Register* which is that he admits a letter, and we mean the one, the subject of these remarks, in which the living are slandered, and can only impute to its inadvertency that it found its way into its columns, or the good judgment of our brother Editor would have pointed out to him either the ignorance of his correspondent of the relations existing between Foreigners and Chinese, and as such the communication was not deserving of insertion, or if he thought ignorance not sufficient for excision, the wantonly slander and violation of truth would have deterred him from giving it publicity.

MISCELLANEA.

It is proposed to erect a pillar and statue to the King. Its situation is to be near Greenwich Hospital.

On the railroad now being constructed between Paris and St. Germain, soldiers are to be the workmen.

The whole strength of the troops of the line in Spain is estimated at 46,000 infantry, 2,200 Cavalry and 5,000 Artillery forming a total force of 53,200 men. The provincial regiments muster 43,000.

Christenings and burials.—A general bill of the christenings and burials within the city of London and Bills of Mortality from Dec. 9th, 1834 to Dec. 15th, 1835, according to the reports made to the King's most Excellent Majesty, and to the Right Hon. Lord Mayor, by the worshipful Company of Parish Clerks, given

	Christenings.	Burials
In the 97 Parishes within the walls.	963	970
In the 17 Do. do.	4,654	3,654
In the 91 Out Parishes in Mdx. & Surrey	17,019	11,376
In the 10 Parishes in the City & Liberties of Westminster.	3,493	3,411
<i>Christenings</i>		<i>Burials</i>
Total { Males 13,152 Females 12,976 }	Males 10,961 Females 10,451	26,128 21,415

New Monthly for February 1836.

The gross Tonnage of British Shipping which entered the port of London in the year ending Nov. 30th, 1834 was 790,416 Tons, and of the year ending at the like period in 1835, 737,850 Tons, shewing an increase of upwards of 52,566 Tons.

There were published in France during the last year 6,600 works in French, German, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Latin and Greek; 1049 Engravings; and 256 works in music. Hurl.

Mr. Huttman offers to give lessons in London in the Chinese language.

We hear that a Painter of considerable merit, Mr. Kusemann has lately arrived here from Batavia.

The havoc which the hand of death has made, within comparatively a few months, amongst Oriental scholars, in sweeping off such men as Remusat, Saint Martin, De Chézy, Morrison and Klaproth, the first four at the very head of their respective departments, the last eminent in all,—is an inauspicious omen to the cultivation of Asiatic literature. Certain Vaidas in India seem impatient to co-operate with the ravages of time. *Asiatic Journal.*

A petition signed by the foreign merchants resident here has been forwarded to the Governor and Hoppo of Canton praying for a revival of duties levied on imports, for a reduction of those levied on several descriptions of woollens and on long-cloth, for an authentic copy of the Chinese Tariff and for masters of the various articles therein designated to be deposited at the Consulate for reference. We hope to be able to give the petition and answer in our next.

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the last Senate of the United States, directing him to state what duties under 20 per Cent ad valorem can be repealed or reduced, consistently with a due regard to the manufacturing interest, the following articles are instanced as admitting an entire repeal of duties: India Silk and other manufactures, Indigo, Hair-cloth and Hair-sealing, Attar of roses, Oils of Lemon and of Bergamot, Beads, Amber, composition, &c., Chronometers, Down, Human hair made up, Salad oil, Anti-corrosive lithic paint, Gold and Silver lace and embroidery, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, Sherry, Madeira, French red wines, Spanish and Austrian red wines; Books printed prior to 1775, Books in other languages than English, Latin or Greek; Anchovies Sardines & Cayenne pepper.

The total amount of reduction effected by these changes would be \$p. Drs. 608,426.—*Hurkara*

France.—A Lieutenant in the Navy, now stationed at Toulon, has lately invented a very ingenious piece of mechanism, extremely substantial in construction which acts on both sides of a steamers keel, and is reported to be an effectual substitute for the paddle wheels, against which so many serious objections are admitted to exist. Several experiments have already been made with this new instrument of motive power and they have completely succeeded. We shall endeavour to procure the details of this im-

portant invention, and will lay them before the public. *United Service Journal.*

H. M. Sloop of War *Raleigh*. Capt. Quin, arrived yesterday morning from Madras and Penang. We hear that the object of this her second visit to the Straits is to co-operate with the *Andromache* in the suppression of piracy in these seas—but as it is not known where the latter has proceeded to, the *Raleigh*, it is said, will await her return to this port. We learn by the arrival of a boat which left Lingin 2 or 3 days ago, that the *Andromache* had not been there—and we can only conjecture that, in all probability, she had proceeded to Batavia; as, according to report, Captain CHAM is in charge of a despatch from the Governor General of British India to the Java Government.

The Madras Papers which we have received by the *Raleigh* extend to the 10th ult. and in the *Madras Courier* of the 9th and 10th we find extracts of European intelligence up to as late a date as the 1st April received by and overland despatch which had reached Bombay a few days previously.

The following are the principal items of news that we gather:

Lord Elphinstone has been appointed to succeed Sir F. Adam as Governor of Madras.

His Lordship is said to be young, but talented and liberal. Lord W. Bentinck has been returned Member of Parliament for Glasgow. Lord William took his seat in time to vote in favor of Mr. Buckingham's Compensation Bill which was however, lost by 193 to 81.

An Association has been formed among the Shipowners and Merchants connected with the India Trade, for the protection of the interests of persons trading to India and China. A Committee of management has been appointed.

The late Bishop of Durham is dead—Dr. Maltby is appointed to the vacant See, with an understanding that it is subject to reform. The ecclesiastical commissioners have recommended the abolition of the see of Bristol, and the creation of two new Bishoprics, Manchester and Ripon, the maintenance of which is to be drawn from the enormously rich see of Durham.

In Spain, Mendizabal had dissolved the Cortes and convoked a new one, in which he expects to have a decided majority for the Election law. The war still lingers on the frontiers, the Carlists having rather the advantage.

A new ministry has been formed in France of which Thiers is the head. There has been another plot to assassinate Louis Philippe, which however, was timely discovered.

A theatre in St. Petersburg took fire on the 4th March, in which about 200 people perished.

Measures of great political importance are contemplated by the English Ministry, the principal of which are—Reform of the English Church—Commutation of tithes in England and Wales—Redress of Grievances of Dissenters, including Registration and Marriage—Reform of the Law and Chancery Courts—Settlement of Irish tithes—Irish Municipal Re-

form.—a Poor Law for Ireland &c. To these, Ministers stand pledged, and indeed have already introduced some of them into Parliament. Orange Lodges have been abolished, the Duke of Cumberland having publicly renounced all further connection with such associations.

We find that the Patent nominating Sir E. J. Gairdner, our present Recorder, second Puisne Judge of Madras has been received at that Presidency. We understand that Mr Stoddart, has been appointed to the Recordership in the Straits, and that he was to leave England soon after the despatches. (Singapore Free Press 17th July.)

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE WRACKERS.

LOSS OF THE VIOLET.—In our last number we noticed a letter from the British Consul at Brest, stating that in the wreck of the *Bellissima* on the island of Saints, the conduct of the few inhabitants of the island to her crew, was most noble and praiseworthy, and well worthy of being pointed out as an example for others to follow. Lest our readers should be misled, and in condemning the too-generally shameful conduct of our own countrymen on such occasions, should hold up the exertions of our French neighbours as worthy of imitation, we annex the following account of their behaviour at the wreck of the *Violet* in the bay of Tremenac only a few miles to the eastward of the Saints, and are sorry to find that it forms a sad contrast with the example of the Islanders which we hope will not be forgotten by our maritime readers:—

"The brig *Violet*, of 110^l Daniel Calder, master, was on her voyage from Cadix to Hull and Leith laden with wine. On the morning of the 1st of December, I was at the house of M. Broquet, commissary of marine, attending to the re-packing and re-shipment of the cargo of the *Bellissima*, when an express arrived at two o'clock from the custom-house guard, to announce that a vessel, in all appearance English, was coming ashore in the Baie des Tremenac (14 miles from this, on the coast opposite the Saints,) and requesting assistance to protect the property and lives of those that might reach the shore. The commissary was ill from over exertion at the last wreck, and, having levied off seamen for the French government to attend to, could not go, but ordered his syndic to the spot. The comptroller of customs having directed all the disposable douaniers to follow, went with the syndic and myself on horseback to the wreck, where we arrived at half-past five. Although we were but poorly armed, the comptroller having a sword, the syndic a stick, and myself a fowling-piece, our presence was of the greatest service.

"The vessel had gone to pieces in the night; the master and crew were drowned, with the exception of Jose Pareiro, a Spaniard, who was an excellent swimmer. The strand presented a most shocking scene of plunder: groups of peasants were shouting and slinging over butts of sherry, the heads of which they had beaten in; and five douaniers with rusty firelocks were sitting by a fire, having given up the fruitless task of driving the peasants away.

"Our arrival changed the scene. We fired several shots over the heads of the plunderers, and, after some scuffles, succeeded in driving most of them to the farther end of the strand. Several were taken in the act of carrying off articles but the presence of our little party amongst the casks being of more importance than keeping prisoners, they were let go, after making them tell each other's names, which, it is hoped, will be made examples of. Daylight appearing, crowds of peasants were seen descending the hills with sticks and hammers, to stave the casks, drink the wine, and steal the hoops. Seeing our small number, they recommenced plundering, and we had an arduous duty until half-past nine, when the detachment of douaniers from Audierne arrived. Other detachments afterwards coming, a regular service was established. About 190 butts and cask of sherry were collected, sentries placed, &c. &c.

"At 3 in the afternoon, there being about thirty douaniers and two gendarmes, I returned to Audierne, having made arrangements for the carriage of the property, to begin to day, under an escort of gendarmes, which have been ordered from other points.

"From the report of the Spaniard, it appears that the vessel anchored in the bay, having fastened their chain cable round the foremast, and went to pieces at her anchors when the tide fell. The master and his men knew not how to swim: the cabin-boy knew how to swim, but was afraid to attempt when the Spaniard left the ship."

What a contrast between the conduct of these wreckers, and that of the humane and hospitable inhabitants of The Saints! (United Service Journal.)

TWO VESSELS LOST IN THE ICE.

H. M. S. *Cove*, under the command of Capt. James Knox, sailed from Hull on the 6th of January. We understand that the *Terror*, now fitting out to follow her, under Commander Belcher as stated in our last, is nearly completed in her hull, and will soon commence entering her men. The vessels mentioned in our last, with the exception of those lying in Home Bay, as we there stated, and the *Dorion*, have returned; and the following extract of a letter from Peterhead will give some account of their proceedings:—

"Sir,—I am happy to state that the *Greenville Bay*, another of the whalers that was beset in the middle ice, is now off here. Have seen Captain Taylor, who was on shore getting some fresh provisions and making arrangements for sending home those of her crew belonging to Orkney; he has also on board sixteen men, part of the crews of the lost ships. *Dorion*, *Mary Frances*, and *Lee*. He reports that he got clear 16th Dec., and that the *Norfolk*, of Berwick, got free three days previously, which vessel he expects is now in Orkney. He drifted down to 68^l deg. 30' in Davis Straits, and was driven into Hudson Straits by the current on the north side, and was again driven out by the current on the south side, round Bullen's Island, as far as 80 deg. 30', on the Labrador coast, where he got clear; at the time when he was relieved, he was driving S. E., and at the rate of 90 miles a day; he has been driven upwards of 600 miles inland in the

ice; he last saw the *Lady Jane* on the 15th of December, in lat. 60 deg., about five or six miles to the S. W., up the Grenville Bay, surrounded at that time by a good deal of ice; when he last saw the *Abram*, she was in lat. 62, bearing E. S. E.

"The Grenville Bay had about a month's provisions in full allowance left; Captain Taylor got half of the provisions of the *Dordon*, and agreed to take on board half the crew, but a less portion came to his ship. The *Abram* got a share of the provisions of the *Dordon*, and Captain Taylor thinks she has on board, including part of the crews of the lost vessels about 150 men. I found it quite correct that the provisions of the *Mary Frances* were burnt along with the ship.

"The practice of setting fire to a ship, on being lost or abandoned, appears to be very improper; and surely the wilful destruction of provisions, if such custom exists, cannot be too severely reprobated, nor too soon put a stop to.

"Captain Taylor hopes that the *Lady Jane* and *Abram* would be liberated; but from the uncertain current, and the changing of ice no accurate opinion could be formed how or when. I believe that the Grenville Bay has three fish about 70 tons." (*United Service Journal*.)

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST PAPER.

KIEN-LUNG'S POEM DESCRIPTIVE OF THE WAR WITH THE
ELEUTHS WHICH ENDED IN THE SUBMISSION AND
ANNEXION TO THE CHINESE EMPIRE
OF ALEKHART MINOR.

(Translated from the French.)

Tcha-hoy orders Fuh-te to pursue him, whilst he himself collects the scattered tribes, partly by receiving those that are willing to submit, partly by conquering the others; by subduing the whole country he gave it tranquillity and all the enjoyments of sweet peace.

Fuh-te departs, and pursues the rebel step by step, and arrives on the frontiers of Ta-wang at almost the same time with him. He had no doubt reached had he only had a few corps of troops with him, but he conducted a whole army to ensure respect and to rule every where.

The inhabitants of Ta-wang submit immediately. They wish to be received among the number of my subjects; they beg of him to allow some of their principal men to go to the Court to do homage to me. He finds himself undisputed master of the country, and the inhabitants provide him with every thing necessary to pursue the traitor; but in vain: the rebel has already fled somewhere else.

Amorsana, well aware that Ta-ouan no longer offered him any asylum, flies towards the north, and enters the vast regions of Locha, whence he never returned. The Heavens will not permit him to go unpunished for his crimes. A ter-

* To Tcha-hoy, the Emperor chiefly owes the success of his arms. This great man, directed every thing with so much wisdom, constancy and talent, that the most glorious success attended him, contrary to the expectations of every one, and even greater than the Emperor expected.

When the General returned from the expedition the Emperor went to meet him half a day's journey from the Capital, and conducted him in triumph and with the greatest pomp to one of his own palaces, and gave one of his daughters in marriage to his son.

Tcha-hoy did not long survive his triumph. After about three years active services as member of the council, his health failed him and he died. The Emperor went to see him though already dead, but feigning to suppose him still alive, he entered the apartment, where the body was placed on a chair, with these words: "I order you not to disturb yourself; I am come to you to pray of you not to omit any thing conducive to your speedy recovery. The Empire requires men like you." A few hours after the death of Tcha-hoy was made known, and the Emperor ordered his portrait to be placed in the Hall of great men.

rible example is necessary to contain such as may be tempted to imitate his example.

On receiving the intelligence of Amorsana flight the Princes, and great officers again annoyed us with their representations. It is useless, some said, to pursue a rebel who has the whole world before him. He is already in the distant northerly regions, may he finish his miserable life there, without troubling ourselves further about him. Others said; He is already subject to us; we are masters of the Eleuth country, let us be content with their possession; why pursue Amorsana any longer? He has fled to the Russians, let him remain. The dignity of the Empire must not be exposed by demanding his delivery. The greatest number however wished to see the war terminated at any price. The Kingdom of Chung-kar, said these men accustomed to quit, and to whom indolence and laziness were every thing, is too distant from us to keep possessions for any length of time, let he who likes govern it. What matters it to the glory of the Empire to govern uncultivated districts and their half savage inhabitants.

It is thus I fancy, when some rich man in a frequented spot begets a house for some purpose only known to him, that the idlers who see the work advance, give inconsiderably their advice which has not been asked, and each criticizes the matters design without being acquainted with it, just as he lists.

I treated these absurd representations as they deserved; I dismissed them. I renewed my instructions and orders to Tcha-hoy; and I encouraged Fuh-te not to allow his arduous flag.

The heavens now hasten their vengeance. A disgusting illness serves as instrument to punish the criminal who had incurred their displeasure. It attacks him when he fancied himself safe from pursuit; it ends his days, when he hoped to enjoy his life in liberty at least.

Thus perished in the flower of his age he whose treachery had been the cause of so much misery, and of so many countries being bathed in blood. Abandoned by his followers, whom the fear of infection had dispersed, he hardly finds in a foreign country any one to bury his body.

Though at a great distance from us, the northern nations are connected with us by treaties; a good understanding has always existed between them and us. They could no longer

† The Chinese formerly gave the name of Lo-cha to countries under Russian dominion. After having traversed the Ta-wang or Hsank country, Amorsana took refuge in Siberia. It is not known whether the Russians gave him an asylum there, or whether they only suffered him to roam about as he liked, in their dominions.

‡ In a publication of the Emperor's of that time, he declaims against all these advisers, and is particularly increased against those who thought it necessary to give up the Eleuth country.

§ It is time to speak of this celebrated man, the terror of whose name still intimidates the Tartars. Fuh-te is after Tcha-hoy he who has been most successful in the war against the Eleuths. He had perhaps been as successful as Tcha-hoy, had he been able to form plans as well as he executed them, or had his mind been more cultivated. But brought up in Tartary among the Mantchou Solons his countrymen, he had spent his youth in the Chase or the camp. His manners were rough but frank; he was soldier only; he would have preferred to be the lowest soldier to being the first courtier. Within the walls of a city he felt himself oppressed, and at court he was altogether out of place. He was indefatigable; he endured hunger and cold and all kinds of privations with the greatest cheerfulness. The Emperor was well aware of his worth, and all reply he gave to a foreign power who had been boasting of the excellence of their artillery, were those few words. "Let..... use his canons, I shall send Fuh-te against them. This brave warrior, whose portrait, had he died on the field of battle, would have adorned the hall of great men, narrowly escaped being executed. A small mandarin, in whose district Fuh-te had required horses with too much rigour, accused him of malversation, and on trial the charge was found to be true. Any other would have lost his head; Fuh-te was condemned to be imprisoned for life, and the Emperor would never listen to his liberation, nor avail himself again of his services. It was only last year, that after an imprisonment of ten years, he regained his liberty on occasion, of a general amnesty on the Emperor's mother

deliver the living Amorsana; and sacred wages preventing them to deliver the dead, they shewed to those I had sent, first his infected body, and afterwards his bones. *

Fuh-te meanwhile pursued the remainder of the rebels. Many of those who had followed Amorsana in his career of crime, and who had not been prompt or resolute enough to to imitate him in his flight, were either taken prisoners or exterminated in their defence. The others, without leader to unite them, tried to interest in their behalf the people into whose territory they went in search of a corner of land to serve them as an asylum. Fuh-te followed them every where and every where he fought and vanquished them. He did more; on one occasion he subjected to our Government five and twenty hordes, who till that time had felt no curb but that of their own will, nor had known any law but that of liberty.

All those nations, where the sun sets later than with us, tremble at the mere name of Tchoo-hoy and Fuh-te. Some send Ambassadors to me, to acknowledge my supreme authority and to do homage to me; others fearing my armies, disperse themselves and seek a more distant home; the most audacious share the fortunes of the rebellious Eleuths, are exposed to the same dangers, and are like them overcome. The most distinguished are sent to Peking there to receive the punishment due to their crimes; the others are severely punished on the spot by my Generals.

Justice has it's laws, I have tried to obey them; clemency beckons to me; it is time to follow her. The lands of Tchoongkar are not quite deserted. They are large enough to form several small states and the number of inhabitants who have not abandoned them are more than sufficient to claim my anxious care. I take the best means to render them happy, and not finding any more efficacious than to let them live in their own manner, I reestablish the ancient form of their Government.

Prior to the tyranny of Kahan Taereng, who, in opposition to the most sacred laws, dared to unite all the Eleuths under his sway, these people were divided into four great tribes, each governed by a prince whose title was La-té. They were altogether 21 hordes of which the Chiefs were called Ngan-ki. I restored to them under different names their La-té as well as their Ngan-ki. I created four kings with the title of Han: I nominated 21 Chiefs of hordes with titles more or less exalted, according to the number of families they governed.

I determined that the dignity of Han should, subject to my pleasure, be hereditary from father to son; and to reserve exclusively for myself the nomination of the twenty one chiefs, in order always to possess the means of rewarding such among them as were distinguished either for their fidelity, their valour or other merits. I appointed a count to control them all, to inform me of their conduct, and to acquaint me with their wishes, their complaints of each other, and all such matters as they wished to inform me of. I prescribed no other laws to them than those that are obeyed by my Mongols of the eight banners.

To these great benefits I added gifts of all kinds. I distributed money and provisions amongst them; I gave them implements of husbandry; I did all that was necessary to enable them to procure for themselves for the future the means of leading an easy and peaceable life, in abundance and joy. Thus I tried to obey the mandates of Heaven whose works tend towards the production of things, and who gives life to all. (To be continued.)

completing her 80th year. The Emperor has since constantly refused, though frequently applied to, to employ him in the Men war, and has taken him into his guards.

* For some time Amorsana, followed by a few only wandered about in Siberia, more like a vagabond than a prince. He there was attacked by the small-pox, an illness, which being hitherto but little known in Tartary, is looked upon by the Tartars as one of the most terrible instruments of divine wrath. The persecution of this man, against whom during his lifetime so many swords had been drawn, ceased not even with his death.

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OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, as a belonging to the said vessels Notice is hereby given, that the practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment, or information at the Suit of H. Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

April, 15th 1836.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Mr. Geo. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co. Canton, 1st July 1836.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Not being able to have Amorsana alive, his body was sought after. The Emperor demanded several times from the Russians, in order as he said, to hold up as an example of terror the body of the rebel, whom he would have punished in the same manner, had he fallen alive into his hands. The Russians at first answered that they were ignorant of where Amorsana had died; afterwards they promised to show the body to the Emperor's emissaries to identify it, and this promise they kept, but they constantly refused to give it up in spite of the many remonstrances on the subject. "Each nation they said, has it's sacred customs. One of the most sacred is not to expose to ignominy the remains of the unfortunate who seek an asylum in our country. Your enemy is dead, we have shown you his body; with that you must be content."

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE—Messrs. DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co. are no longer employed as our Agents in Europe, our correspondence being transferred to Messrs. TIMOTHY WIGGIN and Co.

The arrangements of Messrs. DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co. for establishing here a Firm of their own do not affect in any way our establishment.

The misinterpretation gone abroad through Messrs. DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co's circular of establishment here has rendered the above intimation necessary.

DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE and Co.

Singapore, June 20th 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until Further Notice, the Honorable Company's Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Commissions to England, of Tea and Raw-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed) J. H. ASPELL,
H. M. CLARKE,
J. B. THORNHILL.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 2-th May, 1836

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the Atlas Insurance Office of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Assurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

Canton, 20th May 1836.

BELL & Co.

NOTICE—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

NOTICE—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

NOTICE—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

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" SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA, Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FLYING SALAM, Capt. GILBERT, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE

Canton, 15th July 1836.

FOR MANILA, BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Ship "SUMATRA" J. JOZES, Commander, will leave Whampoa for the above port with all despatch for Freight apply to

B. GERNAERT.

Canton, 14th July, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship "CHARLOTTE," G. MELVILLE, Commander, to leave Whampoa on the 5th proximo; for freight apply to

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and
TAMMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
at No. 3 Pouchong.

Canton, 24th July, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship Goleconda Capt. W. H. BELL, to leave with all despatch for Freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 27th July, 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship HENRY WELLSLEY, 350 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, June, 29th 1836.

MADEIRA Wine.

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DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835.

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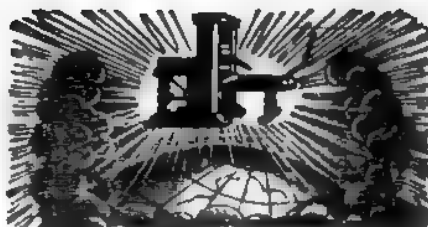
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FRANKLIN.

VOL. I

CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 6TH. 1836.

No. 48

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—July 29th British *Eleanor*, Havlock, London and Batavia. August 31. American *Himmler*, Fraser, Newyork March 24th. *Beta*, Barnard, Boston June 21st and Batavia July 15th. French *Ville d'Oleron*, from Manila. 4th Port. *Anno*, Aguilar, Damsen June 5th and Singapore July 20th. British *Hermanjoe Bomanjee*, Del Vecchio; *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks; Port. *San Francisco de Paula* from Bombay. August 5th British *Imogen* Liverpool March 21st and *Eliza Stewart*, Miller, London April 8th. The *Allacala*, *Charles Forbes*, *Caledonia*, *Hamoody*, *Cogador*, and *Lowjee Family* are also reported, but some of them at least uncertain.

PASSENGERS,—per *Susanna* Mr. T. C. BEALE and Mr. H. A. LERIA, the latter with five Chincheu Passengers from Singapore drowned.

Per *Lord Castlereagh* Mrs. Tonks, Mess. Pardoonejee Hormusjee, Dadabhooy Rustonjee and several other Parsee Gentlemen.

Per *Eliza Stewart* Messrs. Varham, Dixon and three others, names unknown.

Per *Eleanor*. Mrs. Havlock.

On the night of Saturday to Sunday last (30th and 31st July,) we experienced here a severe gale, first from the North eastward, but early in the morning it chopped round to the South, and it was generally expected that Macao and the Cum-sing-moon must have been visited by a severe Ty-phoong, but the accounts which reached us soon after from both places were very satisfactory, a hard gale had been blowing, but without doing any injury. Since then however, we are sorry to say that daily accounts are pouring in of losses and damage at Sea, and it would seem as if we had had only it's fore-end, whilst the hurricane was raging in a more southerly direction.

The news of the fine Ship *Susanna* was the first in the list of disasters. She was lost on the Ty-loo, not far from the Ladrones; after having carried away her masts she dropped her anchors but soon drove on shore; most of the people on board were saved,

but we regret to hear that Mr. Leria of Macao, a passenger and ten others of the crew and Chinese passengers from Singapore lost their lives. Her owner, Mr. T. C. Beale, Captain and others reached Macao in safety, in Chinese crafts we presume, but not till after they had been stripped of their clothes, and whatever else of value they carried about their persons. The Chinese fishermen we hear have already picked up a good deal of her Opium which they offer for sale in Macao. The Brig *Maria* and some others have gone to see what can be saved of the Cargo, and it is generally supposed that their attempts will not be unsuccessful.

The *Admiral Dutken*, a Spanish ship was totally lost and only seven of her crew were saved.

The *Ruby* left here on the 28th ultimo but encountered the Typhoong on Saturday night the 30th. It lasted till 3 P. M. on the next Monday, and the ship having carried away her main-top-mast-yard and her gill-boom, she put back to Macao to rest.

The *Doona Carmelita* also is reported as having put back. Several other vessels have suffered in their masts and rigging and will be found detailed in our prices current.

The Barometer here showed little, if any depression but in Macao it fell to 25° 14".

Our correspondent "Misericordia" will find his letter in our columns, we agree with him perfectly in the view he takes of the danger of lotteries, and hope that the examples he cites may deter our neighbours here as well as in Macao from adventuring their stake in them.

In another column will be found an Edict from the Hoppo, prohibiting ships not Portuguese or Spanish from importing rice into Macao. We hear that in practice it is not only rice but all other kinds of goods imported in Macao under flag, not of the two above mentioned, which are now prohibited from being shipped thence to Canton. A law to this effect has long existed, but it is only lately that it has again been acted on.

We also publish the correspondence between the foreign merchants here and the Governor and Hoppo, from which we are sorry that it will be seen that the representation of the former has led to no favorable result. It is true that the Hoppo holds out hopes of reducing the duty in case of damage, but this is counterbalanced by his expressed intention of in future taxing the Grey-cloths according to quality, whilst heretofore they always were considered as the lowest goods, and paid duty as such.

Ecce iterum Crispinus!

Again must we fight our battle! and this in consequence of an article in the last Register redolent with quotations from dead and living tongues, a mode of writing quite catching, and as the saying is "set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride," we have brushed up and collected a number of proverbs and quotations in different tongues, which we hope in this short article to employ to advantage, for at least for the moment, *Exemplo plus quam ratione vivimus*, and we hope our cotemporary will not agree with Iuvener when he says, *Exemplo quodcumque malo committitur, ipsi dispecti auctorit*, but that he will think of him and us as Mr Fudge did of Lord Castlereagh.

My Lord and I are kindred spirits

Like in our ways to two young ferrets,

We complained in our last number of gross calumny contained in a letter admitted into the columns of the Register, in which suspicions are thrown out that Howqua's money influenced our Journal, and are answered that that charge was brought forward merely as a joke! A fine joke really, and almost as amusing to us, as was the jacksn leaping upon his mistress to be flogged by her lapdog for which joke the jacksn got a very sound drubbing. The writer of that joke we think will find himself entangled in it, something like *vine in pice*, anglice, like a mouse in a pitchbarrel. But let us hear what Sterne says of such jokers: *To put a hard and ill natured reflection upon an undesigning action, to invent, or which is equally bad, to propagate a venustous report, without colour or grounds; and this, as Salomon says of the madman, who casteth firebrands, arrows and death, and saith "Am I not in sport?" all this out of wantonness, and oftener from worse motives; the whole appears such a complication of badness, as requires no words or fancy to aggravate.* That the Register says that this calumny was not meant to apply to the Editor of this paper but to its proprietors, and thus shifting this delightful little joke from one to another, does not in any way alter its quality. As to the joke (and "non est jocus esse malignum") having been a cutting one, in which the Register seems to exult, we believe it to be, it has cut both ways, for,

To hear an open slander is a curse.

But not to find an answer is a worse.

Our Cotemporary says he has "reasons as thick as blackberries" but "*dolus veritatis in generalibus*" why does not he "beat the bush" and shake them down? why "*bury his light under a bushel*?" Most likely not to dazzle us too much, and acting upon the principle of Montaigne who said "*that had he his hand full of truths, he would open one finger only at a time.*"

We observe that this is the last time we shall have an opportunity to answer the Register and must therefore not lose that opportunity; and though Cicero says "*Non enim tam auctoritatis quam rationis momenta querenda sunt*" we ask with Virgil: "*Hic saltem accensum donis, et fangar inani munere,*" and shall bestow our last observations upon his

last words.

*Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And curtail our own privilege?*

Now we shall leave quotation, proverb and simile though we cannot refrain from ending with another extract, which, whether applicable or not, will we hope be excused, as we only strictly follow the before quoted authority.

*Grace aux bons d'un ciel, j'en suis quitte à bon compte,
Si j'y retombe plus, je vous bien qu'en m'effronte.*

We shall only say a few words more on the observation attacking our independence as a Paper. We stated before that we stood pledged to the Public and to our supporters to advocate a certain line of Brito-Chinese politics. This pledge we hope to redeem; nor do we see that in this respect our conduct is different from any other paper. Every one must act upon certain principles, nor would it, if altogether left to fancy or caprice gain the confidence of the public, by turning like a weather cock. To set this question at rest therefore we repeat, that being pledged to a certain line of politics, the present Editor of this paper has it's sole management, nor does any body, whether proprietor or not, ever interfere with him. We are charged with inconsistency because the former Editor of this paper thought and wrote differently upon some questions, & on the subject of the E. I. Finance Committee, but surely it cannot be expected that the present Editor should follow the opinions of the former where he concedes them to be erroneous. We do not see what good our Cotemporary can possibly derive from continually quoting the earlier numbers of this paper over which we had no control, and we declare once for all that we do allow our own understanding to sway us, and not that of our predecessor, wherever we see reason to differ.

We are asked "what we think desirable for the British commerce, and," to give proofs that each day brings us nearer, and nearer to admissions from the Chinese Government? To the latter we answer with a few lines we find in the very Register that puts us to the task, viz. "That memorial (Hao-nau-ee) and the Hoppo's order to the hoong-mérch-ants and this reply form a series of very important official documents." They evince not only a readiness on the part of some Chinese statesmen to depart from long established regulations, when the necessity of so doing is forced upon them by the circumstances of the times, but they also prove an admission on the part of the Imperial Cabinet, stronger than any one that we can at present call to our recollection of the importance of the foreign commerce to China, and particularly of the British portion of that commerce.

The other question is almost answered by this. The Chinese as fast find that trade with foreigners has already become too far spread to be able to suppress it at pleasure, and the Government must therefore protect it, and little by little make such concessions as will continue to place trade in general on a better footing, and a natural consequence will be a more respectful conduct towards those that carry it on.

*Translation from the French of a Letter, written on board
the Peacock in a person in Macao.*

"You know that we left Batavia on the 16th February 1836. We had a very prosperous voyage, and on the 14th March we anchored 60 miles from Bangkok, the Capital of Siam. When about 20 miles nearer the shore, Mr Edmund Roberts the Ambassador, and charge d'affaires of the United States of America dispatched an officer to the capital to announce his arrival. We remained quiet till the 24th of the same month, when the King's Boats came for us: they were three in number, one for the Ambassador and his Suite; and two to accompany us on ceremony. The first Boat had three masts and 80 Rowers and the other two had each 70 Rowers. At 6 o'clock, we left the Peacock under a salute of 23 Guns. In the river of Siam there are 7 Forts, so well situated, that if they were manned by Europeans, it would not be easy to pass them. We arrived at the capital on the second day at 10 o'clock, and were conducted to a House prepared for the reception of the Ambassador and his suite.

I must, before I proceed any further, give you an idea of the house in which we were compelled to live: it was necessary, in order to go into the Ambassador's sleeping room (in which were three beds) to pass through the dining room, in which were 4 beds, and through a fourth room in which were 11 beds. Such was the house in which lodged the Ambassador and suite consisting of 22 Officers and Midshipmen, not forgetting myself who made the 23rd.

My sojourn in this place I pass over in silence, and proceed to give you an account of our reception at the Palace. On the 16th April the King's Boats came for us. They obliged us all to stand upright in them, but the Ambassador not liking to travel in that manner, went with 4 of his Officers, into the Boat appropriated to his daily use. I went with the officers and midshipmen standing up in the other Boats. I must not forget to tell you, that we had a Band of musicians with us; there were 6 violins, 1 flute, 1 Clarinet and 1 Bassoon who played with effect the air *La Grande Calane*. This filled the 4th Boat, which pulled at the head; the musicians making such a noise, that all the natives on our passage came out to stare at us.

About 3 miles from the town, we landed and were met by a great crowd of People waiting for us with horses; at first the Ambassador did not wish to mount, but as he yielded; and we each mounted a horse led by two men.

In this manner we marched to the Palace, and dismounted at some distance from the Gate; where the Officers and midshipmen were obliged to give up their swords (The Ambassador was dressed in a black mantle with a golden star on each side of his collar). From thence we proceeded two by two, to the Palace, preceded by the musicians, who were not allowed to enter at the Door of the Palace Court; we however continued our march till we arrived at the Saloon where sat the prime minister of the King of Siam. The only furniture in this room (excepting a Chair) was a dirty mat on the floor. A few minutes after some water was brought to us in golden basins, also some native cigars and some betel which they set before of tobacco. When we had walked up and down for about an hour a person came to say that we could be admitted to an audience of the King. We immediately

• In this boat were the presents for the King.

went passing through two ranks of soldiers well armed. I calculate that there were 80,000 men armed with muskets, lances, Hatchets &c. At last we entered the audience room, where on the right and left, we saw people lying on their faces. When the Ambassador arrived at the spot destined for him he sat down on the ground making three obeisances with his hands joined together. The same was imitated by his suite; and also by myself. The presents for the King were then placed before us—they were as follows:—

1 Gold table worth \$1400
1 Small do. do. 800
Different other things 1300

The King was seated on a kind of throne, about 13 paces from us. We remained in this uncomfortable position for more than an hour and a half while the King was pleased to enquire about this thing and that; (as for me I more than once wished him at the Devil: at last a whistle was heard, and to my great joy I saw this great King disappear behind a curtain, which closed after him—and what astonished me was that he did not even bend his head in acknowledgement of our salutation."

FOR THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr Editor.—The remarks on Lotteries in your last No., will excite hostilities against your paper, and perhaps draw forth some of the Champions of gambling in defence of their craft. The position, however, which you have taken, is perfectly safe, because supported by truth on every side.

The system of lotteries is one of the worst species of gaming ever devised. There is a strange infatuation about this business, which, when it once gets the mastery, carries its victims to irrevocable ruin. In the opinion of Sir William Blackstone gaming is a nuisance; and every sober minded man, who looks at the system candidly, must, I think, agree with Sir W. Lotteries for pious purposes,—it is ridiculous!

I am not speaking against the benevolence of charity. The poor we have always with us. Macao is not wanting in this particular. But why breed a nuisance for the sake of relieving the poor? If the poor need charity, let those who have the means and the disposition, bestow it—bestow it willingly and with clean hands. Are there none among us, here, who are ready and happy to give to the poor? Have not generous donations already been made? And when proper objects are presented, will not a liberal and generous community be ever ready to relieve the wants of suffering humanity? Within the last year, a single foreigner, resident in Canton, has given hundreds of dollars for the benefit of the poor in Macao. In December last, with but little effort, \$1000 were collected here and in Macao for orphan children in Batavia, and since then, about \$2000 have been given for the blind and the poor in Canton. For myself, I would sooner give a thousand in charity, than pay one dollar for a ticket in the best lottery that was ever formed.

Suppose the new lottery succeeds well, what will be the amount paid over for the benefit of the poor? What have been the sums carried to the account of the "Charity House" from the two former lotteries? Who, generally, are the purchasers of tickets? Suppose a poor man pays six dollars for a ticket; there is one chance in four, it may be, that he will win a prize; suppose he does, then whose money does he obtain? But if he draws a blank, then what?

Here I will state a fact, which occurred, I think, in 1820, and is attested by the mayor of ——— "A grey-headed old man, of gentlemanly appearance, was brought into the police office, charged with picking a pocket, his trunk was searched, and in it were found lottery tickets, plans, and schemes, for many past years. Being asked why so great a quantity of these were in his possession, he answered, in substance, that they were the product of his lottery dealings for the last

twelve or fifteen years, within which period he had actually squandered or expended for tickets as many thousand dollars, without at any time having been successful, except in trifling prizes; that he had recently spent his last dollar, his last ticket had come out a blank, and to prevent starvation, he had made the attempt for which he was brought to the police office."

The same magistrate further testified, "I have known individuals, of former good repute and standing in society, who in bitter agony of feeling, have declared to me, that they were guilty of breach of trust, larceny, or other crimes, induced solely by gaming in lotteries, and vesting all their property, and that of others entrusted to them, in tickets."

These facts show the influence of gambling in lotteries. When a man once gets his hopes excited, and his feelings interested in these "iniquitous speculations," he is hurried on to ruin by an impulse, which is allied to madness. To gratify his passion, he will go from step to step in fraud, till in the fervid delirium of his mind, he closes the wretched career by self-destruction. A long and awful catalogue of miserable victims might here be introduced. One must suffice. It is the case of Mr. D. H. A.; and occurred in January 1833. He was employed as head clerk in the firm of Messrs. J. R. & Co., where he had been employed ten years, enjoying unbounded confidence and great respectability. Modest, amiable, and temperate, he was endeared to all who knew him. When the report was first spread, that he was found dead, and had been robbed and murdered, it was received with horror; nor was the truth disclosed till it was found in his own hurried handwriting. In the short space of eight months, he embezzled eighteen thousand dollars, and lost the whole of it on lottery tickets.—The following is from the "handwriting" above referred to.

"I have for the last seven months gone fast down the broad road to destruction. There was a time, and that too but a few months since, when I was happy, because I was free from debt and care. The time I note my downfall or deviation from the path of rectitude was about the middle of last June (1832), when I took a share in a Company of lottery tickets, whereby I was successful in obtaining a share of one half the capital prize; since which I have gone for myself and that too not on a very small scale, as you can judge from the amount now due J. R. & Co. every dollar of which has been spent in that way. I have lived or dragged out a miserable existence for two or three months past. Sleepless nights and a guilty conscience have led me on to the fatal act. * * * Oh that eight months past of my existence could be blotted out—but no. I must go, and ere this paper is read, my spirit is gone to my Maker, to give an account of my misdeeds here, and receive the dreadful sentence of self-condemnation. * * * Relations and friends I have, from whom I do not wish to part under such circumstances; but necessity!—Oh wretch! lotteries have been thy ruin! I cannot add more."

Pardon, Mr. Editor, the length of this communication; I did not intend to write half so much; but the half is not yet told. Public attention should be roused to see the subject in its true light. With the most sincere wishes for the success of every just and lawful plan for benefiting the poor, and with a hand ready to relieve their necessities.

I remain,

Sir, yours truly,
MISERICORDIA.

TRANSLATION.

OF A DESPATCH FROM THE HOPPO OF CANTON
TO HOPPO OF MACAO.

Wan by Imperial appointment Hoppo of Canton promoted two Steps and again raised two Steps and recorded Sixteen times, proclaims to the Hoppo (Wei-yuen) of Macao and others for their full information.

It is authenticated that Barbarian vessels of all nations come to the Port of Canton bringing Rice for sale. In the 4th year of the reign of Taou-kwang (1824) Yuen the then Governor and Chin the Lieutenant Governor in conjunction with Tā the Hoppo, in consequence of a representation made by them to the Emperor, received an Imperial Edict exempting Vessels bringing Rice into the Port from paying Measurement Duties: which Edict has been respectfully obeyed: this is on record. The consequences of this Edict were that the People had plenty of Food and that great quantities of Rice were brought into the Port and stored up to provide for the future. The more Rice came the easier it was to preserve the People from famine. From that time therefore it became custom that when a Ship entered the Port with a cargo of Rice or Paddy only the Hong-merchants made out a clear statement of the quantity &c., and discharged the ship storing the Rice in their Ware-houses for sale. When all was sold the sail ships were allowed to take any kind of merchandise out of the Port paying duty on it the same as other barbarian Vessels bringing other Cargo.

This has been the Law from the time the Edict was published up to the present day greatly increasing the Revenue and benefiting the People.

Its effects have been equally beneficial (both to Foreigners and Chinese.)

Upon examination it appears that the Macao numbered Vessels, Vessels from the Coast, from Manila, and from Portugal bringing Rice to Macao are allowed to sell their cargoes at that place: this is very proper. But it is now clearly ascertained that a great number of Barbarian Vessels from all nations which bring Rice and Paddy to Canton for sale first go to Macao and the neighbouring places and dispose of a great part of their Cargoes. Not a single Vessel comes up to Whampoa with a full Cargo. The Barbarians being naturally of a crafty and deceitful disposition it is impossible to be certain that they do not maliciously bring up other Cargo with their Rice and clandestinely land and sell it thus injuring the people and defrauding the Revenue.

Considering these circumstances I order the Hong-merchants rigorously to investigate and clearly report that I may decide on the case; I also publish this Edict to urge the investigation.

On receipt of this the Wei-yuen and others are to pay instant obedience. Hereafter if any barbarian Vessels, bringing Rice and Paddy for Canton, shall stop at Macao (excepting the Macao numbered Vessels Vessels from the Coast, from Manila and from Portugal which have always been permitted to sell their Cargoes at Macao) they must instantly be ordered in obedience to the Law—to proceed to Whampoa and give notice of their arrival to the Hong-merchants that they may survey the Vessel and report thereon.—But if there be any one so daring as to stop at Macao and clandestinely dispose of his cargo let him instantly be apprehended and examined and a clear statement of the circumstances sent to my Office that I may deal with him according to Law.

On receipt of this the Wei-yuen and the others must instantly and rigorously investigate and not shew any remissness or neglect of Duty. If any such remissness is discovered and if I am not clearly informed of all circumstances (happening) I will instantly dismiss all the Domestic Clerks &c. and bring them to trial. The Wei-yuen must also exert himself and shew no indulgence.

Let all respectfully obey.

Do not oppose.—A special Edict.

Taou-Kwang 16th year, 3 moon, 18th day, or
June 20th 1836.

LETTER FROM THE FOREIGN MERCHANTS, TO THE VICEROY
AND HOPPO IN FURTHER REFERENCE TO IMPORT DUTIES.

Since receiving your Excellency's reply to our representation on the subject of Import Duties, we have been furnished by the Co-Hong with a Tariff payable on Woollen and Cot-

ton Manufactures, the scale of which fixes somewhat higher rates than were previously demanded.—(For scale of Duties see our page 382.)

Your Excellency will be aware that a large increase has of late years taken place in the Imports of Woollen and Cotton Manufactures; the consequence has been a great reduction in prices, more particularly in Cotton Goods.—Long Cloths which 20 years ago were easily sold at \$ 12 per piece of 40 yards being now worth only \$ 5 per piece, and finer qualities have declined in the same proportion.—Thus we are less able to pay the duties now levied and solicit that your Excellency will cause the matter to be enquired into, and some relief afforded.—The duty on first quality Long Cloths is stated in the Tariff just received at about 88 cents per piece—and on second quality at about 46 cents per piece of 40 yards, on which lengths the duties are ordered hereafter to be levied, instead of on 80 yard pieces as lately allowed.

We also beg to call to your Excellency's notice the high duties levied on English and Dutch Camlets, which amount nearly to a prohibition—thus preventing our importing them; as well as opening the door to smuggling, and defrauding the Government of a legal Revenue—

We would further beg your Excellency's attention to the subject of Goods landed in a damaged state occasioned by Ships meeting with bad weather on the Voyage; and pray that an allowance may be made in the duties commensurate with the injury the Goods may appear to have sustained—

We would also beg leave to state to your Excellency that it frequently happens that Goods received by us are from unavailability on the market, or from other causes, unsaleable, excepting at a heavy loss on the original cost; and in such cases we would solicit that we be allowed to export them without being required to pay export duties, and that the duties paid on import be also allowed us back.—To guard against evasion or advantage being taken of this indulgence, we submit that upon the arrival of Goods the realization of which may appear doubtful, they be detained in some special ware-house under the custody of the Government and Co-Hong—and that a reasonable time be afforded for our endeavouring to effect sales—say 9 or 12 months from the date of their being warehoused—at the expiry of which period it would be imperative upon us, failing a sale to export them.

We would likewise beg permission to point out to your Excellency that differences frequently arise in fixing the quality of Cotton Long Cloths for the first and second grades of Duty, and that the Co-Hong have suggested that to obviate this in future, we send to Your Excellency's Office a piece of each description as formerly imported, that they may receive an official stamp, and afterwards be deposited at the Consou-House for reference when needed.—We accordingly send your Excellency a piece of each quality, the difference between which is easily distinguishable. The dimensions of Cotton Handkerchiefs are also frequently a source of vexatious discussion, and we would therefore solicit your Excellency causing us to be furnished with the standard size at which the first and second class of Duties are to be levied;—and in order to enable us to make a true comparison of the Chinese Government measure with our own, we pray that we may be furnished through the Co-Hong with a measuring rod, to represent the Imperial Coudil under which Duties are levied on Goods chargeable by length—

Having as yet received only the scale of duties on a few articles of our Imports—we would respectfully request that we be furnished with a general Tariff of Duties payable on all Foreign Imports, and that an official Copy be also deposited in the Consou House for reference at all times.—

We take the liberty of placing these matters before your Excellency in the full confidence that they will have your favorable consideration grounded as we are willing to hope they will be found on strict justice and equity. And we would also take leave to point out to your Excellency that a defined regulation for the levying of Import Duties on Foreign Trade, which is every year becoming more extensive, will be the surest means of continuing a good understanding:

and facilitating our commercial operations with the Co-Hong. Canton, 15th July, 1886.

Reply of Governor Tang to the letter of the Foreign Merchants resident at Canton.

Tang, Governor of Kwang-tung and Kwangse, &c. &c. issues this proclamation in reply to the English foreign merchants Fox and others.

On a former occasion the said foreign merchants presented a petition at my office; which I, at the time, plainly answered. I also addressed a communication to the Hoppo and received from him the following reply.

"Hereafter, the goods brought by the foreign merchants ought to be regulated according to the measure and quality of the Company's imports. There is a marked difference as regards fineness in the qualities of the first and second classes of cotton piece goods: or if, perchance, any of second quality be rather finer than usual, so as to resemble that of first quality, it is nevertheless to be regarded at the time of examination as really of second quality, and to be assessed accordingly. At the same time, the said foreign merchants must make true reports, nor must they represent as of second, what is really of first, quality. Of longcloths, one hundred covids are to be regarded as the dimensions of one piece, and two hundred covids as constituting two pieces. Broad cloths, long silks, camlets, &c. are to be fairly and equally measured, so as to obtain the consent of all. In regard to the proclaimed tariff of duties and the legal measure, they have already been given."

This full reply has been made known. In order that obedience may be paid to it,—as is on record.

Now, again, a petition has been presented afresh, making a series of requests on the above points.—I have examined the subject, and give this following decision. The tariff of custom-house duties has been fixed, after mature deliberation, by the supreme Board of Revenue, and has been published by command of the Great Emperor. It is to be reverently and for ever obeyed and followed. How can they presume to hope, that, because of late the prices of goods have been reduced, or because the high rate of duties prevents importation, a reduction will therefore be made in the fixed amount of duties? It matters not whether goods be damaged or not, they are to be assessed as the goods which they are found to be. The regulations contain not a word of permitting a reduction on account of damage. As to the market price, they vary at different times; but the established regulations, once completed, change not. If the market price should be found such as is unsuitable, the said foreign merchants must be satisfied with what they chance to find it; and both on importation and exportation the legal charges must be levied. How can a want of gain on the part of the said foreign merchants—a matter of private concern—afford a reason for indulging them with permission, to have their imported goods assessed only if found suitable, and freed from all dues if not suitable? All these requests are puerile and absurd, and not to be allowed. With regard to the size of Cotton handkerchiefs, the legal covid measure having been given already, they can of course be measured according to it, without error or irregularity. It is needless to consider of this request also. But in reference to the desire that pieces of the first and second qualities of longcloths, sent to the hoppo, may be examined, officially stamped, and given to the Hong-merchants, to be kept by them as standards, which can hereafter be easily referred to for comparison, so as to prevent contention in reference to assessments: let them await the decision which shall be given, when I have sent a communication to the hoppo, that he may examine the subject thoroughly, and may issue orders as to the mode of acting in every respect. This let them do.

Taou-Kwang, 16th year, 6th moon, 16th day.
(28th July 1886.)

* In the translation of the letter it was expressly said, "foreign merchants of various nations."

NOTE AND LIST OF DUTIES FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

ARTICLES.		Estimated weight at which woolles and Cotton cloths are reckoned, for charges per pecul.	"Real" or Original Duty.	Allowance for loss in various ways, by melting, &c.	Per centage on the same.	Charge levied on all goods per pecul.	Difference in Scales at Peking, cost of carriage, &c.	Linguit's allowance per pecul.	Difference in Scales at the custom-house.	Fees per pecul, payable to various officers.	Allowance for inferiority of Silver.	Charge on account of public expenses.	Total Actual Duty —
Broad Cloth,	100 Corda.	50	1	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Long Elys,	100	50	1	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Camblet, English,	100	100	6	6	8	3	4	1	8	2	6	5	1
" Dutch,	100	100	10	10	4	1	3	1	4	2	6	5	1
Long Cloth, — First quality,	100	50	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Second do.,	10	50	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Currys,	10	100	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Headstretcher, large,	100 in No.	100	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Small,	100	100	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chaises or Palanquins,	10	50	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. B. A Piece of China, adulterated to contain 6 Palanquins.													

All the above are accurately reckoned, in regard to weights, measurements, and Charges, in exact accordance with a stamped copy of the Custom-house Book.

The Hoppo Wan's reply to the letter of the foreign merchants resident at Canton.

Wan, by Imperial appointment Superintendent of maritime custom in the province Kwang tung &c. &c. to the Hong merchants.

On the 17th of the 5th moon in the 16th year of Tsou Kwang (30th July) I received from the Governor an official document, as follows:

[The Governor's document commences with a Copy of the letter from the foreign merchants to his Excellency which is followed by a Copy of his answer, and ends thus.]

Besides sending the above to the Hong merchants, and directing them early to join my officers, it is right that I should also address you (the Hoppo) on the subject, and request to examine it. I hope that you will immediately take into consideration the propriety or impropriety of granting the request, that pieces of the first and second qualities of long cloths may be examined, officially stamped, and given to the Hong merchants, to be kept by them as "masters, which can hereafter be easily referred to for comparison, in case to prevent contention in reference to assessments. I hope also that you will declare in an official edict your decision on this point, and that you will likewise inform me thereof."

Having received the above as also a foreign petition in Chinese, from Fox and others, merchants of England and other nations, of the same tenor as that to the Governor; I the Hoppo have examined, and give the following decision.

All duties levied upon foreign imported Goods are fixed in respectful obedience to the tariff which was established by imperial authority, and was published by the Supreme Board of Revenue. Heretofore foreign merchants coming to Canton to trade have always obediently paid these, and there has never been any discussion respecting them. How is it possible that the importation and exportation of goods should be left to the will of individuals, or that any increase or diminution of duties should be unauthoritatively made in accordance merely with the varying qualities or the fluctuating value of commodities? With respect to smuggling, and defrauding of the revenue, explicit rules exist: why should the prevention of goods being imported, occasioned by high duties on them, lead to the offence of smuggling? Let it be asked, in what year did this offence of smuggling commence? Since the said foreigners have dared to embody such a statement in their petition, they must have had reference to something actually existing. Let the said merchants question them authoritatively and minutely hereon, in order to furnish matter whereon to investigate the matter legally.

In reference to the request, that if when goods are imported the price be found unsuitable, they may be allowed to re-export the same and to have the import duty repaid to them. I answer, that as soon as any duties have been paid, they are immediately entered in a ruled book furnished by the Board of Revenue, and the amount of duties received is from time to time stated, and forwarded to Peking. How can such a principle be admitted as to give back the duty because the article may be unsuitable for sale? This request is evidently attributable to their said foreigners being ignorant of the statutes and rules of the Celestial empire and to their own vain and inflated expectations. It needs no consideration. In regard to the published tariff of duties, and the declared legal measure of the Board, the late Hoppo Pang has already given an answer respecting these. Why do the said foreigners again annoy with needless requests? But in reference to vessels which, while sailing on the high seas, may have had their cargo injured by the violence of the winds and waves; the said foreigners may, whenever a case of this nature occurs, represent it at the time, and it shall then be taken into consideration if there be any call for compensation to be shown, and to what extent. It is unnecessary, to make any fixed rule respecting this matter.

In regard to the masters of different qualities of longcloths presented for examination, with the request that they may be stamped and placed in the Consue House to be referred to at

any time, I answer, that there are diversities of quality both in bleached and unbleached longcloth, but the said foreigners very commonly pass the unbleached article as all of second quality or even as being all coarse. This cannot but lead to confusion in the classification. They must of course, therefore, present masters of the different qualities of unbleached longcloths also. Then only can the evils of over-reaching and contention be avoided.

Let the Hong merchants meet together and consult as to what is allowable and what is not so in the above particulars. They must pay especial attention to these points to fix the various qualities of goods; to state the differences in their dimensions, and weights, and the duties applicable there to; and to remove entirely all confusion and the evil practices giving rise to it. They must with earnestness and assiduity impress on the foreigners these things, that so they may implicitly obey the enactments of government, and may cease to render themselves offensive by winning complaints. In compliance with the reply given by the Governor, immediately take the subject into consideration and report on it. Let there not be the least connivance or delay. Let this receive the most earnest attention. A special order.

Tsou Kwang, 16th Year, 5th Moon, 18th Day,
(31st July 1836)

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL £100,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS

BILSON, CHARLES BARTY Esq.
BARNARD, EDWARD, Esq.
HUNT, EDWARD, Esq.
BRIDGES, JOHN STUBBINS, Esq.
ELLIS, ROBT HENRY, Esq.
FARRER, OLIVER, Esq.
GIBBS, SAMUEL R. N.
MILAN, SAMUEL EUSTACE, Esq.
MORTIMER, JAMES, Esq.
NORMAN, ROBERT, Esq.
SASSEN, WILLIAM, Esq.
WRIGHT, JOHN, Esq.

BANKERS,

AGENTS IN CANTON,

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Office may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the County of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendent will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending hereon in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELSLIE

April 15th 1836. Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE — Mr. Geo. T. BRADSHAW, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of

CANTON, at July 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE — In consequence of the intended retrenchment to the firm of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co. Canton, 1st July 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.
Canton, 1st, April, 1836. **THOMAS DENT & Co.**

NOTICE.—Messrs. DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co. are no longer employed as our Agents in Europe, our correspondence being transferred to Messrs. TIMOTHY WIGGIN and Co.

The arrangements of Messrs. DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co. for establishing here a Firm of their own do not affect in any way our establishment.

The misinterpretation gone abroad through Messrs. DOUGLAS, ANDERSON and Co's circular of establishment here has rendered the above intimation necessary.

DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE and Co.

Batavia, June 20th 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, the Honorable Company's Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
J. B. THORNHILL.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 29th May, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the *Atlas Insurance Office* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

Canton, 20th May 1836.

BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p 100 & 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Carriages &c. " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

IN LONDON,..... Messrs. PALMER, MACCARTHY & Co.
CALCUTTA,..... Messrs. M. KILLIP, STEWART & Co.
BOMBAY,..... Messrs. FORD & Co.
SINGAPORE,..... Messrs. A. L. JOHNSON & Co.
MANILA,..... Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS,
DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, to sail with all dispatch.
For freight apply to

D. & M. NEARONJEE

Canton, 15th July 1836.

FOR MANILA, BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Ship "SUMATRA" J. JOZES, Commander, will leave Whampoa for the above port with all dispatch for Freight apply to
B. GERNAERT.

Canton, 14th July, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship, "CHARLOTTE," G. MELVILLE, Commander, to leave Whampoa on the 24th proximo; for freight apply to
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

and
TAMOOJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th July, 1836.

at No. 3 Pouchong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship GOLCONDA Capt. W. H. BELL, to leave with all dispatch: for Freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 27th July, 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship HENRY WEALESLEY, 150 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to
Canton, June, 29th 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEIR & Co.
Apply to
Canton 10th September, 1835.

DENT & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE Dutch Ship "ERICH," burthen 280 tons or thereabout, now lying at the Tyne—with all her stores, rigging &c. &c. for particulars apply to

Canton 23d. July, 1836.

S. VAN BAAZEL, TON LAAR & Co.

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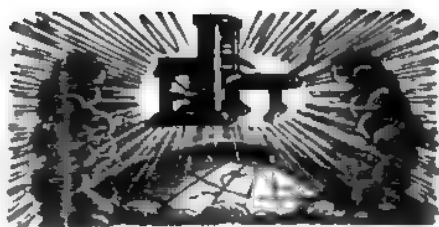
Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 3 British Hong.

THE CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I

CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 13TH, 1836.

No. 49.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—August 5th British *Alaleis*, Clarke from Bombay July 1st. *Sylph*, Viall from Calcutta July 2^d. *Princess Victoria*, Lee from London 24th March. 5th Brit. *Charles Forbes*, Wilks, Bombay June 24th. *Calcutta*, Lancaster, Bombay June 24th. Port. *Genovese*, Almeida; *Caçador*, de Freitas, *Marques d'Houloga*, du Senna from Damaun. *Sto Francisco de Paula*, Oliveira from Bombay, May 31st. 10th Amer. *Corington*, Holbrook from Manila. British *Jaffa*, Richards, Bombay June 29th. *Trinidad*, Manilla July 13th.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Onega*, Russell, Manila. Brit. *Sylph*, Viall, Calcutta. Amer. *Perria*, Swift, South America. Brit. *Sir Herbert Taylor*, Wemyss and *Ruby*, Warden for Calcutta. The *Caballina* Manila, and United States not invented in our list. The *Susanna* for Batavia and Rotterdam to be despatched this evening.

The *Hamood* and *Hormajee Bomanjee* from Bombay which passed Singapore for China on the 19th July, have we are sorry to say not arrived. The *Mar, and Graham* which sailed the same day from Singapore is also missing. Pieces of wreck, apparently the poop deck of a Teak Ship, copper fastenings, have been brought in by the *Calcutta* and *Alaleis*, and some are now in Canton.

The *Trinidad* from Manila for which fears were entertained has arrived at Macao, as we are happy to say all the Damaun Opium Ships.

Some ships from and to Manila are supposed to be overdue, but as so many have now come in, we hope to be able in our next to announce the rest as in safety.

The remainder of the crew of the *Admiral Blythes* was we learn picked up in their boats and brought to Macao. She was bound to Manila, and not as we stated thence with a cargo.

In another column we give a letter from Capt. A. Henderson who went in the Brig *Maya* to save as much as was possible of the Cargo and wreck of the *Susanna*. We are sorry to hear since that he has not been able to save any of the Opium, for the simple reason that the Chinese had anticipated him. We learn however that most of the Opium saved by the Chinese has been purchased by merchants in Macao at low rates, no doubt with the view to secure it to the Agents of the Insurance Offices, or to whosoever else the Opium may belong. In this case the wreck of the *Susanna* may not prove a total loss to the underwriters.

We stated in our last that the *Hormajee Bomanjee* had arrived, totally dismantled; this we are sorry to say has proved to be erroneous information, since this vessel, though she left Singapore as early as the 12th July has not since been heard

of, and fears are consequently entertained of her safety. The *Hamood* from Bombay and the *Margaret* Graham left Singapore on the 11th and are also missing. The Typhoon of the 31st July is represented by those that were exposed to it as one of the most violent ever witnessed, and we are sorry to say that too conclusive proofs have since been received of the loss of one at least of the Bombay Ships above named. The *Alaleis* fell in with parts of a Ship's wreck, which were fished up and we have since inspected them here. They are a 4 inch teak plank and two poop beams painted white, likewise of teak, and to judge from the paint, another plank belonging to the poop deck. The fastenings are copper, and the wood apparently new. We were sorry to hear that the *Hormajee Bomanjee* has no less than 10 Persons Perished on board.

By the arrival of the *Sylph* we have dates from Calcutta to the 2^d June and from Singapore 3rd July. The newspapers contain no intelligence of particular interest.

Files of the *Times* news paper from London to the 8th April have reached us, and Chinese politics were at last eagerly discussed. The *Times* is rather belligerent in its articles on the subject, but the *Morning Herald* of which we give an extract deprecates armed interference. We do not agree with this latter paper that a person should be sent out here in a judicial capacity, to watch over the correctness of the commercial transactions of the British merchants. Such interference, where there is no power to enforce obedience would be of no avail, and we think that a simple one or even a person of less titular rank, should be sent out here if it be necessary to have manifests signed. On a question put by Lord Sandon to Lord Palmerston, as to what he latter intended to do, as to China affairs, he answered that no conclusion had yet been come to, but that the three plenipotentiaries remained at Canton!! When shall we hear that this useless establishment at Macao (represented by the Minister as being at Canton) has been done away with!!

H. M. Superintendents some time ago sent Circulars to the British merchants here, for a statement of their respective imports and exports, but their demand not having been complied with, another Circular has made it's round, in which the Superintendents state, that the answers to their questions having been proved inconvenient, they have withdrawn them.

In another part of the paper will be found the answer from the Hong merchants in reference to the admission of Opium, to which we alluded in our paper of the 30th July. It is only of importance, as completing the correspondence on this subject. A reply to questions put to them by the Government, has also been given in by the Judge and treasurer of Canton, likewise favorable to the admission of Opium, and it is said that the Governor is anxious to carry the new law into effect, which may now very soon take place.

Political news from Europe we learn none of importance, except that Don Carlos in the north of Spain was still holding out against the Christians, and that the chances of the war were rather more in his favour than before. The British legion was effecting nothing, and dissatisfied at being irregularly paid.

A good many Ships of war were about to be efficiently manned in the British ports. Their destination was supposed to be the Mediterranean.

The French and English Post-offices had concluded a treaty to the effect that stamped newspapers should in future pay only a half penny postage in England and four Centimes in France, amounting together to about one Penny in lieu of seven pence paid before.

The holy Alliance has marched her troops into, and occupied, the hitherto free city of Cracow.

The minister were to bring forward a bill reducing the stamp duty on newspapers.

The enquiry into the Carlow election has terminated in exonerating Mr. O'Connell from the suspicion of incorrect dealing, and in the discomfiture of the foolish Mr. Raphael and his friends.

The health of the King of Prussia was represented to be very precarious.

BARQUE SUSANNA.

We mentioned in our last that this fine Ship and her valuable cargo, as well as part of her Passengers and crew were lost during the Ty-phoon on the 1st of August, and that hopes were entertained that part of her Opium, of which she had no less than 1337 chests on board, might perhaps be saved. The *Martin* assisted by several long boats and crews from other ships, left Macao soon after the news of the disaster were known, in the hopes of saving the Opium, and Capt. A. Henderson of the *Waterwitch*, went in her to act for the benefit of those concerned. We are sorry to see from the letter of this Gentleman, that during the first day after his arrival he had not been successful, as the Chinese had been partly before hand with him, but we give the letter:

Cowles Bay, sea side of Tylo 5th August.

We left the *Tupa* at 5 P. M. and beat down to Polay; here we were becalmed with a flood tide and anchored all next day, so that we did not round the Island till 11 P. M.; we boarded some fishermen to no purpose. After anchoring, it being very dark, we sent a boat to pull along shore to reconnoitre, but coming suddenly upon one of those long boats full of arms and men, she was seized, but succeeded in making her escape by cutting the tow-rope, and before we could communicate with the ship, out started about 20 large fishing boats.

A little before daylight we ran close in, and boarded every boat we found in the Bay. Close to the wreck we found a large fishing boat with guns &c., and commenced searching her, when out came a mandarin, who ordered his flag to be hoisted, which was Heangshan-Hup; he was very angry at being so unceremoniously searched, we found no Opium, and while we were talking to him, old Calapa came on board from a very large fishing boat anchored alongside the wreck.

We could gain no information about Opium from any of them, so we landed and searched all the houses in the bay, and despatched the old man and two of the Tsalang men to the village. On landing we found three lorcha; the one I send this evening arrived last night, and the other two this morning. On our way on board we gave chase to five of those long boats full of men, who appeared to be landing and shipping something. These boats outpulled us, but we had a chase after a fast boat, which took some twenty shots before laying to, and then tried to spear our men. We took her alongside and employed the boat during the day, and sent her away in the evening with payment, she having only just come from Macao.

On proceeding to the wreck, we found her on fire and some pieces of Iron and Copper cut out. The bottom had separated from the topides about the between decks; the upper deck had swung round on shore, leaving the sternposts and some timbers outside. We saw two lengths of her keel and many of her lower timbers on shore, and succeeded in getting an anchor and chain-cable, the Bowprit, mainmast, a yard, and some planks. I send this Lorchia with a part, but making use of the end of another main for Chinese divers, I have kept Joze's boat for that.

The Mandarins went away at sunset and I have entered into an agreement with Calapa to give the divers or him half of the Opium they bring up from the wreck, and as we must work night and day, have kept the other lorchia at the wreck, to see that the divers do not take all the Opium they get up:

I had a long talk with Calapa in the morning, who said that he had come to buy Opium only, but he said, if I did, if or when I join him the Mandarins might do so also, and assist us, to get the whole. I said that would join, but that if I did not obtain the Opium that way I would land and take what I could find, by force. In the evening he returned, having seen the Mandarins, and there were about 50 Chests saved, on which they asked \$300 per Picul. I am to give a final answer to-morrow.

From the Morning Herald 4th April.

Whatever may be done with respect to the establishment at Macao—and that something should be done is quite obvious—we do not think that Mr. LINSEY's advice as to the future treatment of the Chinese will be of much use to Ministers. As soon as he leaves the region of facts for that of speculation, the detail of things as they are, for suggestions of what they ought to be, he seems to lose his head, and to follow the impulse of indignant temper, rather than of cool judgment. He assures the public, however that he has "considered the subject deeply, and that there are but two modes of acting that can now be adopted with any appearance of consistency." The first is by a *direct armed interference*, to demand redress for past injuries, and security for the future. The second is the withdrawal of all political relations from a country which obstinately refuses to acknowledge such without insult, and the sending out, in lieu of his Majesty's Commissioners, "a person of no pretension," whose sole duties should consist in registering ships' papers, and counter-signing manifests.

By either or both of these notable plans we should, no doubt, have the satisfaction of showing that we were very angry with the Chinese. But is this worth while? We should think not, considering the price we should probably pay for the indulgence of our indignation—namely, the mode first pointed out—the destruction, or very long interruption of our trade with China; and in the second, the risk of incurring some great loss, or losing some great advantage, from the want of an authority to act on the part of the British Government, in any emergency, until many months should elapse, and many thousand miles of ocean have been traversed.

And what is the offence for which these measures against the peace, or the pride of the Chinese, are advised? Why, truly this, that they are so barbarous as to call us barbarians, and to give us, along with their commodities, very scurrily language. Can we not afford to regard this with contempt? Our tea does not taste a whit the worse that the people who sell it are in some respects very grotesque savages, and so imbued with ignorant conceit, that they call us barbarians, in comparison with themselves. Experience has shown that they are incorrigible in this respect, and we despair of teaching them politeness by means of cannon shot and shells, or persuading them to observe etiquette, by neglecting to observe our own national and commercial interests.

We believe that by strict observance of honesty in matters of trade, and of established rules as to the manner of it, a very beneficial, and by no means degrading, intercourse may be maintained with the Chinese. The Government of this country should apply itself to the consideration of the Chinese question, with a view of establishing a system that will secure, as far as may be, this honesty, and adherence to rule. The danger is, that from the "numerous fractions" into which the China trade is broken, some of them will attempt to set upon their own individual views and by cheating, or other misconduct, endanger the prosperity or safety of the whole trade. An establishment to protect our interests in China, by seeing that strict justice is done upon our part, is that which the present state of circumstances demands. We hope the subject will not be much longer neglected by the proper authorities.

BRITO-CHINESE POLITICS.

1. *Address to the people of Great Britain, explaining of our commercial relations with the Empire of China and of the course of policy by which it may be rendered an almost unbounded field for British commerce.* "By a visitor to China."
2. *The present position and prospects of the British trade with China.* "By James Matheson Esq."
3. *Letter to the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston on British Relations with China.* "By H. Malet & Lindsay." Third Edition
4. *Remarks on the British relations with China, and the proposed plans for improving them.* "By Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart."
5. *British intercourse with Eastern Asia.* "By a Resident in China."

At last the position of affairs in China seems to have awakened a lively interest for the continuance and extension of this trade, among the British public, and no less than five pamphlets have appeared in London within short time of each other, each pointing out what to its author appeared the best mode of securing the Chinese trade on a firm basis and of giving greater facilities and extension to it than it now enjoys. It may be objected that though Pamphlets are written, it does not necessarily follow that they are read. We are of course ignorant as to the circulation many of them have had, but Mr. Lindsay's letter to Lord Palmerston, having reached its third edition in the short period of a month, proves that the British public feels much interest in this important question, which may be stated in these few words. Have the Chinese Government and nation a right to prefer their own manufactures to secure their persons against the influence of the climate, or have they not? and showing the latter to be the case, shall we by persuasion and in the natural course of trade allow them gradually to clothe themselves in our Longcloths, Longells and Spanish Stripes or shall we force these commodities upon them by dint of men of war, by which we shall have the means of distressing their trade, destroy the sources of their industry, and compel an agricultural, commercial and manufacturing nation to take from the foreigner, what but for our interference they would have produced themselves.

From motives of Policy the Chinese Empire has, ever since the first European adventurers made their appearance on the coasts of China, restricted the intercourse between them and its own subjects, as much as was compatible with the conduct of trade. Of this every foreigner arriving in China was aware, and the alternative was left him, either to comply with the regulations of the Empire or to withdraw himself and his trade.

This latter alternative has sometimes but rarely been resorted to, the all powerful love of gain being, in most instances, stronger than the gratification of personal vanity, and even of self-esteem—During three centuries almost the English have visited the coasts of Chi a, always under nearly the same restrictions, which were at times either relaxed or restricted by the local authorities as occasion seemed to demand. That these restrictions had their origin in the character of the first European visitors is very probable, for these were at that time hardly on an equality in arts and sciences with the morally degraded but polished Chinese, who naturally shrank with disgust from men, whose boisterous daring and insolence, and spirit of lawless enterprise, coupled with personal strength and courage, till then unknown to the Chinese, made them anything but fit associates for them. The Portuguese who are the only ones that have held a permanent colony in the country, possessed themselves of the small spot of land they are now said to rent from the Empire by stratagem and the force of arms. The Dutch at first successful in the like attempt, were obliged to abandon their possessions, and it never appears to have been the policy of the British traders to China, whose trade moreover only

became of importance in proportion to the decrease of that of the Dutch and Portuguese, and this hardly much more than a century ago, to gain possession of territory in China. The great predilection for Tea which the British nation, the first & with a single exception, the only one in Europe to the present day, manifested, soon made the trade with China one of considerable importance and to be jealously watched as one of the privileges of the East India Company, who would not part with the immense profits they derived annually from this trade, even when public clamour wrested from them the monopoly of the trade with its East-Indian Dominions. They held it for a term longer, but at last this great and oppressive monopoly was taken from them, and trade became open to the unfettered enterprise of the British merchants. If we look back upon the long period during which the Company enjoyed the trade with China, we are astonished that we do not perceive the slightest advance made by them, in their extending their intercourse as well with the Imperial as with the Local Government and with the Chinese in general. They suffered periodically the same indignities, protested, were at times successful in their resistance, or not, according to circumstances, but they always remained with a trifling difference upon the same footing. The cause of this will readily be found in the monopoly the Company enjoyed as well in this market as at home, in the latter of which, for any sacrifice they had to make to the rapacity of mandarins, they had only to levy a few pence more on their teas, and be repaid. This was accordingly done, and it mattered little whether as long as the trade was ensured to them the British Public had to pay for fewer or more exactions from the Chinese. These were therefore submitted to, on an understanding that they were only so much money laid out for temporary benefits, which must be repaid to them. That the Gentlemen appointed by the Court of Directors frequently found their situation a very galling and vexatious one is not to be wondered at, nor is it less so that the Directors should persevere in a system of submission to Chinese extortion and even insult, to continue in the receipt of benefits which under this system were certain, and might not be so under any other. How little in fact the directors must have felt the degrading situation of their servants here, may be gathered from the fact that it was one of their most valued privileges of office to appoint their nearest relative to a writership in China. The same motives which rendered the Company patient under the infliction of insult and extortion, made them also anxious to confine their dealings to one port, and it was only with in the last few years of their monopoly (excepting the earlier stages of their trade) that an expedition on their account was sent to the northern parts of the Empire, for the purposes of trade, and this partly because the British public had become impatient of the Company's want of commercial enterprise.

Public opinion which at last became loud and powerful enough to overthrow this immense monopoly, and which enabled every British subject to share in the prospects of profit from the China trade, is now threatening. If it allows itself to be misdirected by the numerous publications of which we have given the titles above, to destroy what it has achieved, and to endanger, by too rapid and illjudged attempts, the foundations which this freetrade has been laying during the last three years, and even for some time previously, and which if not meddled with at all, are likely in a short time to be able to support the additional weight which a fast increasing trade is laying on them, with facility and without danger of giving way. We have before been asked, "what concessions have been gained from the Chinese since the abolition of the monopoly" and we think this a fit place for answering this question, and hope to show satisfactorily that the enterprise of the private merchant is fast undermining and rendering practically futile the regulations against access to free intercourse. In order to do this we must go back to a period when the trade was not yet free, but when, fearing to be involved in difficulties with the Chinese Government the Company prohibited their servants from being as they had before been allowed to be, individually agents for the sale of Opium. The opium had to be sold, and agents not

connected with the Company established themselves at Canton, and soon also from the Company's restrictions, the sale of Cotton from the Indian ports fell into their hands and enriching themselves by carrying on a very profitable trade in chiefly these two articles, these agents became men of considerable influence, even so much so as to be able to counteract and to bias the proceedings of the Company's factory. Under their auspices a Journal was established at Canton, which during many years of its still comparatively young existence threw much light on Chinese affairs. The station at Lintin for the sale of Opium owed its origin to them, and to the Opium trade a good deal of our present independence from Hong-merchants is owing. But not content with this, these enterprising merchants sent their ships up the eastern coasts to explore new markets for their Opium and success though tardily has at last crowned their effort, and some five or six ships and even more are now constantly employed on that trade, without the Chinese being able however they view it with jealousy to do away with it. To this East-coast trade is owing the memorial to the Emperor which some weeks ago astonished every one, by its boldness in advocating the legal admission of Opium, and the concession therein made that it is impossible for the Emperor whilst the prohibitory laws against Opium exist, to suppress that trade. Moreover the same memorial contains the concession in plain terms, though not made for the first time, that the trade with Foreigners cannot now be put a stop to, since the livelihood of hundreds of thousands depends on its continuance. Another concession is the tacit permission (though prohibitory edicts appear once a year) of passenger boats between this and Macao, wherein foreign residents find daily the means of either going to, or returning from, Macao, unquestioned by any Chinese authorities. Nor can it be considered otherwise but as a new concession, that the Chinese Officers now do not think of insisting on foreign residents leaving for Macao when the shipping season is over, and they might have found a good pretext for this some two or three months ago, when during a considerable period there was no British ship at Macao. A circumstance which more perhaps than any other shows the spirit of encroachment now abroad on one side and that of tacitly yielding on the other, is that we know of foreign females having lived on board of ships at Whampoa without concealment as without molestation, and this though unimportant in itself is one of the regulations which before has always been strictly enforced by the Chinese.

We may here observe that many of the grievances complained in the three first named pamphlets are more nominal than real, and that in point of fact, though no doubt suffering under severe privation, we, in common intercourse with the Chinese suffer none or little of that contumely which is painted in such glaring colors, and that on the contrary persons are generally respected, and have been protected where we have been the aggressors; this latter perhaps not from any feeling of friendship for us, but from a wholesome dread the Chinese entertain of serious disturbance with foreigners, because they are certain to be punished either in purse or skin by their superiors.

We are as desirous as any one to see our intercourse with the Chinese and particularly with their rulers placed on a more respectable footing than what it hitherto has been, but is this object to be attained by violence? It may be possible or may not; one thing is certain that to obtain the end desired, considerable risk must be run, and probably guilt incurred on our side; whilst on continuing a course of quiet and unassuming trade, which brings us in continual and, as to numbers, extensive intercourse with the mass of the people, these will soon become aware of many of the disabilities under which we labor, and from which they equally suffer. Such a state of things must lead to evasion of the imposed regulations. The people find it their interest to treat us well to secure their own welfare, and public opinion among Chinese even is strong enough to make itself heard by its rulers. This has been shown in the before mentioned memorial respecting Opium; but here the imbecility of the Government is about to take

this step, when it is probably too late to reap much advantage from it. The rapacity of the Local Government is too great to allow so rich a prize to escape without attempting to draw large profits from it individually. The consequence will be, that the too heavily taxed commodity will not only continue to be smuggled into the ports of the eastern coast, but will be sent there in greater quantities than ever, nor can it be supposed that this smuggling-trade will continue to be confined exclusively to Opium. Other heavily taxed articles, such as wollem, will soon go the same way, and the Government at Peking foiled in obtaining the object it had in view, viz, that of preventing foreign ships from visiting other ports than Canton will have at no very remote date to concede to us the freedom of these ports, in order to enjoy the revenue of which under the present system it is deprived.

It may be asked of us, why other nations who had no monopoly to contend with in China did not improve their intercourse with the Chinese and force by a free-trade those advantages for themselves, which we have predicted will soon be attained. The reason is that the Portuguese power and enterprise decreased not long after they had possessed themselves of Macao. The Dutch found sufficient occupation and gain in other parts of India to render the Chinese trade one of particular solicitude, and the Americans whose trade is of very recent date, and who had no manufactures to offer for the teas and silks they annually exported, found the Company's establishment one of great convenience to themselves, the Canton market being in consequence of the magnitude of the Company's transactions one that offered them greater facility than any other for providing themselves with the articles they stood in need of.

We, for the above given reasons, are anxious that no step may be taken by the British Government which may threaten China with hostile invasion. The three first pamphlets already alluded to recommend a naval force to be sent out forthwith, and much as we respect the knowledge therein displayed of matters relating to China in general, we are rather disappointed that in no one of them is it pointed out what is to be done, in case the armada sent there should be sent, were it successful. We believe with them that the Chinese Government is in the highest degree alarmed, and that its soldiers would probably fight well, but it must be remembered that this Government is weak, and that its military and naval armaments are all the exhausted and power, and therefore its soldiers and sailors are not so numerous as to be the terror of the country, to avoid this course was the noted pirate Apuats, and to enforce obedience to his orders, he sent a British force to land at Tientsin and similar orders were given and obeyed, might not the expedition be thereby considerably embarrassed? Or if this is not the case supposing the Emperor sufficiently uncompromising, to render hostilities indispensable, is a force of 600 soldiers sufficient to march up to Peking, and add to these even one half of the sailors, making a total of 1600 men, can it for one moment be reasonably supposed, that if the Emperor be really willing, and we can hardly hope him to be so pitifully cautious as not to present it, to oppose his forces to this aggression, that he would not succeed in over coming so very trifling an armament? And after this expedition shall have been obliged to leave the north of China, without having been able to lay down the law to the ruler of 300 Millions, in what light will the British Community here be considered. The mild treatment of the pirates would be to confiscate our property as a set-off for damage sustained in the north, and expel us for ever from the country. We could in justice not find fault with this. We repeat that we hope no such warlike measures may be decided on at home, but that the Government will rather follow Mr. Lindsay's second suggestion "I would suggest the withdrawal at once, of all His Majesty's commissioners, and that a person of no pretensions should be sent out as agent for the customs, whose sole duty should consist in registering ship's papers and countersigning manifests." The two last mentioned pamphlets differ widely in opinion from the first and Sir George Staunton in our opinion ably attacks some of Mr. Lindsay's positions, but we have already

encroached too far on the patience of our readers to enter in detail on these subjects.

A few words more on the pamphlets will suffice. An address to the British nation, generally attributed to Mr. Gordon gives an able and well drawn account of our relations with the Chinese since their commencement, but we differ in toto from the inferences he draws as to the conduct in future to be pursued towards the Chinese.

Mr. Matheson's pamphlet is in the same spirit as the former, and nearly on the same plan, and setting aside our difference of opinion on the principal subject, we have no other fault to find with it, but his frequent quotations from Mr. Holman, who was an occasional visitor to China only and whose opinions as such are therefore not entitled to the same weight as Mr. Matheson's, who has been so long a resident. Besides Mr. Holman could only arrive at his conclusions from hearsay, not from personal observation, and his literary productions have deserved and obtained the indulgence of the public rather than implicit credit.

Mr. Lindsay's letter we leave to be dealt with by Sir George Staunton who has attacked what is objectionable in it more at length and better than we could do it.

As to the last of the Pamphlets on British intercourse with Eastern Asia, though the intentions of the writer are no doubt praiseworthy, his project of obtaining more extensive intercourse with the Chinese by means of Missionaries, is one which at all events will require too much time to be approved of by our merchants, agents and manufacturers, who generally speaking have not so great a regard for their posterity, as to leave present advantages untouched, in order to benefit their great grand children.

We shall close with an extract from the pamphlet, not in the text but given as a note, and will no doubt prove amusing.

"The British residents in China have for some years been divided into a Scotch party and an English party. Of late the Scotch party has had the upper hand. The sentiments of this majority are exhibited in the Memorial (i.e. the *De Monition*). For the better union of these elements, and for of common solvent, perhaps it would be well and reasonable, to appoint over them or between them an intelligent, conciliating native of a neighbouring island. Under his wise mediation they might perhaps be united beyond dispute."

ANECDOTES.

Child spoilt. As a gentle hint to others similarly annoyed we record the rebuke of a visitor, to whom a mother-expressed her apprehension that he was distressed by the crying of her spoilt brat. "Not at all, Madam" was the reply, "I am always delighted to hear such children cry." Indeed! why so? "Because in all well regulated families they are sent out of the room!"

"We have heard of a saucy knight of the shoulder knot, who on applying to the irascible colonel B—, who he was at his desk, for the vacant situation of a valet, asked permission to state before-hand that he never touched a boot, and inquired who was to do the black work? "That I do myself" cried the colonel throwing the inkstand in his face: "and as you never touch a boot, I must make my boot touch you."—with which words he kicked him down stairs."

Distress. Even when positive or superlative is still only comparative. "Such is the pressure in our town," said a Birmingham manufacturer to his agent in town, "that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch for eighteen shillings." "Pooh! that is nothing, compared to London" cried his friend!—"we have boys here, who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence!"

Moderation. Religious. An unattainable medium, since the world seems to be divided by the enthusiastic and the indifferent, or those who have too much and those who have too little devotion. One part make religion their business; they

other make business their religion. Two commercial travellers meeting at an inn near Bristol, and conversing upon spiritual subjects, one asked the other if he belonged to the Wesleyan Methodists. "No" replied the man of business—"what little I do in the religious way is in the Unitarian line."

Medical practice. Guessing at nature's instructions and wishes, and then endeavoring to substitute man's.

"H C—, a keen sportsman, provoked by a cockney horseman, who had ridden over two of his hounds, could not forbear swearing at him for his awkwardness. "Sir" said the offender, drawing up both himself and his horse, and assuming a very consequential look. "I beg to inform you, that I did not come out here to be damned." "Why, then, Sir, you may go home, and be damned."

"An empty headed youth boasted, that he had been to two of the most celebrated schools in the kingdom. "Sir" said a bystander, "you remind me of the calf that sucked two cows." "And what was the consequence?" "Why, Sir, he was a very great calf." *The Sun Traveller.*

LETTER FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

(Translated by Mr. Morrison.)

"A respectful communication."

We have just received the following oral instructions from his "Excellency the Governor." In reference to the proposal now under consideration to remove the existing prohibitions against Opium, which in the Tariff is inserted under the head of medicines, the whole duty and the charge called "charge per package" must be fully paid, but not a fraction may be exacted beyond these. After the Opium is imported however, it must be paid for only in merchandise. When the ships are sailing away again it must not be allowed that any money be exported in them. The receiving ships in the outer seas are kept by foreign merchants solely for the purpose of storing Opium in; when once permission is given to import and sell Opium, there can no longer be any necessity for these receiving ships, and they ought therefore all return home. Hereafter, if it should be the Imperial pleasure to sanction the importation, they shall be required within three months to leave the coast entirely, and should they fail to leave within that time, they shall be immediately driven away by force.

These instructions, Gentlemen we were commanded to make known to you. We now therefore send you this statement of the substance thereof, requesting you to examine it and act according thereto, and also to make the instructions known to the several gentlemen of your honorable nation, that they may one and all pay obedience to them.

(Canton, 6th, August, 1838)

Signed by thirteen Hong-merchants.

To the foreign merchants.

REPORT MADE TO GOVERNMENT BY THE HONG-MERCHANTS, IN REFERENCE TO THE ADMISSION OF OPIUM AS AN ARTICLE OF LEGAL COMMERCE.

In obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Hoppo to deliberate on certain particulars, we now present for perusal the result of our deliberations, arranged under four distinct heads.

First.—We received directions, "to examine in regard to the following statement contained in the memorial presented to the Emperor, a copy whereof was previously transmitted namely "that foreign merchants dare not openly take goods "in barter for opium but always clandestinely sell it for silver "silver which they export! Now the exportation of Silver "Silver (it was remarked) has long been interdicted. The "said merchants surely do not presume to contravene the regulations in the least degree; yet it may be difficult to aver "that not a single illegality is committed by them, and still

"more difficult would it be to stand answerable that there are no traitorous natives who carry on a clandestine commerce."

In reply.—We would humbly represent, that it is really owing to the strictness of the governmental regulations, that foreigners are prevented from openly taking goods in barter for opium. In regard to Sycee Silver, we every year enter several and voluntarily into bonds, that we will on no account combine with foreigners to export it, which bonds are presented to your Excellencies. How is it possible we can contravene the regulations, and so render ourselves criminal? But it is indeed, as his Excellency the Hoo says difficult to stand answerable, that there are no traitorous natives who carry on a clandestine commerce. To watch against such an illicit commerce, however, is beyond our power, and it therefore behoves us to request, that the rule in regard to seizures of smuggled commodities should be brought into operation, namely, to reward liberally the capturers thereof. A certain proportion of all Sycee Silver that may hereafter be captured should be given as a reward to the capturers, in order to encourage them; and thus, those who receive such rewards will be induced to exert themselves in an extraordinary degree; and the smugglers, knowing that such rewards are held out, will at once become intimidated.

Secondly.—We received the following instructions to direct our deliberations: "The foreign merchants have need of teas, rhubarb, cassia, sugar, silk, &c. which articles must heretofore have been sent in store by the Hong-merchants, so as to be in readiness to be exchanged for imported goods. Should the amount of imported commodities become hereafter too large, how can warehouses-room be afforded, to keep them for gradual sale? And can it be so arranged, that, when it is impossible to effect an immediate sale and the foreign merchant finds himself unable to wait longer, he may be allowed to return home, leaving his goods with the Hong merchant to sell for him on opportunities offer and receiving the amount of commodities due to him in exchange therefor on his return? Let these questions be well considered."

In answer to this. We would humbly point out, that the practice heretofore has been this:—on foreign vessels coming to Canton to trade their cargoes are sent up to our Hong; and then a list is given by each foreign merchant of the native commodities required in return, which commodities we purchase for them from the various dealers therein. We never keep a stock of each article on hand. And of late years our means have been much reduced, so that often we are unable to pay in due season the duties accruing; how then can we possibly lay in a store of ready purchased articles? If it happen, that too great quantity of any article is introduced, so that it cannot be sold off at once, and the vessel is to sail immediately, the security merchant in that case applies to the foreigner for the amount of duties, that he may pay them for him. The unsold goods remain in our Hong to be disposed of as opportunities offer; and when the foreign merchant returns to Canton, he then takes out the proceeds thereof in native commodities. This is the way in which the trade has hitherto been conducted, and we would request that it may continue to be conducted in the usual manner.

Thirdly. We received directions to deliberate on the following questions: "Whether, if Opium should be imported through the usual channel for other commodities—the Hong, any Hong-merchant being at liberty to land and enter it at the custom-house it will not be found difficult to guard sufficiently against illegalities in the trade? Whether it will not rather be requisite to make one of the most opulent of the senior merchants responsible—one namely in whom entire confidence can be placed, and in whom foreigners have been in the habit of trusting implicitly; and to require him alone to enter the cargoes of opium for examination at the custom-house, and to pay the duties; still however allowing the foreigner to sell it, at its market value, to which ever Hong-merchant he may choose, in order to prevent monopolizing? And whether the Hong-merchants should not still be required to give a bond as formerly, and also to state the persons to whom they have sold opium, the places whither it has been transported, and what amount (if any) of silver, sycee or

foreign, has been given for it, each separate transaction to be reported at the time, and a monthly statement to be made out and presented at the Office of the Governor and Hoo, in order to enable them to make their reports to the Board of Revenue."

In reply to this we would humbly notice some particulars of the mode in which we have heretofore conducted our traffic with the foreigners. We have indeed exchanged one commodity for another; but often when the value of the imports and exports has been unequal, the balance has been paid both by native and foreign merchants, to one another, in foreign money.—And when in consequence of the commodities of a country being saleable to but a very small extent at Canton, large sums of foreign money have been imported for the purpose of purchasing a cargo, no restriction has been placed on the re-exportation of any remaining sum. Hence "the export of three tenths" has received the license of the government. Again, there are cases in which full cargoes are imported while in consequence of the prices of native commodities being too high, or the commodities themselves not calculated for sale in the places whence the vessels come—the exported cargoes are small. The surplus foreign money then being greater than the "exportable three tenths," whatever exceeds that sum is either left here for the purchase of other goods, or is lent to other foreigners. This is a thing of common occurrence. For instance, of the rice laden ships which now enter the port, the largest cargoes are somewhat above 10,000 piculs, amounting in value to but 20,000 or 30,000 dollars; and the smaller cargoes may be 5,000 or 6,000 piculs, the value of which is no more than 10,000 and odd dollars. Yet these same vessels return with export cargoes of the value of 200,000 or 300,000 dollars, or from 100,000 to 200,000 dollars. The money required to purchase these cargoes is therefore frequently borrowed from other foreigners, who have a balance in money in excess of that portion of the price of their imports for which they have taken goods. Thus there is a clear proof of rice-laden vessels borrowing the unemployed balance possessed by other foreigners, in order to purchase exports wherewith to return to their country.

Now, in reference to the question at present under consideration, whether permission shall be given to import opium, paying a legal duty thereon, we have, as a provision in case such permission should be given, inquired of the foreign merchants if they can export goods to such an extent as to equal in value their importations of opium, so that they need not have any occasion for exporting money. Their answer was of the following tenor: "that it is right and proper that they should comply with the arrangement to take cargo in exchange for the proceeds of their opium; but that the ports to which they return are not all alike, and that our commodities are not equally saleable every where; that were the merchants who bring opium to Canton to make their returns in cargo purchased here, such cargo would be unsaleable, and therefore the arrangement to purchase goods with the proceeds of opium cannot be universally adopted; that, however, they can in such cases lend their money to other foreigners to purchase cargoes with, which will be the same thing as if the foreign merchants who import opium applied all the proceeds to the purchase of goods themselves;—lastly, that in case they should be unable to lend out the whole of their proceeds, they are willing to act in accordance with the regulation heretofore existing, by which they are allowed to export in foreign money three tenths of the excess in value of imports over exports; but that to require each several ship to take export cargo in exchange for imports will, they really apprehend, be found inapplicable, injurious, and impracticable; on which account they deem it their duty to request that the regulations heretofore existing as above mentioned, may continue in full force.—We the Hong merchants, would suggest hereon, that although there be no duty charged on exported foreign silver, yet as it is required to report at

* That is 30 per cent of the excess (if any) of the value of the imports over that of the exports.

the Custom-house the sums shipped, it will be impossible that any very considerable amount should be exported. Whether such an arrangement in regard to the importation of opium, the grand question at present under consideration shall be adopted or not depends on your Excellencies' decision.

It has been for a long time past the rule when a vessel reaches Canton to permit the foreigner himself to select the Hong merchants who shall secure his vessel; this is left to the will of the foreigner, and no compulsion may be exercised in regard to it. All goods that are to be entered at the Custom-house examination and appraisal, are so entered by the security merchant, on application made by the foreigner; and at the charges on the vessel on entering the port and when discharging cargo, are also paid by the security merchant. But any of the Hong merchants may have a portion of the cargo and it is the rule, that the merchant who receives such cargo shall pay all the duties thereon into the treasury of the Custom-house. In this way there can be no monopolising. Should opium then be admitted for importation in the same manner as piece-goods, cotton, &c., the arrangements in regard to the sale of it by Hong merchants to minor dealers, and the transport of it from Canton to other places, should also be the same as with regard to those commodities. Such as is transported to other provinces, over land, should be entered at the eastern and western custom houses, where a pass may be obtained after examination, and such as is transported by sea, on board native trading vessels, should be entered outwards at the Chief Custom-house by the merchants of Fuh-keen and Chau-chow. The laws on these points are very precise; and it would seem needless to report each separate transaction of sale, or to present any monthly statements.

Fourthly.—We received directions to deliberate carefully on this question. When opium is transported to other provinces for sale, should not these precautionary regulations which have been enacted in regard to foreigners dwelling at Canton, be put in practice and communications be sent to the authorities in all the sea-board provinces, informing them, that whatever opium has not the stamp of the Canton Custom-house on it is to be regarded as smuggled, and both vessel and cargo therefore confiscated, and the parties subjected to legal investigation? And should any vessels proceed to the receiving ships anchored on the high seas to trade with them, should not the Hong merchants be required to take measures against their so doing?

In reply, we would humbly point out, that in the regulations enacted last year for checking foreigners engaged here in trade, there occurs the following passage: "In respect to all trading vessels, from whatever province they may be, if any foreign goods that may be purchased for shipment on them, shall be entered at the Chief Custom-house at Canton, and there, having been stamped, a pass for the same shall be granted, specifying in detail the amount of goods; in order that no clandestine transactions may be suffered to take place. And communications shall be sent to the authorities in all the provinces that they may act in compliance with this regulation, and may give orders accordingly to the officers of the maritime Custom-houses, to examine all trading vessels carrying cargoes of foreign merchandise, and, if they find any articles not marked with the stamp of the Canton Custom-house, to regard such articles as smuggled, to subject the parties to a legal investigation, and to confiscate both vessel and cargo." These precautionary measures are sufficiently precise, and should of course be acted on. But should any vessel during her passage on the high seas, happen to traffic with the receiving ships, it is indeed beyond our power to prevent her. It behoves us therefore to request, that, as enacted in the above named regulations, the officers of all cruising vessels along the coast be held responsible; that they be directed to cruise about in constant succession and should any traders approach a foreign vessel clandestinely to purchase foreign opium, immediately to apprehend such traders, and send them to meet their trial; and lastly that both the vessel & cargo of such traders shall be confiscated; & the whole sum arising therefrom given as a reward to the capturers. We would also earnestly request that an edict be issued for

the information of all native merchants, that they may know these things and be restrained by fear. At the same time we will continue with earnestness to instruct the foreigners and make them understand that they must indeed bring their goods into port and pay duty thereon and must not, as heretofore, clandestinely sell them on the high seas. Thus may the amount of the customs duties be increased.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL, £200,000

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON the 20th inst. at 10 A. M. will be sold by public Auction as follows—
The Dutch Ship *ENICH* with all her Stores, &c. &c.
For further particulars apply to the Captain on board or to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. Canton,
and
C. FEARON, Macao.

Canton 8th August 1836.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense have been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels. Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Officers may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the County of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMBLIE.

April, 15th 1836.

Acting Secretary and Treasurers

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co. Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas Dent in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June inst.
Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, the Honorable Company's Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
" J. B. THORNHILL.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th May, 1836.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the *Atlas Insurance Office*, of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

Canton, 20th May 1836. BELL & Co.

NOTICE—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

Madras, 8th June, 1833. HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

NOTICE—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836. PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

NOTICE—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

Canton 10th June, 1836. PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

Canton, 20th July, 1836. PEREIRA & Co.

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

Printing Bills of lading. Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes	100	1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Caravans &c.	1	50.
" Policies and folio pages.	5	

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which their intent to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

in LONDON,	Messrs. PALMER, MACKILLOP & Co.
" CALCUTTA,	Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,	Messrs. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE,	Messrs. A. L. JOHNSON & Co.
" MANILA,	Messrs. RUSSELL & STENOIS.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE ADAM in our respective establishments at Bombay, Batavia and Glasgow ceased on the first of June 1836.

Bombay, 6th May 1836.

ADAM SMITH & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. Setford Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next.—For freight apply to, C. SAMPORJEE, & R. BURJORJEE, Canton, 10th August 1836. Powsong No. 3.

FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to D. JAMESJEE, and D. MUNCHERJEE. Canton, 12th August 1836. No. 3 Powsong Hong.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE PUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE. Canton, 15th July 1836.

FOR MANILA, BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Ship "SUMATRA" J. JOZES, Commander, will leave Whampoa for the above port with all despatch: for Freight apply to B. GERNAERT. Canton, 14th July, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship, "CHARLOTTE," G. MELVILLE, Commander, to leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo: for freight apply to CURSETJEE PURDONJEE.

TAMOOJEE RUSTOMJEE. Canton, 24th July, 1836. at No. 3 Powsong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship GOLCONDA Capt. W. H. BELL, to leave with all despatch: for Freight apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE. Canton, 27th July, 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship HENRY WELLESLEY, 150 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to RUSSELL & Co. Canton, June, 29th 1836.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEITH & Co. Apply to DENT & Co. Canton 10th September, 1835.

TERMS.

Subscribers per annum	\$ 12	payable in advance.
For 6 Months	7	ditto ditto.
For 3 Ditto	5	ditto ditto.
Non Subscribers for Single Copy	50 Cents	

The rates for advertising in the Canton Press and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

Five lines for first time	\$ 5.
Advertisements not exceeding 10 lines	1.
Seven line — or each additional line	1.

When required to be inserted in the Press 6

Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

Subscriptions received as below, and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 3 British H. ng.

THE CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN

VOL. I. CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 20th. 1836. No. 50.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British. *Leamfor Family*, J. Hanton from Bombay 1st July. *Cashmere Merchant*, Edwards from Calcutta 1st July; *Lord Leather Grant* from Bombay. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, from Bombay. *Heywood Jones* from Liverpool, 20th April. Amrr. *Tarter Nichols* from Manila, *Mosses*, Remonda from Boston 8th April.

PASSENGER.—*Leamfor Family*, Messrs. M. H. Lindsay and Constable. *Lord Leather*, Mrs. Grant and family. *Heywood* Mr. A. Smith. *Charles Forbes*, omitted last week Mr. J. Hamilton.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Solway*, Proctor for Manila. *Dutch Julia*, Jordan for Java. *Amer. Lacenia*, for Manila. *Dutch General Chase*, Wallace for Batavia.

PASSENGER.—*General Chase*, Mr. Miller.

The *Ruby* and the *Sylph* put to sea on the 15th. We see that the *Emby Jane*, *Forth*, *Fanny* and *Lapton* from this had arrived at Singapore.

Capt Havelock of the *Kienner* died at Macao of the Java fever on the 13th.

We regret to say that no news has hitherto reached us in the least dispelling the fears entertained for the safety of the *Hanoody*, *Margaret Graham* or *Hermasjee Bomanjee*; the latter had 14 Parsee Passengers on board, and the value of the Ships and cargoes may be guessed at about half a Million of Dollars. Many fragments of wreck have been seen in the China Sea from Lat 12 to 21 North. We know of no other ships missing.

The *Coldstream*, Brit. which left this with a full cargo of teas (the \$95,000) on the 3d of September last for London, had not reached when the *Heywood* came away. We hear that insurances had been effected on her at Lloyd's at 80 Guineas per Cent. The *Druck*, which was considered overdue, arrived in safety.

We received the letter from our obliging correspondent, who transmits to us the excellent translation of Mr. Stanislaus Julien's version of the Chinese poem of the Nant's lament, which will be found in another column of our paper, too late to give insertion to his few lines, but we are not the less grateful for his communication.

The *Heywood* from Liverpool brings dates to the 18th of April from that port and to the 17th from London. We find nothing of much interest in the papers. Chinese politics seem to have been a few days' wonder, and are no longer thought of. The Emperor of Russia had sent a note to the Porte in which he declares himself highly dissatisfied at the friendly relations of that power with En-

gland, and at the permission and facilities given and afforded to the latter to carry into effect the Egyptian expedition. He threatens discontinuance of friendship if the Porte should again disobey his wishes.

The *Macaeta Imparcial* in his last number of the 15th professes to take great offence at a letter which appeared in our columns two weeks ago signed "Misericordia" giving instances of the ruinous consequences of gambling in lotteries. We suppose that the *Macaeta* did not himself read or understand the letter in question, or he could never seriously speak of it as being written with "bitter zeal and in a virulent style," and that it scoffs at orders issued by her most faithful majesty. The writer of the letter has, we suppose, sufficient reason not to write under his own name, but the *Macaeta*, who pretends to know the author, regrets his appearing as anonymous because a man that censures everything that is Catholic (to which profession of faith no allusion is made in the letter) ought to be punished by the local Government of Macao and banished its territory. This is ridiculous, and we recommend to our Macao cotemporary to be a little more sparing with his denunciations. He is apparently not aware that a free press ought to be a public monitor, and that it is its duty to censure such public acts as appear to endanger the public welfare or morals, and this fearlessly, avoiding at the same time to attack individuals. We gave insertion to the letter because we conceived it's subject to be well worthy of the attention of the public; and because it expressed the opinion we entertain of the danger of lotteries. We should not perhaps have noticed the Macao Lottery in our paper at all had our attention not been called to it, by its advertisement in a Canton paper.

In another part of our paper will be found how the London East India and China Association is constituted. At the general meeting held on the 27th February the two important points which press so heavily on our Tea-trade, viz the East India Company's Finance Committee, and the Tea duties were taken into consideration, and it was reported that a representation signed by most of the London East

India merchants had been presented to Lord Melbourne, with a view to prolong the term for bonding Boheas at the duty of 1s. 6d. expiring on the 1st July. His Lordship expressed his readiness to take the matter into consideration, but we are sorry to see that up to the 14th of April nothing had been done in this matter, as we find in the Times of that day, brought per Lady Heywood, the following in the Parliamentary report :

‘ Mr RICE said, that he wished to avail himself of this opportunity of putting the house and the public in possession of the applications which had been made to Government on the subject to which the hon. member referred. These, however, must be considered *ex parte* statements coming from individuals with particular views of their own interests, and if they were compiled with without fair notice to the other parties concerned, might lead to very serious dissatisfaction. By the bill of last session, the graduated scale of duties on tea was put an end to after the 1st of July of the present year. By the operation of that act, the inferior qualities of tea introduced for consumption after the 1st of July next would be subject to a duty of 2s. 3d., in place of a duty of 1s. 6d. It happened that the quantity of bohea tea imported into this country had greatly accumulated, and at present materially, and even infinitely, exceeded in amount what was originally calculated on. There were 10,000,000lb. of this tea now in the country, and there was a strong probability that there might be 10,000,000lb. more before the 1st of July, making a total amount of 20,000,000 of bohea, all of which, according to the existing law, must, if entered for consumption prior to that day, pay a duty of 1s. 6d., or if bonded and taken out subsequently to that time, must pay the full duty of 2s. 3d. Applications had been made to Government to extend the system of bonding beyond that period—nay, to extend it indefinitely. Now, if the consumption of bohea were taken at 8,000,000lb. annually, and if the system of bonding were indefinitely extended, it would have the effect of continuing the distinctive duty for a period of two years and a half. Very strong representations had been made to the Treasury on the subject. Hitherto no reply to these had been given, because Government was most anxious that the attention of the public should be called to the matter, and that those interested in taking a different view of the subject should have the question fully brought before them; and, in order to forward this, he would take the liberty of moving, in a different part of the evening, for copies of the memorials which had been addressed to the Treasury, and he trusted that before the 1st of July he should be able to give a more definite answer on the subject. In the mean time, no arrangement had been entered into by Government as to the allowance to be made on tea bonded before that 1st of July.”

This statement seems to contradict in some measure the expectations generally entertained by those interested that the term for bonding Boheas at the low duty is to be prolonged, Mr. Rice being seemingly only anxious to obtain a large amount of duty for the treasury regardless of the merchant's interests. We hear however that with the exception of

Bristol, all the English Sea-ports have joined to use their utmost efforts to obtain the wished for prolongation, and we sincerely hope that they will be successful.

As regards the E. I. Co's Finance Committee, the Association was informed that several merchants had addressed a letter to Mr Poullett Thomson, President of the Board of Trade of which the following is an extract. “ We beg to submit for your consideration whether the Company should not be required annually, between the 1st of January and the 1st of March, to give public notice of the extent of their demand in Europe upon the Finances in India for the following year, leaving it to their discretion whether the amount so required should be drawn for from England upon the presidencies of India or their Agents in Canton, or remitted from thence, secured upon the trade of the respective seasons.”

We have seen several letters from England by the late arrivals, which complain of the hardship of the Government Tea Inspectors refusing to pay Fokien Boheas at the Bohea duty, and that altogether upwards of 6000 Chests had been thus refused, and that no application to the Government against this unjust proceeding had yet been successful, chiefly because the same inspectors who insist on the Fokien Boheas being Congous, are on application to the Treasury against their decision, applied to for their opinion by Government, and they will of course not gainsay their dicta. Certificates of quality from here are we understand totally disregarded. This subject calls we think for the interference of the China Association, as, if the Inspectors carry their point, the importers of Teas will suffer severe and unmerited losses.

There is another subject to which we would fain call the attention of the Association, which is the interference of the Tea brokers to the prejudice of the Importer. We have seen their printed lists where Teas bought in for instance at 1s. 4d. are valued by them at 11d or 1s. per pound, thus necessarily imparting to the dealer the impression of the inferior quality of the tea, and disinclining him to give more than the fanciful valuation of the broker, though a higher price than the value he sets upon it, has been previously offered at public sale. Could not an action of damages be sustained against a broker acting in this manner? We see no reason why Teas should not be sold in the English markets in the same manner as all other goods, nor why the brokers are allowed to libel other men's property.

Though of minor importance than the objects pointed out above, we beg to mention a subject which has caused frequent annoyance and expense to those interested. We mean the high postage charged on newspapers and printed prices current from here. We understand that it is invariably the practice at the Post-office to charge full letter postage for each newspaper, and only on application to the office this charge is reduced to 3d per each paper. In consequence of the new convention with France, French stamped newspapers pay only a half penny postage, why should we, whose object is to throw light on and improve our intercourse and trade with China, be subject to a greater tax? It is true we do not

pay for any stamp here, but we evade no stamp regulations, because there are none, and why should this circumstance cause a heavier impost to be levied on us to the detriment of the extent of our circulation? We hope that an application may be made at the Post-office to obtain for us the same advantages which are now enjoyed by French and other newspapers, and we doubt not that such application if properly backed, will be successful.

MISCELLANEA.

(From a file of the Times to 6th April.)

Arrest for debt. From returns of affidavits of debt it appears that in two years and a half 1000 persons have been arrested in and about London, the law expenses of which amount to no less a sum than £500,000.

BRUNSWICK 1836. We have been entertained here with a tragedy by our Royal Duke, that will prove the cause continual disagreement between the prince and the people. The last acts of this family are convincing proofs of madness, and yet we are compelled to treat it only as "passion." The one is discarded for neglecting the nobility, the other will be protected for murdering his subject! Here are the simple facts of the case: The present reigning Duke paid court to Mrs. Methfessel (née Demoiselle Lehmann) and which was much countenanced by her husband. The Duke found the most convenient spot for making love was behind the scenes, when Mrs. Methfessel was in her theatrical costume. This is a known fact. A Mr. Cornet, a celebrated singer having quarrelled with Methfessel, fell of course into disgrace with the Duke, and to be revenged, persuaded the machinery master to exhibit the lovers in public. As a matter of joke the poor fellow agrees, and raises the curtain just at the instant when the Royal Duke and Madame Methfessel are embracing each other! Thus the actors appear upon the stage; the Lady faints, the Duke cries revenge, unsheathes his sword, and passes it through the body of the machinery master, who breathes his last upon the stage—a tragic end! Unless Cornet flies, you may hear of another murder in a post or two.

The German papers mention that an Austrian gentleman, of great skill as a miner, has received a commission from the Porte to examine the mines of Turkey, and report on the best means of working them.

The Post-Office commissioners of inquiry are at present considering what facilities of cheap circulation they will afford to prices current, and other exclusively commercial literature.
Lord Brougham.—We are sorry to announce, on the authority of a letter received by a friend of ours from Lord Brougham on Monday last, that the accounts given in many papers of his Lordship's convalescence, and of his being on his way for London, are incorrect. His Lordship, when he was, was rather worse than he had been the preceding week, and feared that he would not be able to leave Brougham hall in less than six weeks from the date of this letter. *Liverpool Mercury.* Times 5th April.

Letters dated Callao, November 9th, give a most distressing account of the present state and future prospects of Peru. The country has been in a state of revolution since the 28th of February, 1835. Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia, entered Peru in May, and his army and that of Salaverry were approaching each other in November last. British and other foreign merchants are great sufferers; the road between Lima, and Callao its port, is infested with Banditti, who even enter the City as there are no troops there. The great body of the old Spaniards have been driven out, taking great wealth with them, and though the resources of the country under a quiet and honest Government, might easily pay off their debts, and make it prosperous, it is expected that in 30 years it will fall again into the hands of the Indians, who compose the strength of the army.

Lord Glenelg it is said, has obtained an order for a pension of £2000 per annum. This we presume is preparatory to his Lordship's retirement. *Standard.*

In virtue of powers received from the United States Government by Messrs Rothschild Brothers of Paris, those

Gentlemen have applied to the French treasury for the payment of the last instalment due, conformably to the convention of 1833, and have received the sum of 18,000,000 francs. The remaining instalments amount to seven millions francs. Thus all remaining doubts as to the possibility of any misunderstanding again arising about the settlement of this long pending account are happily removed.

The consumption of oxen in Paris, during 1834 was 68,400, of calves 13,224, of calves 60,237, and of sheep 306,227. A curious observer on these subjects has ascertained the annual consumption of the above articles of food for the 17 years from 1760 to 1777, and calculated that the average was 66,764 oxen, 20,977 cows, 107,913 calves, and 329,040 sheep. The number of oxen killed in 1831 was greater than in the above average, but this was not the case with respect to the cows, calves and sheep. In fact there was an increase of 1086 oxen, while there was a decrease of 5,697 cows, 47,708 calves and 26,694 sheep. The consumption of butcher's meat in London is much more considerable than in Paris. According to statements given it amounts annually to 150,000 oxen, 50,000 calves, 100,000 sheep and 230,000 lambs. It is observed that the consumption of meat in Paris has not augmented in proportion to the increase of its population, which may be judged of by the following figures: In 1760 there were in Paris 3,767 marriages, 17,991 births, 18,331 deaths and 5,031 foundlings. In 1834 there were 6,091 marriages, 19,119 births, 21,015 deaths, and 9,987 foundlings.

There have been presented to the House of Commons this year 37 petitions for railways, involving an estimated outlay of upwards of £30,000,000 sterling, founded on which 32 bills have been read a first time; 10 the petitions have been affixed names of 24,978 assents, 6,578 dissents, and 1,678 neutrals.

Such is the passion for smoking among the lower class of females in French prisons, that they make pipes of bread in which they smoke snuff, tobacco being prohibited.

(From the Singapore Free Press 28th July.)

We have since our last to announce the return of H. M. Ship *Andromache* to this station, which arrived in our roads on the 25th inst, her cruise having occupied a month and two days. She had not, as was supposed, proceeded to the southward, or in the direction of Lingin, her movements having been confined to the Coast of Bintang, and the Islands in that vicinity, the southern extremity and Eastern Coast of the Peninsula. Besides a conference with the Dutch Authorities at Rhio, relative to the object of their mission, the only native chief of importance with whom the Commissioners put themselves in communication, was the Rajah Bendahara of Pahang.

At Pahang, where the Commissioners on their second visit were, we understand, in personal communication with the Rajah, the fullest evidence presented itself of the extent and effects of this nefarious system, and was of such a nature as cannot, we should presume, leave any doubt as to that chief's participation in its gains. Besides two Chinese brought away by the *Andromache's* boats on the first visit, about 30 Cochinese who had been taken by pirates, and sold and detained as slaves at Pahang, availed themselves of the means of escape now so fortunately open to them. The Rajah, we believe, endeavoured to exculpate himself upon the ground of his ignorance of such people ever having come or been brought to his territories, as he himself generally resided a long way in the interior, and did not know what was going on about the Coast! Such an excuse is destitute of even the smallest portion of plausibility. Pahang is a place of considerable commercial resort, and it has been customary for traders who frequented the port, whether Native or European, to find the Rajah who buys and sells more than any of his subjects at the usual place of trade, situated quite close to the Coast; it is known too, that with respect to some articles of trade he maintains a strict monopoly or insists on a right of pre-emption, to protect which, when he himself visits the interior, he

has his proper officers residing on the spot. All this and more, was no doubt in the mind of the Commissioners when they listened to the Rajah's feeble attempts at exculpation, and he was probably left satisfied that the discovery of his future participation in, or connection with such proceedings, would not be attended with mere verbal denunciation only. That there remain many more Chinese and Cochinese captors and slaves in Pahang, and in other places along the Coast, we have little doubt, but under the measures now on foot, their present condition altho' abject, is not hopeless, as many will no doubt be allowed to escape, and may find their way to this port, or back to their own country.

Besides the burning of the Gallag villages and fleet, which we mentioned in a former number, the *Andromache's* boats; while proceeding up the Coast, destroyed, we understand, a piratical establishment on the *Ender*, which they discovered while on aged in exploring that river. The service on which the boats were engaged throughout the whole expedition was both perilous and severe, having often been exposed for two or three days in continuation, day and night, without shelter or covering, altho' we are happy to learn that no sickness has in consequence ensued among the crew.

The *Andromache* will again leave this in a few days, proceeding up the Straits of Malacca, and visiting the more important native states situate along the West Coast of the Peninsula, and will then pass over to the opposite Coast of Sumatra, and proceed on the same manner along that line of Coast. The *Ratcliff*, meantime, remains here to cruise among the neighbouring places.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION.

At a Meeting of MERCHANTS, AGENTS, SHIP-OWNERS and others, interested in the Trade to the EAST INDIES and CHINA, called by Public Advertisement, and held at the City of London Tavern, on Saturday the 27th February, 1836,—

It was proposed by SAMUEL GREGORY, Esq., and seconded by WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq.,

That WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., M. P.

DO TAKE THE CHAIR.

The Chairman having explained the object of the Meeting. It was proposed by JOSEPH BATES, Esq., seconded by JOHN HORTLEY PALMER, Esq.,

AND UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,—

1st.—That an Association be formed, under the designation of the "LONDON EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION," for the protection of the general interests of the trade with the East Indies and China.

Proposed by G. G. de H. LARVENT, Esq., seconded by ROBERT SMALL, Esq.,

AND UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,—

2d.—That all Merchants, Agents, Ship-Owners and others, interested in the Trade from London to the East Indies and China, be eligible to become Members of the Association.

Proposed by THOMAS WARDING, Esq. seconded by JAMES WALKINSHAW, Esq.

AND UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,—

3d.—That a Provisional Committee be now appointed to consider the amount of Annual Subscription which may be required to meet the expenses of the Association, including an efficient Secretary; to draw up Rules and Regulations for its government; and to report thereon to another General Meeting; and

That such Provisional Committee consist of the following fifteen Gentlemen, five of whom shall form a quorum, namely:—

G. G. de H. LARVENT, Esq. SAMUEL GREGORY, Esq.
JOHN HORTLEY PALMER, Esq. ROBERT SMALL, Esq.
ARONWALD HARTIS, Esq. CHARLES D. BRUCE, Esq.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq. JAMES BIDDLETON, Esq.
JOHN CRYDER, Esq. WILLIAM E. FENNERS, Esq.
WILLIAM LYALL, Esq. J. H. GLENTANER, Esq.
JAMES WALKINSHAW, Esq. THOMAS WARDING, Esq.
JOHN FRANK, Esq.

(Signed.) WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Chairman.

JOHN SCOTT, Sec. (pro tem.)

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SUBMITTED BY THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE,

Appointed 27th February, 1836.

I.

That the LONDON EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION is formed for the protection of the general interests of the Trade with the East Indies and China; for collecting and classifying information; watching the objects and progress of Bills in Parliament; obtaining the removal of grievances and injurious imposts; and for communicating with the Public Authorities on all subjects affecting the common good.

II.

That all Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Ship-Owners, Commanders, and others interested in the Trade from London to the East Indies and China, be eligible to become Members of the Association. Candidates (subsequent to the General Meeting) to be proposed by a Member, and seconded by another, and balloted for by the Committee,—one-fourth dissentients to exclude.

III.

That all Partners of India and China Establishments, visiting or residing in Europe, be considered Honorary Members of the Association.

IV.

That the affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of Twenty Members, Five of whom shall form a quorum. Ten at least being constantly in the rota for the transaction of business.

V.

That the Members of the Committee be chosen by Ballot at the next General Meeting, and thereafter at the Annual General Meeting, and thereafter at the Annual General Meeting; each Firm to have two votes, and each individual one vote. Five members to go out annually by lot; but to be eligible to be re-elected. A Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be chosen by Ballot by the Committee from amongst their own number. That in the absence of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman, a President for that Meeting shall be chosen from among the Members present.

VI.

That no two Members of the same Firm shall belong to the Committee.

VII.

That all questions before the Committee shall be decided by a majority, the Chairman having a casting vote.

VIII.

That all Members of Parliament, belonging to this Association, either individually, or as Members of subscribing Firms, be considered as ex officio belonging to the Committee, but without votes, except as Members thereof.

IX.

That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be under the direction of the General Committee, which shall meet at one o'clock on the first Tuesday of every Month, during the sitting of Parliament, and at such other times as occasion may require, when summoned by the Secretary, who shall intimate in his notice the business to be brought before the Commit-

70. Members in the rota not attending at the precise time, to be fined Ten shillings—the fine to be added to the general Fund—unless a substitute be found in some other Member of the Committee.

X.

That any Member of the Committee may resign on giving notice through the Secretary such vacancy to be filled up by the Committee until the next general Meeting, in conformity to Rule, No. 51.

XI.

That the Entrance Fee shall be as follows:—For each Firm £ 10.
And for each Individual £ 3.
And that the Annual Subscription for each Firm shall be £ 8.
And for each Individual £ 4.
payable on the 1st January each year.

XII.

That the Fees and Subscriptions be paid into the hands of Messrs. Goss & Co., who be declared Bankers to the Association.

XIII.

That all orders for payment out of the Funds of the Association be countersigned by the Chairman or Deputy, or Three Members of the Committee.

XIV.

That the Committee be authorized to provide a convenient place for the meetings of the Association; appoint a Secretary; determine the amount of his salary; pay all the expenses of the Establishment, and control the management generally of the Association.

XV.

That the Office be open daily from eleven to four o'clock. That a Journal be kept of all proceedings; statistical information collected, and the Secretary be ready to communicate with any Members requiring information or access to the records of the Office. And that he attend to such other duties as may be required by the Committee.

XVI.

That the Chairman or Deputy-Chairman, or in their absence, any three Members of the Committee or six Members of the Association, shall have the power to call a General Meeting, the Secretary stating on the notice the purpose for which such meeting is called.

XVII.

That the Chambers of Commerce in India and China, together with the Houses in Business, at places on ward of the Cape of Good Hope, where no Chambers are established, be invited to correspond with, and communicate information to the Association.

XVIII.

That the rooms of the Association be open for the reception of such Books, Statistical Documents, Specimens of Natural History, and the products of India and China, as Members of the Association, Commanders of Ships, Passengers, or others may be pleased to present; and that a Registry of the same be kept, and the name of the Donor labeled on the gift.

XIX.

That these Rules may be altered by a majority, at any General Meeting convened for the purpose, seven days notice previous to the Meeting being given by the Secretary to each Member, of the alteration intended to be proposed.

XX.

That an Annual Report shall be made of the Society's proceedings, with an account of its receipts and expenditure, on the first Tuesday in January, at one o'clock; due notice of which shall be given by the Secretary.

G. G. de H. LARPENT,

CHAIRMAN.

Which Rules and Regulations were unanimously approved of at the General Meeting, held at the City of London Tavern, on Tuesday the 18th March, 1836.

COMMITTEE

For 1836.

G. G. de H. LARPENT, Esq. Chairman.

ARCHIBALD HASTIN, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman.	JOSEPH BARNES, Esq.	ROBERT BROWN, Esq.
W. T. COPELAND, Esq. M. P.	JOHN CRYDER, Esq.	R. DURANT, Esq.
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WILLIAM LYTALL, Esq.	JOHN HODGKIN, Esq.	THOMAS WEDDING, Esq.
JOHN HURLEY PALMER, Esq.	JOHN HODGKIN, Esq.	
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq.	JOHN HODGKIN, Esq.	
JAMES WALKINSHAW, Esq.	JOHN HODGKIN, Esq.	

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

ON THE APPLICATION OF STEAM POWER TO THE PURPOSES OF WAR.

I would propose that a vessel be constructed of solid logs of light timber, the gravity of which would not exceed four tenths of water, and be of such bulk that the upper part of the solid log-work of the centre vessel would float six or eight feet above its surface.

Let this vessel, or combination of vessels, be of large dimensions, say, from 150 to 200 or 250 feet long, and 70 or 80 feet wide, and resemble in their form a steam boat, of the treble construction. The prow should be very strong and for a few feet aft, a little sharp, but not so much so, as to impair its strength. The point of it should not be reduced to less thickness than three or four feet, and not exceeding in its whole length, beyond the bow of the centre vessel, 15 or 20 feet, and that prominence covered with iron plates, from 3 to 4 inches thick, 8 or 10 inches wide, and 4 or 5 feet long on each arm, formed into an acute angle to fit the shape of the prow, and enlarged at their junction on the point of the prow, to about 6 or 10 inches in thickness and rounding outwards in sharp pointed knobs, out in large diamond form. The plates should be placed 4 or 5 inches apart from each other, and let half their thickness into the wood, which will produce a saw shaped space upon the prow and prevent the stanching of the vessel from her object, either up or down the sideways.

The logs that form the prow should be at least two feet square, thirty or forty feet long, and of the hardest and toughest wood, such as oak, or elm, and occupy a space of 10 or 12 feet up and down, and be supported on each side, by the same kind of timber. The iron plates should be securely bolted through the whole mass; but particularly so, through these logs of hard timber. To protect the crew and machinery from shot, let the guard vessel without the centre vessel, be built 12 or 15 feet wide, and of the solid white pine timber, and projected a sufficient distance from the sides of the centre vessel to embrace the paddle wheels. These barrier vessels, should be of a sufficient elevation to cover the upper part of the paddle wheels. Each of the lower parts must form a bottom similar to the centre one, and be secured to it forward and aft, by the cross logs of which the centre vessel is constructed, projecting from her sides to such a distance as to allow space for the paddle wheels on each side, and from as many other points above the water between the paddle wheels as might be required for strength. The water is admitted to these paddle wheels, between the bows of these three vessels through a channel formed by a long inverted arch, the lowest point of which must descend below the level of the lower part of the vessel. The solid log work, forward and aft of the centre vessel, should from a mass of at least 12 or 15 feet in thickness—or as the side vessels.

Over the top of these three vessels, lay a tier of logs about four feet square, which will serve as a protection to the crew and machinery from any assaults by boarding, &c. The middle vessel may be hollowed out, as a proper distance from her extremities, if more buoyancy is required than the timber itself gives, except amidship, and there the log work should be continuous from the prow all the way aft.

The object of this vessel is to destroy men-of-war, by running into them with such impetuosity, as to break down their sides sufficiently to admit water in such quantities as would defy all possible efforts to prevent immediate sinking.

Only about 10 or 12 feet of the prow of this vessel ought to be allowed to strike the ship that is assailed: the other parts, above and below, should recoil or incline aft, and this 10 or 12 feet space should be so situated as to come in contact with the side of the enemy, 3 or 6 feet below its surface. The resistance of the shock would be less impeded than it would be, were it given by a prow of greater extent, and of course it would be more certain to pierce or break down that part of the side of the enemy's ships which it might come in contact with.

Three steam engines of 120 horse power, each, would propel such a vessel at the rate of 8 or 10 miles, or more, per hour, and should be preferred to larger ones, as they would be less liable to damage from the shock to which they might be exposed, when the vessel should come at her full speed, in contact with the enemy.

Let those who are curious or doubtful of the efficiency of this plan, calculate the effect which would be produced on a stationary body, by a concussion so violent as would be occasioned by a stroke of the prow of this massive vessel. To make it apparent that this strongest ships in the world are entirely inadequate to resist such force, it need only be observed that they seldom come in contact with each other with any violence, without sinking, or sustaining a most destructive degree of damage.

Ancient as well as modern history furnishes us with many proofs of the decided effects of this mode of attack. The Romans and Carthaginians were in the practice of running into each other's vessels, at their greatest speed, impelled by their oars; and it is recorded of them that when they found their enemies entangled with their friends so as to render them stationary for the moment of their assault, that it seldom failed to produce that description of destruction contemplated by the adoption of this invention: but the power of steam, and the solid construction of these vessels, would give this mode of attack a decided advantage over all other attempts, of a similar nature, ever heretofore resorted to, and beyond a doubt, insure success.

The proof of the effects of an attack made by a whale on the ship Essex, of New Bedford, in the year 1819, is conclusive that no construction of a ship now known, could resist the shock of such a vessel as the one I have described. A circumstance not very dissimilar occurred to Capt. Jones, in the U. S. ship Peacock, in the Pacific ocean.

The instances of destruction occasioned to vessels by one running into another, are too numerous to admit of a doubt, that if the plan recommended above, should be adopted on a proper scale, it could ever fail of effecting its object.

The rudder is attached to the centre vessel, and must be moved by a wheel, which may be placed on the upper surface of the centre vessel, under the roof or main covering, either forward or aft; but I should prefer its being aft, and it should be considerably forward and lower down than in ordinary cases. A breast-work should be raised aft, for the protection of officers and others; also for the chimneys and steam pipes, in their proper place, which should be circular.

The timber alluded to in the above description, is the White Pine—*Pinus Strobus*, Popular—*l'ir ad-ndron tulipifera*, and some species of the Gum, none of which exceed four-tenths of the gravity of water.

The prow mentioned in the first part of this description, is not of such a form as I would either use myself or recommend to those whom I should allow to use my invention: that form might become fixed in the body assailed, but the form represented by the drawing will surely clear itself.

In speaking of the different presentations of the prow, and its momentum, it is to be considered as in contact with a solid body.

New-York Paper.

JAMES BARRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—If you have any idea of commenting on the gross injustice exercised towards of Importers Fokien Bohea, many thousand Chests of which have been arbitrarily knocked down at half to Congou duty, and charging a mere and unexpected loss on the speculator, and for which I hear there is no redress, as all petitions are referred by H. M. Treasury to the decision of the men who had condemned them, I presume to point out to you the following extracts from a clever letter which appeared in the *New York Journal of Commerce* March 12th on the legality of the seizure of Goods by the customs as false entered and the demand of a higher duty than the importer considers due.

"In my former communication I stated the best mode of getting back money paid, by mistake of law, to the Collector. The cases of seizure are not less interesting to the merchant. In examining several of them, I have been surprised at the attempt made by officers of Government to deprive honest importers of their property.

In the foregoing cases the pretext under which the Officers acted, is discreditable to them. It ought never to be forgotten that the war of the Revolution was caused by the British Government attempting to tax the people without their consent. The conduct of the Revenue officers shows plainly, that they have usurped the power of taxation, given by the people to Congress, and not either to the Treasury Department or the Collectors. Hence it is as much taxing us without our consent, as it was in the British Government in the former case, when they assume the power which only belongs to Congress, that being the body where the taxing power has been reposed by the people. I might multiply such cases to almost any extent; but I shall only quote two more, and that from memory, as I have not the *Journal of Commerce* by me in which I read them.

In 1836, W. Smith, of New-York, had 200 Chests of Teas seized in Boston. The Ship had discharged part of her cargo in New-York, and passed similar Teas as Bohea. The Boston merchants had been in the habit of entering their teas of similar kind as Congou, and they all swore it was of that kind. At the New-York merchants swore it was Bohea. The supreme Court decided, that as it was bought, sold, and used as Bohea tea, it was Bohea at law; and in this case established the principle that laws for raising revenue were regulations of commerce, and the commercial name only was to be taken into consideration by the Court. The teas were restored. *Wentworth's*, 438."

The Americans manage these things better than we do it seems. Will Great Britain condescend to have a lesson of justice from the United States, think you?

X.

TRANSLATION OF A CHINESE BALLAD

Ni-Kou-Sac-Fan

III

The nun whose thoughts are on the world.

1. At the first watch, a young nun enters a temple; in her hand is a chaplet of white pearls, and her eyes are bedimmed with tears. "Poor young girl! how unhappy is it for me that I have quitted the world! I am in the flower of my spring; yet I have no husband.

2. She allows a complaint against her father, a murmur against her mother, to escape her. "It was not right to drag me into a cloister, where, every morning, Kwan-yin and Fo are worshipped. When evening comes, I dream of having a husband, one adorned with grace and ability."

3. At the second watch, the young nun sobs and bewails. "I dream of my sisters, who have each a charming husband, and who shine in dress and beauty. They have in their arms lovely children who, in caressing tones, call on their mother."

4. "The more I think, the more is my soul borne down with grief. They have arranged their dark tresses, and show what skill and the wish to please can effect. Freshly culled flowers are lightly trembling in their hair, and rings of gold hang from their ears."

5. At the third watch, the young nun thinks and sighs. "I see the round disk of the moon, (a) floating towards the West, while I am in the tem, plunged in a silent reverie." She washes her hands, she burns incense, and pronounces—*O mi!* (b).

6. *Nau-wol Kwan yin! Nau-wol Kwan yin!* protecting deities! extend a tender commision to your servant, and marry her quickly to a handsome spouse. I will have your chapels rebuilt—I will raise so you statues of gold."

7. At the fourth watch the young nun slept profoundly. "I have seen in my dream a young student who came into my cell—He draws me towards him, presses me to his heart. He leans on my bed, and overpowers me with caresses."

8. In the midst of my sleep, he addresses to me words of tenderness and love. What do I hear? The wind agitates my down, and the anorous knock sounds through my excited soul. I awake and my illusion has vanished. I turn on my couch wet with my tears, and I sink again into a frightful void.

9. At the fifth watch the young nun sleeps till the hour when the sky is tinged with the early rays of day. The bird *Kia-ki* plumes himself on the branch and sounds the matin song which heralds the dawn. "I recite the sacred prayers, but my ardent soul is a prey to the most cruel torments. I have but one thought, I form but desire—that of descending from this mountain to seek a mate."

10. She allows a complaint against her father, a murmur against her mother, to escape her: "It was not right; oh no, it was not right, to shut me up in a cloister; One thing astonishes me, one thing confounds me; it is the answer of him who drew my horoscope: He, who drew my horoscope said, that I was destined to live alone; that I must renounce the world."

11. "The women of the world are fed with the most delicious viands, the daintiest flavors provoke their palates, The poor nun has no food but tasteless rice, no beverage but bitter tea. The women of the world are dressed in soft stuffs, in tresses of gold and silver. I, poor slave, have no other clothing than a woollen garment, made of fragments coarsely put together."

12. "This morning the head of the convent is absent I will escape from my cloister and seek a lover. I fear not betrayal by those who inhabit the convent. I wish for a husband. I wish him tender and passionate. Next year a lovely child will be at my breast."

13. "When I shall have brought him up to the age of one or two years, he will draw me gently by my robe and with his childish voice call me his *ma-ma*. When I shall have brought him up to the age of seven or eight years, I will send him to school. I am determined that he shall become learned."

14. "He shall study with ardour—he shall study till he is eighteen years old. He shall then already know perfectly the four moral and the five canonical books. He will wait but the moment when the Emperor shall throw open to him the public arena. If he does not gain the first rank in the list of literati, he will at the least gain the third."

15. "The messenger flies like a lightning flash, and announces to me the arrival of my son. First he must salute his father, then he will salute his mother. Ah, indeed, my hopes have not failed me! Let me arrange with symmetry my undulating tresses—let me enjoy his glory and my own happiness."

(a) Among the Chinese the moon under the name of a *Tchango* presides over love and marriage, it's round disk is the symbol of a happy union.

(b) *Omi*, *Omi* to be and *han wo* are epithets of *Budha*. *Kwan yin* is the name of an indian deity. (French Translator.)

16. "She spoke, and broke her tireless chain, as a bird that severs the wiken string that hold him captive, and listening to nothing but her passion, she darts down the mountain to seek her mate."

And to *tan* (supposed *Amel's* *Budha*), is the exclamation of the Buddhist priests and nuns, and to the frequent repetition of this (to the Chinese) senseless exclamation great powers are attributed. *Kwan yin* is one of the favorite Buddhist deities of China, but is probably here invoked by the nun in her capacity of "God-*des* of Mercy." (Engl. transl.)

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL £ 400,000.

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OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels. Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Office may be prosecuted by indictment on information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the County of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents,

EDWARD ELSBLIE,

April, 15th 1836.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE—Mr. Geo. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of Canton, 1st July 1836, DENT & Co.

NOTICE—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co. Canton, 1st July 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the *Atlas Insurance Office* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

Canton, 20th May 1836.

BELL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, the Honorable Company's Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
B. M. CLARKE.
J. B. THORNHILL.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 28th May, 1836.

NOTICE—Mr. ZACHARY MAGAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

NOTICE—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

NOTICE—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } 100 & 1.
Bilingual reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 50.
Policies and folio pages " " " 5.
N. B: The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the insured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

IN LONDON, Messrs. PALMER, MACKILLOP, DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Messrs. MACKILLOP, STRAWAT & Co.
" BOMBAY, Messrs. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA, Messrs. RUSSELL & STORRIS.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st July, 1836.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE ADAM in our respective establishments at Bombay, Batavia and Glasgow ceased on the first of June 1835.

ADAM, SKINNER & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship ALLANVILLE, Captain CLARK, to leave Whampoa in next month. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE

Canton, 20th August, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "HERRIN," G. Setford Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next. For freight apply to,

C. SAMPSON, & R. BURTONJEE.

Canton, 10th August 1836.

Powshong No. 5.

FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILKS, to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to

D. JAMSETJEE, and D. MUNCHENJEE.

Canton, 12th August 1836.

No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR LINDIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FUTTAL SAMANG, Capt. GILBERT, to sail with all dispatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE

Canton, 15th July 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship, "CHARLOTTE," G. MELVILLE, Commander, to leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo: for freight apply to,

CURSETJEE BURDOONJEE, and TAMBOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th July, 1836.

at No. 3 Powshong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship GOLCONDA Capt. W. M. BELL, to leave with all dispatch: for Freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 27th July, 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship HENRY WEBB, 350 Tons, can be dispatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, June, 22th 1836.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADRERA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Cases—from the well known House of KINGS & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez; with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Jannario Joze Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

TERMS.

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For 6 Months....." 7... ditto ditto.
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One line for Freight &c.....\$ 5.

Advertisement of not more than 10 lines.....\$ 1.

Seven lines—for each appearance.....\$ 1.

When required to be inserted three months.....\$ 6.

Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.

Subscriptions received as below, and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 3 British Hong.

THE CANTON PRESS.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I

CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 27TH. 1836.

No. 51.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. Brit. *Diana*, Dudman from Calcutta. *John Bennerman*, Wilson from Bombay July 2nd. *Lady Hayes*, Ovenstone, from Lombock. Span. *Colon*, Ycaza from Manila. Dutch *Johanna Suzanna*, Barent from Batavia.

PASSENGERS—*Johanna Suzanna*, Mr. P. Tiedeman.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Dutch *Louisa*, Sailloch, for Batavia. Brit. *Isac*, Harrison, for Manila. Amer. *Philip the 1st*, Skellington for New York. Brit. *David Clarke*, Hutchinson for Manila.

The missing ships *Hermes*, *Bonaparte*, *Humedy* and *Margaret Graham*, are we regret to be obliged to say, still unaccounted for. Parts of a poop and cabin have been picked up outside, and from the evidence of some nautical gentlemen who have inspected them, we much fear, the fate of the former ship is sealed. They may have been driven toward the western shore of China, and for this we must still hope, though from their position when spoken by the *Alexander* in Lat. 12. 51. N. and Long. 112 38. E. on the 23rd ulto. we fear that the chance of escape is small.

The particulars of the loss of the *Alexander*, as kindly handed us by her Consignees, we subjoin.

The *Lady Clifford* for which some fears were entertained, weathered the gale, and arrived in safety in Manila. We hear rumours as to other ships missing, but as there is but suspicion, we do not give the names.

The *Governor Findlay*, Mackenzie, got on shore, we hear, on the East-Coast, lost her rudder and sustained some other damage.

There are rumours abroad of one of the vessels returning from the East-coast having been cut off by Chinese Junks near Noma, but, although we believe the vessel is considered rather overdue, we do not more particularly allude to it, in the hope that the report may prove unfounded.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL,

A general meeting of the subscribers to the seamen's hospital was held at the house of Messrs. Fox, Rawson & Co. on the 24th inst. Letters were read from Drs. Colledge and Anderson, stating the number of seafaring men who had been as patients under their care during the summer and winter months of last year. The number of these strongly mark the necessity that exists for providing medical aid at one or both

of those places. The highly inflammatory character of most of the diseases at Whampoa, calling for the promptest attention, was also mentioned as showing the great importance of medical attention there. A plan for providing such attention at all three places, at least for the present season, was proposed by the Committee, and fully approved of. As it was resolved, at the conclusion of the meeting, that a report of the efforts and proceedings of the committee to the present time shall be drawn up, preparatory to a general public meeting of the community, we defer giving any details of the plan proposed until it shall be presented to the public by the committee itself.

By way of Batavia news are said to have reached Canton of as late a date as the 31st May, but we have not heard any particulars, except that it was said that the feeling of hostility between the great western European powers, and Russia was fast increasing.

As a description of the late Ty-phoon we give the following extracts from the Log of the Ship *Ruby*, Captain Warden, who afterwards put back to Macao, as mentioned, in former papers, and has since again sailed for Calcutta.

"Nautical time, Saturday, 30th July 8 P. M. Increasing breeze, wind hauling to the eastward, with lightning; at 11 P. M. breeze still increasing, took in jib and mainmast. Barometer 29.70. Sympiesometer 30.40. Midnight: strong gales and cloudy; preparing for an easterly gale.

5 A. M. Wind and sea increasing, ran under the foremast.

8 A. M. In foremast and hove to under the main try-sail doubly secured. Gale increasing and cloudy. Ship very easy, making little water. Lat. at noon 12. 48. North.

Sunday 31st July. Severe gales with a tremendous sea. Hove to, drifting to the southward and westward at the supposed rate of 3 knots an hour. At four a severe gust with the main try-sail. Barometer falling fast, 29.40. and Sympiesometer below zero. Ship under bare-poles with head to the south-eastward. Wind veering from N. E. round to N. W., blowing awfully. Sea confused, could not look to windward

At 8 p. m. blowing a terrific typhoon. Wind N. N. W. Ship labouring heavily. Seas fore and aft, making a great deal of water.

At 10 p. m. gusts getting truly awful, blew away the Gib-boon, cut away the wreck to save the hull of the ship. At 10.30. Blew away the main topmast, and filled the star-board quarter boat. Barometer still falling. Ship labouring most awfully—all hands at the pumps—the gusts of wind so severe, exacting every moment the lower mast to go over the side. Could not tell from what quarter the wind was blowing the lights in both barnacles having been washed away or broken. At midnight the Ty-phoon was at it's highest from the north and west ward. Barometer 29.25. Symposimeter all the oil out of the tube into the battle.

6. a. m. Ship labouring heavily, and from the wind shifting suddenly, the sea became most awfully confused. All hands at the pumps. Noon heavy southwesterly gale and the same sea on could not see a ship's length off. No observation. Monday 1st August. Gale decreasing, but a high confused sea. Barometer rising. Most of the starboard main rigging gone; main top wholly broken and the ship being nearly a wreck, determined on bearing up for Macao.

At 5. Gale decreasing set the foremast, and hove up accordingly being the only whole sail remaining.

Midnight breeze decreasing, heavy swell, and ship rolling Gunwhales in from want of sails to steady her."

Our object being chiefly to lay a description of the violence of the gale before our readers, we have left out many parts of the Logbook relating to the management of the ship, as also the enumeration of the losses of rigging, sails, and spars.

We have again to record the loss of a ship in the China sea, that of the *Alexander*, Capt Wilson bound from here to Singapore. The ship left Macao on the 31st of July, and on the 30th struck upon a rock in Lat. 10.28 N. and Long. 111.27 East, at noon. She was steering South by East half East at the time, and going at the rate of four knots.

The crew consisting of 51 men (10 Europeans and the remainder Lascars) took to the boats, and it was agreed that they should spread during the day, to look out for sails, and close at night. On the morning of the 31st August however Capt. Wilson lost sight of the second cutter, and on the 5th the first cutter also was no longer seen.

Capt. Wilson and Shepherd and 22 hands in the longboat attempted to land on the coast of Cochinchina, but they were driven away by armed boats.

On the 14th they were picked up by a Chinese Junk bound from Siam to Chinchew, and were treated on board with the greatest possible kindness; the Europeans had a bamboo house put up for them on the poop; the Lascars a place in the longboat and Captains Wilson and Shepherd had a cabin given them in the cuddy, and they all fared in every respect as the Chinese crew. Captains Wilson and Shepherd and their crew reached Macao on the 21st inst., and report favorably of the ship and crew.

Capt. Wilson reports that he boarded the *Hamood* on the 23rd July in lat. 13. 51 N. and Long. 112 38 E. and got a

chronometer from Capt. Marshall, who told him that the *Homasjee Bomanjee* & Margaret Graham were close at hand; he did not see them.

Capt. Wilson states that the danger was not laid down in two new charts which he had, but it was in an old one as the *Dolphin* shoal.

We find on looking at a chart of Norie's that the *Dolphin* shoal is laid down as doubtful in the same latitude, but about one degree more to the eastward, than where the *Alexander* was lost.

LOTTERIES.

The Secretary of the Lottery in Macao, M. Gonçalves has addressed a letter to the *Macaista Imparcial* on the subject of a letter published by us signed *Misericordia*. Last week we alluded to some remarks which had appeared in the *Macao* paper, nor can we allow this letter of Mr. Gonçalves to pass without noticing it, and shall do so as tenderly as possible, making every allowance for his outraged feelings on seeing an establishment attacked which is under his immediate care. The miserable pun on the signature of our correspondent by changing "*Misericordia*" into *Master discordia*, we are almost tempted to imitate by doing no greater violence to the name of Mr. Gonçalves, in changing it to *Dunco*—always but we dislike punning and shall therefore be silent, and confine ourselves to the matter in his letter. He asks, why in speaking of the Lottery at Macao, *Misericordia* does not also speak of that in Calcutta, and against the Canton Agents awarding annually large sums to Calcutta to invest in it. The latter our correspondent was probably not aware of, (nor are we) and the former [was, we presume, foreign to his object as he spoke more against the dangerous consequences of lotteries in general; nor do we see any attempt made by Mr. Gonçalves or the *Macaista* to justify lotteries upon any moral principle. the only justification they bring forward is the royal permission but this, though it renders the Lottery legal in Macao, does any thing but prove that it's consequences will be salutary to the gamblers in it. We have before observed that we noticed this lottery only because we saw it advertised here, and because a plan of it was sent to us, and should probably not have done it, had it's operations been confined to Macao only. We disclaim the imputation, that either we or our correspondent had any intention to speak with disrespect of the Government of Macao, nor can we understand what in the letter of *Misericordia* can possibly have enraged Mr. Gonçalves so much as to use the following language "great is the kindness of our Government to tolerate such a pest, and others likewise, who, instead of being grateful for the continued reception they find, are themselves daggers that turn against the kind bosom, that has sheltered them so often. I make bold to say, that the consideration shewn to this disturber of the peace (whoever he may be) is excessive; this mischievous individual, who in truth is dangerous to society, and who must be some idler, whose only occupation is imposture; who tells lies to sustain his life. But we shall let this cur bark &c."

And what is the dreadful action that has called forth all these invectives? Why, nothing more nor less than that our correspondent publishes a letter in our paper, in which he says that lotteries are liable to cause great individual distress, and he sustains his position by quoting two distinct cases: one in which a man was reduced to the extremest poverty in consequence of gambling in lotteries; and the other instance, where from the same cause, a young man who had hitherto been a highly respected member of society, committed suicide to escape the pangs of his conscience and the punishment which the laws of his country would have inflicted. These examples are brought before the public to warn them to shun such dangers; but in stead of being thanked for his benevolent intentions, he is called by our Macao friends a pest to society, a disturber of the public peace, who ought to be expelled the colony, and all this merely because the collector of the Lottery must naturally be interested in continuing it, and because probably the Editor of the *Macaista Imparcial* likes annually to stake his six patacas upon the chance of gaining two thousand. In this we wish him every success, but continue in our opinion that lotteries ought not to be countenanced by any government: The lottery in Calcutta has long been obnoxious to a great many well meaning individuals, and though continually attacked by a great portion of the public press, the Government has from motives of interest not yet thought proper to do away with it; though we suppose there is not one person in office in Calcutta who would defend the existence of the Lottery upon any principle of morality. In England public and private lotteries are alike prohibited, and we believe in France also; in Germany they exist in several states; in Denmark they have during a length of time been a source of misery and ruin to a great many families; in the United States they are still suffered by many of the local governments of states, though they have been abolished in others. In the formerly Spanish American possessions a great many lotteries still exist, and it appeared to our ears highly indecorous to hear tickets of our holy Lady of Guadalupe and our Saviour cried about in the streets, nor does any one of the well educated in those countries, although the lotteries are suffered by government, think them conducive to the public welfare.

As to the ingratitude with which M. Gonçalves taxes "Misericordia" we do not know whether our correspondent ever lives at Macao, but if he does, he has not been guilty of the charge, as we cannot find any thing in his letter from which disrespect to the authorities there can be implied. We are aware as most foreigners here are, that the present Governor is highly and deservedly respected, and that on many occasions his conduct towards the English and other foreign residents has merited our best acknowledgments; but surely we do not incur such a great load of obligation for being allowed now and then to spend a month or two in Macao, a residence specially allotted to us by the Chinese, when the shipping season is over, and where the residence of foreigners brings more money into circulation, and in some measure increases the prosperity of the place.

PERVERSIONS OF TRUTH.

A monosyllable would have served as well to head these few observations, were it not that we prefer circumlocution to the use of an impolite word. We take the following as it appears in the *Athenaeum*.

"*China*," Mr. Breton of Nanton who lived at Peking for 23 years as Major Domo to the Dutch Ambassador stationed there asserts that the Chinese and Japanese have long employed steam for working their forges and their falling and paper mills."

This is "curious information." Will the *Athenaeum* inform us as to the date of this Mr. Breton's residence at Peking, and when the Dutch Ambassador was stationed there? The use of steam among the Chinese for any such purposes as named exists but in the imagination of the inventor of this paragraph. This is a specimen of the stuff which we in China constantly see in some scientific papers as to this country. The *London Times* of the 14th April has an article via Valparaiso, relating the destruction of Peking by an earth quake, and the Editor doubts the information chiefly because it has gone home without date. Does he not think such an event would have been heard of from this? 100,000 houses destroyed, and in their stead nothing but a black lake!

Being on the subject we find in an article in the penny magazine reprinted into the last *Canton Register* a curious etymology of the word Rhubarb, as untrue as it is far fetched. It is said in this article "A river called Rhu runs through the savage country of the Tartars, beyond the great wall, and as the roots were originally gathered for the Europeans near that stream or near across it, the material was denominated Rhu-barbarus, a compound of the name of the river, and the barbarous state of the country." The true etymology of Rhubarb, is, we believe nothing more than a compound of the two Greek words *Rhu* and *barbarus*, meaning a root and foreign, i. e. a root from a foreign country.

The etymology of the word Ginseng in the same article is equally unhappy, it says "Its name is taken from its shape because it represents a man (in Chinese Gin) striding with his legs. The Chinese call this plant Yin-sing, Yin not Gin being the name for man, and we should think that the wonderful medicinal qualities attributed to it, rather than its shape, have caused it to be called the man-plant as being peculiarly adapted to the accretion of mankind."

Another book on China in 3 volumes has appeared in England, compiled by 3 different gentlemen. We give a short extract from it in another column, but the compilation, as far as we can judge from the first volume does not seem to be a happy one nor do the authorities from which the greater part of the book is reprinted, appear to be well chosen.

GRIEVANCES.

We have at different times in our columns pointed out the difficulties with which the Free trader has to contend, and seeing that this subject has also roused the attention of the commercial public at home, we shall now lay a plain statement before our readers, or rather repeat those made on former

er occasions, and hope that they will excuse the reiteration on considering the importance of the subject. The first of the difficulties the free-trade has to contend or rather compete with is the Hon. E. I. Company's finance Committee, and that this establishment is kept up in defiance to the terms on which the charter was prolonged to the East India Company, says but little in favor of the activity of those that ought to watch the obedience to the law. It has been said that the mode of remittance which the Company has adopted, by sending its funds by the way of China, is not a commercial speculation, but it requires no great effort to shew that this position is untenable; commerce or trade we believe includes every transaction where, either in money or goods Capital is invested, with the view of increasing that Capital, and if we are correct in this, we are also right in the sequel, that the Company with the view and almost the certainty of gaining 15 per Cent and more on their remittances to England, transacts commercial business or in other words, "trades" with the revenues of India, and runs the same risks which generally attend commercial speculations. We have however little to do with the legality or illegality of the Company's transactions; these must be judged at home; what we deplore is that a great Government with almost countless millions of subjects, should stoop to become the competitor of individual merchants, and ruin, or at least prevent them from engaging in, a branch of commercial enterprise which is legitimately their own; this branch of business is that of providing funds for the exports of this country, and is now, with the exception of the transportation of goods from Europe, which goes some way towards the payment of exports, almost exclusively in the hands of the Finance Committee, and a source of great profit to the company. nor can the private merchant secure to himself the same advantages, were he to enter into competition with so powerful a body, who at any moment can without sensible inconvenience to themselves, reduce their usual profits sufficiently, to drive all competitors out of the market.

It has been alleged that we ought to consider the operations of the Finance Committee as a convenience rather than a grievance, because by means of it funds are provided for the purchase of Teas and Silks, which would otherwise not be available; but this allegation is not founded on fact, since there are many houses here who possess the means, and who have made arrangements for the adequate supply of funds as soon as the Finance Committee ceases its operations. nor can it ever, by any one acquainted with commerce of the present day, be believed, that a trade, which from the necessities of England must be carried on, and which, from its very necessity is rendered a safe investment, could not be sufficiently supported with the means to carry it on by the wealthy and enterprising merchants of England, who but too often, from too fast increasing capital, find difficulty in employing it to advantage, and who consequently enter into speculations not half so promising as the China trade, from which at present they are debarred, partially at least, on account of the Finance Committee.

We have shown in what manner the Company, by conti-

nuing the China trade, prevents others from embarking in it, and now proceed to point out, how those engaged in it feel the evil influence of the Finance Committee. The tendency of the Company's financial operations here is to enhance the value of Chinese exports, and to lower it in England. The facilities which the Company's advances afford to speculators of little or no capital, create great competition in the market here and a consequent increase of price, and that to such extent, that when unfavorable accounts of the prices in England for any Chinese commodity on which Company's advances are made, reach us, prices here do not fall in consequence as would be the case in any other place, though no purchasers offer to needy sellers. The plan adopted in such case by the Chinese is to keep up the nominal price, and to take the Company's advance on shipping their goods on their own account to England, and this advance is frequently equal to what the price would have been, had no such reason for keeping it at an artificial height, existed. In this view of the case we think we are borne out by the fact, that on receipt of the intelligence of the low Tea prices in England at the close of last season, the nominal prices here were not affected by it, though but very few bona fide sales, we are told, have taken place since. We may also here remark that though prices in England do not warrant it in the least, prices for the few new teas that have yet come down, have opened higher than they were during the last season. The price of raw Silk, an article which is now, as to amount, of almost equal importance with tea, has also been forced up to a price we believe never known here before, but this may be owing more to real speculation than to the facility offered by the Finance Committee to commercial adventurers.

Increased competition, which as we have shewn above, has been created by throwing an overabundant and unlimited supply of capital upon the market and of which the natural consequence has been the raising of prices here, acts on the market at home in the opposite way, as every one tempted by the facility to enter into speculation which his own means do not warrant, must realize whether in a favorable or unfavorable market; whether his goods are required for consumption or not; he must, within a given time, repay the advances he has received and to be able to do so, he must sell. The consequence has been that a quantity of Teas too great for the consumption has been thrown upon the market, and that importers were obliged to submit to heavy losses, as consumers, being well aware of the necessity there was for immediate sale, were unwilling to offer remunerating prices; being afraid that every subsequent sale would be lower, than what at the previous time, they might have bought at. Besides the many Teas sent home on Chinese account as explained above, and which must be sold and paid for at the time of the bills falling due, could not but depress an unwilling market.

We therefore come to the conclusion that the operations of the Hon. E. I. Company's Finance Committee, tend, besides being illegal first: towards excluding the capital and enterprise of the British merchant; secondly, towards the raising of the price of Chinese produce, unduly benefitting the Chi-

ness, by injuring us; thirdly; towards the depression of the prices of that produce at home, thereby rendering ruinous, not only the speculations the Finance Committee had caused and facilitated, but also those of others trading with their own capital, and who otherwise would probably have had remunerating returns for the manufactures they sent to China for sale.

Having thus disposed of, and exposed, the baneful influence the Company's Finance Committee exercises on the China trade, we next come to consider the high duties on Tea, which are a *salutem*, on many qualities of tea, twice and even three times as high as they were in the time of the monopoly. By this time the law for equalization of the Tea duty will be in operation, and under it a pound of Bohea, the cost of which here does not exceed 7d is subject to a duty of 9d pence equal to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. or say that if including freight and other charges the importer is able to sell his Bohea at 10d per pound, the duty which he has to pay is equal to 30 per cent. Congous of good quality, and of which the bulk of tea shipped from here consists, may cost about 13d. per pound here, and on them the duty, say that they can be laid down at 18d. in bond, is equal to about 39 per cent. It is only on superior teas, such as fine Pekoe and green teas that the duty now is not heavier than it was under the monopoly, say about 26 or 30 per cent, and the proportion of these is not equal to 15 per cent of the quantity imported. The consequence of these high duties has been, that the consumption of tea has not increased in the same ratio as we had reason to expect would have been the case, had they not been so heavily taxed, and importers, who under the free trade, brought greater quantities than before, into the English market, in the expectation of meeting with a much increased demand, have been disappointed, and suffered loss where, had the duty been only one hundred per cent (and it is not a trifling impost on the consumer to make him give to the King one penny of every two he spends) the consumption would have increased no doubt sufficiently to have taken off the extra supply offered for sale. But ministers, who saw the revenue derived from tea increase, in spite of their high tax, gave themselves no concern to look into the cause of the increase. They were "pleased as punch" to be able to announce at the end of the quarter, that the prosperity of the country was such, that the revenue showed a surplus upon the last quarter of so and so much, nor would they acknowledge, if they knew aught about it, that the large revenue derived from the customs on tea, was solely caused by the much lower prices at which the Free trader was obliged to sell, involving loss to him, though causing at the same time from the cheap original cost at which the consumer was able to purchase, a greater clearance for consumption at the custom house, for in spite of the present much higher rate of duty, the Free trader has enabled the consumer from the greater economy with which he carries on the trade, to dip his tea at not much more than one half of the former price.

Had we not already exceeded the space we intended to allot to this article, we might expatiate on the monopoly,

which, to the injury of the importer, the Tea brokers in London, who emphatically style themselves "the Trade" are endeavoring to keep up, but shall probably on a future occasion return to this part of our grievances.

The India and China Association we hope will use its influence, and this, if properly directed, cannot but be great judging from the many highly respectable names we find among its members, to shake off many of the shackles which now oppress a trade, to which the misnomer of "the" has been given. We see that the Association has requested the Government to make it incumbent on the India House to declare the amount of remittances annually required from India without however asking for information how that remittance is to be distributed on its way home, which is by far the most important point. Little or nothing is to be gained by the knowledge of the amount of remittances sent from India to England if we do not know how it is to be transmitted, and that if the Finance Committee continues in Canton, the greatest possible part will go by way of China, may be relied on, as it is by far the most profitable investment of funds, unless induced by raising prices here and depressing them at home, the security becomes so bad as to involve loss.

MODERN HISTORY OF CHINA.

(by Hugh Murray Esq. and others.)

In 1698, Chun-tchi was succeeded by his son, Kang-hi, aged only eight years; during whose minority, the government was ably administered by four lords, who maintained a rigid adherence to ancient laws and instructions. But the prince himself, at an early age, assumed the direction of affairs, and began to display those great talents, which afterwards ranked him with the most illustrious of the Chinese sovereigns. To his regulations, perhaps, are mainly owing the unity and peace which the empire has exhibited for more than a century. This is ascribed by De Halde to the industrious application of the prince to all the affairs of state,—his judgment and penetration in the choice of his principal officers,—his economy and aversion to luxury in regard to himself, with his liberality and magnificence in every thing that concerned the good of his dominions,—his tenderness and even active benevolence towards his people,—his steady and vigorous execution of the law,—his continual watchfulness over the conduct of his viceroys and governors, with the absolute command which he maintained over himself. His liberal and enlightened spirit was early shown in disallowing the deform of the calendar, and employing in its correction the European missionaries, whom the four regents had persecuted with the utmost cruelty. He even permitted the free exercise of their religion, so that they cherished for some time faint hopes of his becoming a convert. Ultimately, however, he was persuaded by the mandarins and the Li-pod tribunal to renew the wonted penalties against the Gospel; on which occasion, he is said to have particularly decided the spiritual supremacy claimed by the Pope.

Kang-hi, master of China and Eastern Tartary, early took a share in certain contests which arose among the western

tribes, not probably without some view that his own demission would be thereby extended. Espousing the cause of the Kalkas against the Eleuths, he marched at the head of an army which, including servants and followers, is represented as not short of a million. The difficulty of the route, however, and the scarcity of provisions, soon reduced this numerous host to great distress. The emperor was even advised to return, which he refused to do; but by conciliatory proposals to the Kaldan of the Eleuths, accompanied by the offer of a princess of the blood in marriage, he endeavoured to bring the war to an honorable termination. That chief, however, turned a deaf ear to every overture, till, having unexpectedly encountered a division of the imperial army, he was completely defeated, and forthwith deserted by a great part of his followers. Yet farther negotiation was required before the Kaldan would agree to a treaty, nominally owning the supremacy of the empire.

Previous to the accession of Kang-hi, a certain collision had taken place between Russia and China. The former, during the latter half of the sixteenth century, had, with astonishing rapidity and with very small forces, overrun the whole of Siberia, and even reached the Eastern Ocean. When her troops had penetrated thus far the navigation of the Amoor, which rolls its great stream eastward into an open sea, while all the other rivers of Siberia flow northwards into the Frozen Ocean, became of the most obvious importance. Nor were there wanting some daring adventures to make the attempt. Khabarov, in 1648, with 150 men, sailing on the Lena, the Olekma, and the Tougir, and down the Ourka, reached the Amoor. He descended the river, and, with the aid of musketry, drove before him the Daours, taking three of their forts, but staining his triumph with great cruelty. This incident soon drew the attention of the Chinese government, which considered this region as part of Mantchoo Tartary. A desultory warfare began, and was continued thirty years; at the end of which period the two monarchs agreed to send a mission to the frontier, to fix a mutual boundary and terminate these harassing disputes. There was little difficulty in drawing a line of demarcation through the trackless deserts by which the empires were separated; though the Russians made a resolute struggle for the fort of Yacca, by which they might command the navigation of the Amoor. On this point, however, they could not obtain the slightest concession; and, on weighing the difficulty of maintaining by force such an advanced and detached position, they closed with the proposal of giving it up in exchange for commercial advantages. It was stipulated that periodical caravans should proceed to Pe-king, and reside there for the time necessary to dispose of their goods. This privilege, however, in consequence of the real or alleged misconduct of the Russian traders, was afterwards withdrawn, and the commerce limited to the frontier-stations of Klachia and Malinarchin.

Kang-hi, venerable in years and wisdom, died in 1722. He was succeeded by Yong-tehing, whom even the missionaries, notwithstanding their just cause to consider him an enemy, candidly admit to have acted, in general, the part of

an excellent prince. His tender concern for his people, his exertions to relieve them during a period of famine, and to prevent its recurrence by the formation of granaries, draw forth their warmest panegyric. He seems to have entertained a bigoted attachment to the early institutions of China and the maxims of her ancient ages; considering it a blot even on the greatness of Kang-hi to have admitted so many innovations. Antique usages, fallen into long desuetude, were revived; the observances of filial piety; and the labour rendered to agriculture by the emperor, who once in the year held the plough with his own hand. These sentiments led him to the most rigorous exclusion of every thing foreign, and particularly of the new faith preached by the Jesuits; and the persecution which, before the death of his predecessor had sensibly abated, was renewed under him with greater violence than ever.

CONTINUED FROM OUR No. 46.

KIEN-LUNG'S POEM DESCRIPTIVE OF THE WAR WITH THE ELEUTHS WHICH ENDED IN THE SUBMISSION AND ANNEXION TO THE CHINESE EMPIRE OF BULGHARIA MINOR.

(Translated from the French.)

I well know the turbulent character of this fickle people. I was aware from the nature of their vices, that they resembled the unclean and tricky * monkey more than men, to which latter however they bear resemblance and his august name; but I confess I know not that they were more savage than the ark, more cruel and invulnerable than the † Ki-yoo. Their perfidious conduct revealed this to me but too soon and to their cost. By enriching them with gifts, I only lent them wings to escape the quicker, and in rendering them happy I furnished them with the means of opposing my legitimate authority. They burst asunder the light chain with which I had attached them to me, and tore the hand that flattered them. ‡

Their unforeseen depredations, their sudden fury roused my anger anew, and completed the measure of my indignation. They were no longer deserving of life, I resolved to exterminate them, but not always to confound the guilty with the innocent. If their country is again to be steeped in blood, if their wives and children are dragged into servitude far from their homes; theirs is the fault who have forced me to do this.

Kaldan Torgui whom I had chosen to govern the Choloas and whom I had raised to the dignity of Han and all the prerogatives belonging to it, shewed himself all at once as a monster of which it became necessary to relieve the earth. I caused him to be cut in pieces; I destroyed his race and

* The monkey to which the Emperor here compares the Eleuths is by the Chinese called *Tsin*. They are of all monkeys the dirtiest, the most tricky and the most ridiculous.

† The Ki-yoo, is described in a Chinese dictionary as a quadrupede with the claws of a tiger, the head of a dragon and the body of a fox; it is the most cruel and outrageous of all animals. He inhabits marshy districts. It is apparently a fabulous animal, and the Chinese poets make use of its name when they wish to express unheard of cruelty.

‡ Kaldan Torgui though bearing the title of Han possessed only the outward forms of royalty; he wished to possess himself of its power in reality, and to be independent. He revolted.

§ If Yachuehan, who shed the blood of so many wretched victims, had not the most industrious proofs of their intention to revolt, the young prince he suffered a short time after at Peking for an apparently slight crime, seems to have been a punishment ordered by divine Providence to expiate the earlier crime.

changed into a vast desert this ill-fated region hitherto inhabited by the perfidious Cholos.

Payar, the traitorous Payar, who also owed his rank of Hui to my favor, no less culpable than Tengul, terminated like him, on the scaffold, a life which he had so often forfeited. His subjects, either dispersed, reduced to slavery or killed, have left no sign of their former existence behind. At last tired of so much bloodshed, I was almost willing to pardon Shonotay Shaktoomang, whom I had appointed King, had he not secretly planned the blackest intrigues against me. But they were discovered in spite of their secrecy.

Yarhacham, my General, encamped near Palikoon, watched him closely, and arrived at the conclusion that, though the Shonotay were not perhaps as bold as the Cholos, they were quite as disaffected and perfidious; and that if they did not openly shew it just then, it was only to gain time in order to take the safest measures to obtain their end. The plan of their revolt appeared so clear, and the proofs of it so evident, that my General thought it unnecessary to wait for my orders, to proceed to the last extremity against them.

He was informed that Shaktoomang was to surprise and attack him; he therefore anticipated him by falling upon him unawares: he routed his troops and took him prisoner, and executed him publicly before the gates of Palikoon, and my soldiers exterminated all those among the Shonotay who had not time to save themselves by precipitate flight.

The twenty-one Ngan-ki who had favored or actually assisted traitorous Cholos, Hoonchays and Shonotay were partly killed by my soldiers and partly judiciously executed; but few saved themselves by flight into distant countries. As such, as remained were distributed among my Tartar and Mantchoo nobles, to be their slaves.

Of so many men who had experienced my bounty only the Han of Toorbet remained faithful. Ever obedient to my orders, neither he nor his subjects have yet given cause of complaint. They have followed the laws I gave them, and lived according to my orders; I had no reason for exterminating them, and I accordingly suffered them to exist. They at this moment form a nation; they peaceably cultivate their lands; their herds roam about at liberty, and the people even come here for the purposes of commerce. May they, by continuing to give proofs of their obedience, continue to receive my bounties! Heaven punishes sooner or later, those who disobey his orders, or who by their crimes rouse his indignation; but he also recompenses those who do not swerve from their submission, and who tread in the paths of virtue. This is a doctrine acknowledged as true by all nations; it is a truth of which no body is, I believe, ignorant. The Shonotay, the Hoonchays and the Cholos have been punished for their rebellion: the Toorbets have been rewarded for their fidelity. Such of my Generals and officers as have not exactly obeyed my orders, have mostly perished ignominiously by the arm of the law; but such on the contrary as have distinguished themselves by their warlike achievements have been raised to honor and dignities. It is therefore necessary that each be careful not to commit a fault, for which punishment will overtake him sooner or later; each must be anxious to do good actions, for which he will not fail at one time or another to obtain the reward.

(To be continued)

It was under these circumstances, so dreadful to the Eleuths, that the 20,000 families of which the Abbe Chappé speaks, withdrew into Russia; but these same families have since returned with the permission of the Emperor.

The Eleuths on throwing off the Chinese dominion massacred all the Emperor's Officers and soldiers, who opposed them.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE Subscribers to the papers containing "Suggestions relative to the formation of an association to be called the MONARCH Education Society," are requested to meet, at No. 2 American Hong, on Wednesday the 28th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing the Society and electing officers. All other gentlemen, whether resident or visitors here, are invited to attend.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
Canton, August, 22nd 1836. E. C. BRIDGMAN.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA,

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL £ 500,000.

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OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels, found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents

EDWARD ELMSLIE

April, 15th 1836.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. T. BROWN, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of Canton, 1st July 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co. Canton, 1st July 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT is our firm, ceased on the 30th of June last. Canton, 1st April, 1836. THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the Atlas Insurance Office of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for insurances of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take. Canton, 10th May 1836. BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, RAINBRIDGE, & Co." Canton, 10th May 1836. HALL and RAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

Until further Notice, the Honorable Company's Agents will be prepared to make Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England, of Tea and Raw-Silk, to the extent of Two-thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and eight pence (4s 8d) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. W. CLARKE.
" J. B. THORNHILL.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 28th May, 1836.

NOTICE—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KRIS & Co. Agents to
Canton 10th September, 1835.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Don Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Juanuario Jose Lopez, at Macao
Macao, 15th August, 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

IN LONDON,.....Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA,.....Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,.....Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE,.....Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA,.....Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p 100 & 1.

" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c....." " 1 50.
Policies and folio pages. " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, lately undergone a thorough Repair will positively leave Whampoa on the 1st October next. For Freight apply to
FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE
and
BURJORJEE MANACKJEE.

Canton, 25th August, 1836.

No. 2 French Factory.

FOR HONGKONG AND CANTON.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Captain CLARKE to leave Whampoa in next month. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 20th August, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "HELVY," G. Seiford Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next.—For freight apply to,

C SAPOORJEE, & R BURJORJEE,
Canton, 18th August 1836. Fowshong No. 2.

FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to

D. JAMSETJEE, and D. MUNCHERJEE.
No. 5 Fowshong Hong.

Canton, 12th August 1836.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE PUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILBERT, to sail with all despatches. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE

Canton, 15th July 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship, "CHARLOTTE," G. MELVILLE, Commander, to leave Whampoa on the 28th proximo: for freight apply to
CURSETJEE PURDOONJEE
and
TANMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th July, 1836.

at No. 3 Fowshong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship GOLONDA Capt. W. H. BELL, to leave with all despatches: for Freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 27th July, 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship HENRY WELLESLEY, 350 Tons, can be despatched in ten days; and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to
Canton, June, 29th 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE ADAM in our respective establishments at Bombay, Batavia and Glasgow ceased on the 1st of June 1835.

ADAM SHINNAR & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1836.

TERMS.

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The rates for advertising in the Canton Press and the Commercial Price Current will be as follows:

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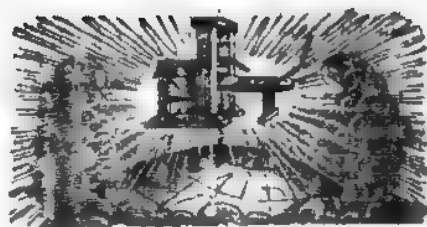
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Subscriptions received as below, and where single numbers may also be obtained.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At No. 3 British Hong.



"If by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but, if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself."

FRANKLIN.

VOL. I

CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 3RD. 1836.

No. 51.

BIRTH.

On Monday the 29th Inst. at Macao, the Lady of the Reed. George Harvey Vachell M. A. (Chaplain To H. B. M. Superintendents) of a Daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Henry Take*, Williams, Batavia 3th August. *Mary Ballard*, Wainwright from Batavia 11th August. Brit. *Jardner*, Macintyre from Bombay July 26th. *Hythe*, Drayner from Bombay, July 1th. *Englborough*, Rie from do, July 12th. *Hussarak*, Merchants, Moncrief, from London April 19th. *Szebrun*, Smith from Lombard.

PASSENGERS.—*Russarak* *Merchan*, Messrs. Wallace, Dalrymple, and Ker. *Szebrun*, Mr. Scott. *Hythe*, Mr. Elias.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED. Amer. *Corington*, Holbrook, for Manila. Brit. *Albion*, Evans for Calcutta (this day). *Good success*, Anrant for Bombay.

PASSENGER.—*Good success*, Mr. Sutherland.

The present number of this paper closes the first volume, and though our existence does not date longer than one year we have much reason to be thankful to the public for the encouragement they have bestowed, and the indulgence we have met with. Of this the fast-increasing number of our subscribers is a pleasing proof, and this is the more gratifying to us, as the present conductor may be said hardly to have served his apprenticeship in an occupation to which, until within the last seven months he has been a perfect stranger. We hope however that we have proved that we have at least the sincere desire to lay before the public the most important intelligence, and to keep them acquainted with what passes, and that the interests of the foreign community here, as well as their opinions upon most subjects have been candidly expressed and canvassed by us.

On entering on the second year of our existence as a paper, we have acceded to the wishes of many of our readers in altering its shape considerably, and it will in future appear in large folio, instead of quarto as hitherto, the two first pages being occupied with political and other news, and the two second with advertisement, shipping intelligence, prices current, and other information of a purely commercial character. The two latter, under the name of Canton Press Price Current, will be struck off separately, at the same charge as before. We are confident that this arrangement will meet with the approbation of our readers, particularly as it enables us to reduce our subscription price which has hitherto been £ 12 for the Can-

ton Press and 4 Dollars for the Commercial Price Current, together £ 16, to £ 12 per annum for the two papers in future to be united into one.

Our correspondent "John Newcome" will find his letter inserted. The influx of foreigners establishing themselves in trade has lately been very great, and if we are correctly informed, new arrivals are daily expected. The present residents are already as closely packed as well can be, and unless some more extensive ground is allotted to us for residence, we really do not see how they will well manage to put a roof over their heads. Our correspondent's hint that Macao ought to be prevailed on to give up his Hong to the foreign residents, is a very just one, and we would besides recommend a representation to be made to the proper authorities for the extension of our Hong, and to propose that the site now occupied by the eating houses, comprising the duck market behind, should be appropriated to the residence of foreigners. The Chinese proprietors of those houses are not likely to raise much objection, the present houses are ten high enough to allow of their being well paid for them.

Mr V's letter has found a corner in our paper, owing to his suggestion that it will at least be equal to extracts from our newspapers.

Last week we mentioned the loss of the Ship *Alexander* in the China sea, and that of three boats with the crew, only one had then reached Macao. We are glad now to be able to report that the other two have also arrived, and that though two men (Lascars) had, as we hear been badly wounded by some Chinese, on trying to effect a landing, no lives have been lost.

Singapore papers of 13th and 18th August have been received and we copy from the Free Press an account of the success Capt Chads' G. M. S. *Andromache* has met with, in the destruction of pirates, which will no doubt be read with satisfaction as also that the Singapore Government has fitted out two Gun-boats to co-operate with Capt. Chads.

We hear from Macao that Doctor Colledge, who is well known to Chinese as foreigners for his medical skill and kindness to all who require his aid, was assaulted when returning home at Macao from an evening party last week. He was in his chair and when crossing the small square, a stone about 4 pounds weight, was thrown at his head, which it fortunately missed falling on his shoulder, which was severely injured. Doctor Colledge left the chair, and with the assistance of two Caffers, who were passing at the time, seized the offender (a Chinese coolie), took him to the Procurator's, and after having been flogged, he was turned out of Macao, & handed over to the Chinese authorities to do as they pleased with him. This

attack which endangered a most valuable life, was in consequence of Dr C's having, 19 months before, struck the man a blow with a small stick, for not having taken up some mischief in his mistress, but allowing it to remain for hours, while he was gambling in the kitchen.

We have received the communication of "An old Resident" at too late an hour to give insertion to the letter itself, but are thankful for the communication it contains. "An old resident" says, (his letter is dated from London) that a packet from China was brought to him, for which he had being demanded as postage, he returned it, and it was afterwards, on being opened at the Post office with his consent, found to contain three Canton papers and one price current, and he was then allowed to take them on paying 2d. postage for each newspaper, and 10d. for the price current. Our correspondent recommends to us to send our papers on both ends open, so that the cover can be shipped off, in which case only 2d. per paper will be charged. This has always been our practice, and we hope that our subscribers may not have been subjected to a heavier charge. Why a price current, unless the one alluded to were a written one, should be subject to five times the postage of a Newspaper, we cannot understand. This inconvenience will however be obviated by us in future, in publishing both on the same sheet. We perceive from the new law on postages as published by the Register in the last number, that newspapers from the colonies are chargeable with one penny postage only, and we hope that the same rate may be charged for ours, which indulgence would be only justice to us.

The following answer has been received from the Hoppo to the merchant's representation against the same duty being imposed on grey as on white longcloths of second quality.
(Translated by Mr. Morris.)

Wan, by imperial appointment, superintendent of maritime customs in the province Kwangtung, &c. &c. in reply.

The object of this petition is to request that unbleached long cloths may be assessed at the same rate as coarse white longcloths.

It sets forth, that, if distinctions be made in regard to quality, the low price which the former bear in the market will occasion losses on the part of the said foreigners. This appears to be a correct representation; but in a case which relates to the established regulations it is requisite of course to examine the quality of commodities, and to act in obedience to the regulations. In regard to the two pieces of bleached long cloth before presented,—let them wait,—and they shall be officially stamped and sent out: a communication also shall be addressed to the governor, that the matter may be duly placed on record.

(16th Year of Taouk-wang 7th moon, 16th day.)

A serious disturbance took place on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday last in the suburbs of Canton near the temple of the northern Kings, *Pak-tai-meeou*. The cause of it is differently related, but we believe the following to be true. Some Police officers had received information, that a carpenter of the name of Eshing had made tea-boxes with a double bottom for the purpose of smuggling, and accordingly Soldiers proceeded late at night to Eshing's house, and upon being remonstrated with, the Officer and Soldiers began destroying some property in the shop, upon which Eshing's neighbours came to his assistance, and succeeded after a scuffle in binding the Officer and Soldiers whom for the night they secured by locking them up in the temple *Pak-tai-meeou*. As reason for their thus acting against the authorities, they gave, that they believed the Police Officer to be an impostor, it being a stratagem frequently resorted to by robbers to come in the garb of public officers. The Nam-hoy-yune and several other high officers went the day after to investigate this affair, and the greatest excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood, which is by no means allayed by no boxes with double bottom having been found. We hear that five of the householders of that neighbourhood have taken a representation to the Viceroy, and that it is the intention of the people to suspend all business and shut their shops, till their return with an answer.

Though the occurrence is rare, it sometimes happens, that the Chinese repel the violence of their mandarins and police runners with equal violence. We were witness to such scene only a few nights ago, where, to enjoy an illumination, a great number of people were assembled, and where a smart fight between the police runners and the mob took place.

By the new Clipper *Ardaster* from Bombay 26th July. the overland despatches from England of first June have been received. The letters were delivered on the 27th August, and as we learn that dates from London to the 3rd June have reached, the time of the departure of the letters from England to their delivery here was only 85 days, the shortest in which we believe English intelligence has yet been received in China. We have seen several English papers, but they contain no news of much political importance.

Mr. T Dincombe moved for an address to the King, to use his influence with the King of the French to liberate the Prince of Polignac and the other political sufferers at Ham, but his motion, though its object was approved of by the house, was withdrawn on account of inexpediency.

"The magnificent present of a ship of war carrying 74 guns, sent by the Imam of Muscat to the King, is, we understand, equal in all respects to any ship of the same class in the Royal Navy. His Majesty was pleased to express himself highly gratified by the presents of the Imam and to direct that Capt. Cogan should select the finest of the Royal yachts to be presented on the part of his Majesty to the Imam. Captain Cogan has accordingly chosen the *Prince Regent* yacht, whose beauty and proportions have been long admired, in the command of which as soon as she is properly equipped and fitted out, he is to return to the dominions of the Imam. The territories of the Imam in Arabia, Persia and Africa, are of greater extent than those of the United Kingdom, and contain a population of several millions of inhabitants. (*Bombay Gazette*.)"

The following is the intelligence from Spain as given by the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* from which it is to be hoped that the dreadful war of succession will so.n.e at an end by the expulsion of Don Carlos.

The intelligence from Spain during the past month has been unusually interesting. In my last I mentioned the difficulties which Mendizabal laboured under in forming a Cabinet, which however he at length completed, himself filling the post of President of the Council and Finance. Since that period another important ministerial change has taken place. Mendizabal and his colleagues have been dismissed, and on the 16th of March a new ministry was formed. The head of the new Cabinet is Don Francisco Xavier de Isturiz, who is appointed President of the Council and Secretary of State for foreign affairs. It is understood that the policy of the new cabinet will be no less liberal than that of the last. Since the nomination of the new ministry the Queen has dissolved the Cortes.—Two important engagements have taken place between the Carlists and the Queen's party, both of which have terminated decidedly to the advantage of the latter. The first battle was fought on the 5th of May; 4,500 of the British Troops under Col. Evans, supported by 1,500 Spaniards, made a sortie from St. Sebastian, and attacked the Carlists in their fortified positions above the town; after a warm conflict, the British triumphantly carried a triple line of defences, which the Carlists had spent a considerable time in constructing, and which were very important to them. The loss to

the Queen's party in killed and wounded was 233, and that of the Carlians was about equal. Intelligence of a second engagement was received in London a few days ago. Cordova and the General commanding the French legion, had formed a junction with General Eya. The Carlians were in this instance, as in the former defeated."

Mr. O'Connell who lost his seat for Dublin, has been immediately reelected for the County of Kilkenny, and has now given notice that on the 21st June he should move for leave to bring in a bill to reform the house of lords.

PIRATES.

Captain Cuvos is either more fortunate, or more vigilant—or probably both together—than any other naval officer whom we have yet seen employed in quelling the pirates of these seas and coasts, and his last encounter with these marauders is not the least signal amongst his successes in that department. This took place near *Tanjong Jaiti*, a point of land on a small island off the South East Coast of Sumatra, where early in the morning of the 1st instant, the *Andromache's* boats, four in number, accompanied by two reinforcement gun-boats, fell in with a force of six piratical prahus, formidably manned and armed and led on by Panglima Awano, a person of more than common predatory celebrity in this neighbourhood. The morning twilight at first prevented the pirates from ascertaining the true quality of their antagonists, whom it is supposed they mistook for trading prahus, until they came within a distance that rendered their better knowledge useless, and disclosed plainly enough with whom they had to contend. The boats were then at such close quarters with the pirates that the latter commenced operations by a discharge of spears as well as fire-arms. This was met by a quick and effectual reply which was continued with such vigour that the piratical force was in a very short time almost totally destroyed, above an hundred men being killed and all their boats taken and burnt as usual. This is the only occasion of the kind in which the casualties on our side have been of any moment—one life having been lost, and several men wounded by the blowing-up of one of the pirate vessels. This was occasioned by the desperate act of Panglima Awano, who being severely wounded, and seeing all hope of escape lost, set fire to the powder on board his vessel, with intent to blow all up. This man was not, as seems to be supposed, the *Inchy Awano* who, some time ago, cut off, under circumstances of particular atrocity, a native vessel in the neighbourhood. *Inchy Awano* is a Malay, while the *Panglima Awano*, who has been destroyed, is by birth a *China-Malayan*, and was born at *Bintang*, his father being a native of China who became a Mahomedan, and his mother a Malay. His history is well known to several Chinese merchants of this place.

(*Singapore Free Press* 11th August.)

We notice with pleasure that the local Government is engaged in preparing an anti-piratical flotilla of its own, two

smart-looking gunboats having already been launched and manned and put in a course of preparation for active service, while another is ordered to be commenced. They are the work of Mr. MILANV, and one of them is constructed as a barge quick pulling as well as a swift sailing craft—the larger of the two is 45 feet long, to carry 20 men, a 12 lb. carronade and four 8 lb. brass guns; the other is 40 feet long and will be equally manned and armed. *Idem.*

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

So much has lately been written on China, and so little have many of the writers apparently understood their subject that it is by no means a pleasant task, to notice all these productions, but having now before us the April number of the *Asiatic Journal*, which contains a short notice of Chinese Politics, we cannot allow it to pass without a few observations from us. The title of that Journal would lead every one to suppose that devoting its pages to Asiatic concerns only, it must be acquainted with them; how astonished then must residents here be, to read the following remarks.

"The unsatisfactory state of our relations with China, since the abolition of the Company's establishment in Canton, was predicted by every well informed and disinterested witness examined by the parliamentary committee on the subject of the China trade. Unhappily, it was more expedient to listen to those, who upon theoretical grounds, speculated upon a different result; and who depicted, in such glowing but delusive colors, the engrossment with which the Chinese government and people would welcome the opening of free-trade. It now appears that the former were most to be trusted, and that the British and other foreign traders at Canton, are placed by the removal of the Company, in a very uncomfortable and helpless situation."

"The nation has been infatuated enough to cast away the shield and bulwark (the Hon. Company's Factory) of the valuable China trade; the government, we trust, will have sufficient prudence not to be forced to cast away the trade itself."

We beg to inform the *Asiatic Journal* that not one of the predictions of the well informed and disinterested witnesses of the fatal consequences of the Company's removal have taken place, and that the opinions of the apostles of free-trade, have been completely verified. It is now two years and a half since the trade has been free, and not only has it in that short time increased to about double its value, but no collisions with any Chinese authorities have taken place. On the contrary, we find the officers of that Government, who can have no hope of extorting large bribes from single individuals for the removal of extortions and other annoyances, much less inclined to interfere with us, than they are represented to have been during the Company's time. The reason of this is simply, that now every one visiting this country has no aim but to carry on his business quietly and profitably; the Chinese merchant also from motives of self interest avoids col-

union with the foreigners, and the Government, which is aware that every thing is going on well, and that the receipts for duties are encreasing, takes care not to endanger it's continuance by vexatious regulations or restrictions. Several Captains of Company's ships said in their evidence before the house of Commons, that they were afraid that, as soon as ships less well disciplined than their own were admitted to Whampoa, quarrels and bloodshed between the crews of the ships, and the natives would take place. This is very probable, but the crews of ships which the free-trade has brought to China have all been as well disciplined, since during the whole of two shipping seasons nothing has taken place to disturb the harmony between the Chinese and their visitors.

Why the Asiatic Journal confers the title of "shield and bulwark of the valuable China trade" upon the Company, is difficult to understand; and that the title is an underserved one, few will venture to gainsay. We now see the trade, left entirely to itself, growing daily, and the value of goods exported from here during the last season to England, has, as before stated, been equal to not much less than double the value, than previous to the cessation of the monopoly, and little doubt can be entertained, that the this years exports will exceed those of the last considerably. If thus the free-trade has, in the short space of three years grown so considerably, what would it probably have been had the British merchant been allowed to trade to China during the last two hundred years, all which time he has been excluded?

Founding our speculation upon the experience of the last few years, we hesitate not in saying, that, had that monopoly never existed, the ports of China would long have been open to us; our intercourse with the nation would have been on a secure and friendly footing, and Peking itself would perhaps by this time, be as familiar to tourists as Constantinople or Delhi. And then to call the same establishment which prevented us from enjoying these benefits, which under the present system will probably be the part of our children, to call that establishment the sole shield and bulwark of the China trade! The Company at best, was as unprotected in China as the free-trader is at present, and we may even say that the latter is not so much under the control of the Chinese as the Factory was, for the reason that the Chinese Government always looked upon the Chief of the Factory as the responsible person, and where any collision arose, he was made answerable. Now however, in case of any accidents, such as homicide, which on former occasions have caused the stoppage of trade and endangered even the personal liberty of the Company's Chief, who are the Chinese to pounce upon? whom can they make answerable, if he who committed the homicide has escaped? If the Chinese in such a case should be very anxious to avenge the death of their countryman, the only thing left to them is to punish the Hong-merchant who secured the ship, and although the injustice of such punishment would be manifest, this is the law at present, and will continue so probably until no Chinese can be found willing to enter the Cohong, thereby rendering himself liable to such heavy responsibilities.

LOTTERIES IN CHINA.

We must again recur to this subject seeing that the Macaista Imparcial continues to be angry with us for not approving of lotteries.

The Macaista says "the Canton Press raised an outcry against the Lottery of the Santa Casa, as if it were the most immoral thing; and the world in general, not acquainted with the laws and prohibitions of Macao, nor with other circumstances, will be led to believe, that Lotteries are generally permitted in Macao."

Now, we never said that the lotteries were the most immoral things existing, we know of many things more reprehensible, and are glad to be informed by our contemporary that lotteries are not generally permitted in Macao. But why then, if, as he says in the same article from which we have quoted, Lotteries are dangerous to public morals, are they to be considered less so, because the gain derived from them, goes towards the sustenance of some public charity? Or is the fact that the Lottery being of small amount, but few people will be tempted to be ruined by it, a good reason for its continuance?

We have been led into discussion of this subject, to such greater length and more frequently than we intended, but being engaged in it, we may here mention that the Chinese attribute to the Macao Lottery, the existence of Lotteries now in many parts of China, conducted on the same plan and in fact copied from that at Macao. These Chinese lotteries if we are correctly informed, and we have derived this information from a very good source, commenced about ten years ago among the weavers near Canton, but have recently been greatly extended and Lotteries of very large amount are at present said to be very frequent in Canton. The better informed and more moral among the Chinese with whom our informant conversed on the subject, all condemn the moral tendency of the system; they look upon them very correctly as a mere gambling for money. They describe their Lotteries as being very similar to that at Macao. The Chinese lotteries at present seem to be countenanced by the Government, or at least it's officers, and we hear that their drawing is effected in the announcement of the results of the literary examinations; how this however is done our informant was not able to explain.

Here then, we have, we think shewn the Macaista that the Lottery in Macao, small as it is, has been the means of introducing a new mode of gambling, and the miseries attending it, into a large and populous country. We certainly are not the advocates of the jesuitical maxim, "that the end justifies the means."

Having now disposed of the Lottery itself, we just wish to point out to the Macaista, that he seems to be altogether wrong in his surmises as to who the author of the letter, which has thrown him into such a flutter, is. What reasons he may have to fix it's authorship upon a clergyman we know not, nor can we see any reason for his apparent desire to find

our the writer of a letter in which only public subjects were discussed. Had it contained matter of a private nature it would probably not have appeared in our paper at all, or at all events only with the name affixed. Our contemporary seems to entertain strange notions about anonymous writers, if he agrees with what he republished from a Goa paper some weeks ago. We were unmerciful enough, but justly as we thought, to call some of the Macaista's remarks ridiculous, but hardly thought that he would retort upon us with the same epithet merely because about a year ago the Macao lottery was advertised in our paper in antique letters, which circumstance he states has annoyed him much, though not at that time existing. We mentioned before that we publish advertisements under due authority, and will even deliver the present Lottery, if the Secretary pays for it. We cannot be held responsible for what other people wish to inform the public of.

As to the Macaista's threat, that in case we should continue to dislike Lotteries, he would publish some correspondence, which might injure us or our correspondents, it has, as he will have perceived from the above, not had the desired effect; such threats are too despicable almost to be noticed.

CHINESE PUFFS.

As we were walking with a friend the other day along some of the crowded streets of the suburbs of the provincial city, our attention was attracted by a man carrying on his back a large placard covered with Chinese characters which, while the man moved slowly forward, were being eagerly read by the crowd that pressed upon him, and the applications to the man were numerous for little papers he was exchanging for cash, so frequent indeed were they, that the man was hardly able quickly enough to comply with all demands. Our friend in dialogue, entered into conversation with this man, and we were soon informed that he was an itinerant doctor, who was selling in this manner an immense quantity of plasters, and that the placard on his back contained the praises of this medicine, which was sure to cure all diseases. For some trifle in money the doctor permitted our friend to take a copy of the placard, and he has since favored us with the following translation, from which it will be seen that the Chinese can well compete in puffing with the most renowned puffers of blacking, Rowland's Macassar oil, Morrison's pills &c., particularly as in this instance at least the puff was perfectly successful, which is not always the case in more civilized countries.

TRANSLATION.

"I am a native of the City of Fung Tac, in the district of Fung—Yang of the province of Keang-Nan. My family name is Choo and my surname Tih-shing.—

A long time since my aged mother became extremely ill, medicines were administered, and the assistance of the Gods was daily solicited, but of no avail, for upwards of 10 years she lingered in extreme misery, became incapable of walking, and

to all appearance, incurable. Thus deplorably was she situated, when, one evening, overcome by fatigue, and with an aching heart, I left her, to seek in sleep some alleviation for my anguish, and to gather new strength for the duties of attending her, the next day. Scarcely had I thrown myself upon my mat, when I fell into a deep sleep, and dreamed the following dream.

A priest of Taou of venerable aspect, with a snow white flowing beard, and resting upon a staff, appeared before me and said:

"Obedient and filial Child: your attentions and solicitude for your aged parent are most praiseworthy and deserving of accolades; listen then to a plan, which if followed, will restore her once more to health. Arise quickly and visit the "Snow white cavern" in the mountain of the "nine blossoms"—and there you will obtain a specific of godly virtue." I arose agitated and in alarm at the vision, and as I awoke from my slumbers, I perceived before me a thin white cloud, which remained stationary for an instant, then silently glided from my sight.

When the morning dawned, I immediately obtained my mother's permission, and set out for the mountain of the "nine blossoms"—I had proceeded about half the distance, when I met a priest of Taou who inquired why I came there. I replied: with my mother's permission I am on a journey to the mountain of the nine blossoms to seek a divine drug." You are a good son, replied the priest and have a filial heart. I will conduct you to your destination and communicate a prescription, which if strictly attended to, will remove any disease. He then waved his staff as a signal for me to follow him—and in silence we approached the mountain of the nine blossoms.

Here I received the prescription, and hastened back to my parent, to whom it was immediately administered—and having attended strictly for a few days to the directions with which it was accompanied, I had the supreme gratification of seeing my mother restored to perfect health and strength.

One day she called me to her side, and said "my son, behold me once more in the enjoyment of good health; I am now desirous of shewing the author of my recovery, that I feel grateful for his kindness, and I desire you to be the bearer to him of my thanks; prepare then a few presents—and some silver; return once more to the mountain of the "nine blossoms, and beg the priest's acceptance of these gifts as a mark of my gratitude and esteem." Accordingly I returned, and meeting the priest of Taou, as before, I tendered him, in the name of my parent, the presents I had brought. The priest waved his hand and said to me, "Having quitted the world, my first and only work is and has been to rectify the vicious nature of the heart, and to restrain my passions within the bounds of virtue and humility. Your silver and presents allow me to decline accepting, though I thank you for the intention—but you can reward me, and this is the way. I will transfer to you the secret of the drug, of whose efficacy you have had proof; carefully preserve it, and perform a noble duty to mankind by travelling throughout the Empire, and

administering relief to the afflicted. This medicine can cure leprosy of 9 years standing, and subdue disorders of every description when properly made use of.—"

I bade farewell to the priest of Taou, and following his directions, have travelled far and wide, healing the sick and the maimed; now having reached this place (Canton) at a distance from my home, and finding myself deficient in the means of defraying my travelling expenses, I have been compelled to offer my medicines for sale. They consist of plasters, the price of which is but 6 cash each. The proceeds of the sale will enable me to pay my expenses and you good people to judge of the divine efficacy of my drug. Plasters for 6 cash! Plasters for 6 cash here for sale! call quickly—buy at once—or die of diseases the most horrible to think of, but which may be cured by a timely application of one plaster—the cost of which is simply 6 cash!—"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

Many of the new comers find it no easy matter to get houses in Canton. If other arrivals, as is likely, take place, we shall be worse off still. On enquiry I am told by some of the old residents that thirteen Honggs are given as foreign residences by the Government. If this is true, how comes it that a large Hong out of the thirteen is now occupied by a Chinese Hong-merchant? Now that foreigners want more room, he ought to go elsewhere.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN NEWCOME.

CHINESE JUGGLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Dear Mr. Editor,

In case you do not yourself intend to give to the public a description of the feats we saw performed by Chinese jugglers at a friend's house a few nights ago, you will perhaps fill a corner with this, as I doubt not that those who were present at the exhibition, will not dislike to live over again in memory, the pleasant hours we spent in looking at marvellous things, and doing justice to the well provided board, but to others not equally fortunate, a description of Chinese juggling, in which this nation, which as some believe wears tails to distinguish them from Orang Outangs, excels, will not be amiss, but I am only afraid that, being rather defective in imagination, the following will read too much like matter of fact, which indeed it is.

To begin then from the beginning, I must tell you that, before the feats commenced I had a glimpse behind the curtain, and there saw two men, whom I afterwards found to be the musicians of the party, busily engaged in giving to two boys the outward appearance of girls. In this deception they were successful, and every one, not aware of the fact would have believed them of the softer sex, had not the circumstance of their being in a foreigner's house reminded him of the prohibition against the fairer part of the creation, to visit the Hong

of foreigners, and this prohibition it is, as every body knows almost impossible to circumvent. We were however obliged to be content with the facsimile, though the absence of beauty in the one and presence of gateway mouth and teeth to match, in the other, rendered the illusion less illusive. However, the "toilette" being completed, the "new ladies" appeared and danced and sung to Guitars, skilfully played by their quondam sigaros, and really, though the movements of Chinese dance are rather inanimate and monotonous, the little girls went through the performance remarkably well, shewing what is generally most admired, perfect aplomb and exquisite eye. I may here remark that Chinese dancing, inanimate as it appears, is graceful, and has nothing of the licentiousness of the Spanish, French, or Italian dance, the former of which three is, without comparison, the most immodest.

This introduction to the juggling feats being over, in came a little boy, attended by a buffoon, and the former very cleverly balanced a saucer on the point of a stick, which he managed to prevent falling by twirling it with great velocity, describing with it at same time a number of figures. The buffoon, the never absent appendage to a Chinese juggler, played his part very well, and some of his jokes were evidently much relished by several of the party, who possessed the advantage of knowing Chinese, which I do not. The dialogue between him and the juggler, was, not only in this instance, but in all the following parts, kept up very spiritedly, the buffoon apparently appearing in the character of a country bumpkin, marvelling at every thing he saw, and now and then trying clumsily to imitate the other.

Many were the feats performed in succession, but several of them are known; I shall therefore confine myself to the description of others which I do not remember to have seen before, though somewhat of a gnostic in these things.

A blanket was thrown on the floor, and when removed a large vase with artificial flowers was discovered under it and so dexterously was this feat performed, that, though I stood close to the juggler; I saw nothing of the manner in which it was conveyed. After this an empty vessel was produced which before our eyes was filled with sand; a seed was planted in it, and after being irrigated, left covered with cloth in the middle of the room, while some other tricks of changing beads from white into blue, green, and red, were being performed. The cloth was then removed, and a seedling had sprung up, as fresh and thriving as can be. More irrigation being necessary, the pot was again watered, and being covered with the cloth, the seedling when again uncovered was found to have grown into a good sized plant! It was again covered, and on taking off the cloth a third time, it bore blossoms!

Though familiar with this trick from description, I had not before seen it, and was both astonished and amused.

The prettiest thing produced during the evening, and where my conjecture of the means by which it was effected, was at stand, was the dancing upon fans of several little silk-dolls, which would, after being placed on one of the fans of which the juggler had one in each hand, which he waved gracefully through the air, rise up as if by magic, move about

on the fan, occasionally quit it, and float like spirits through thin air; then regain the fan, make their Kou-ton to the company, and fall suddenly motionless upon the fan, as if in a trance. Though the apartment was well lighted and though the spectators were near the performer, no strings could be seen, and the most singular thing was, that the figures when floating slowly through the air, would rise considerably above the quickly moved fans, thereby disproving the suspicion of being attached to them by thin wires or strings.

The concluding trick, though similar to others performed during the evening, and though a whole supper had been previously produced in a similar manner, deserves mention from the apparent difficulty to bring about the deception. The blanket was again spread on the floor, and on being taken up, displayed to our astonishment, a very large porcelain bowl, filled to the brim with water, and a number of little goldfish were sporting about in it. How that bowl got there, those who read this may explain, I cannot. Time glided fast whilst wondering at these feats and leaving my friend's house after a pleasantly spent watch, I was astonished on walking home by the pale light of the stars, and by the eastern horizon reddening into day.

I must apologise for the length of my description, but hope you will think it as interesting as many extracts you frequently give to the public, the republication of which argues want of new matter.

I am my dear Editor,

Your's truly,

M. V. B.

THE Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive applications for Advances or Bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw-Silk to an extent not exceeding Two Thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shilling's and seven pence half penny (4s. 7½) per Spanish Dollar, the Goods to be shipped on or before the 31st December.

Forty (40) per Cent of such advances, or more, at the option of the Agents, will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton 29th August 1836.

N. B. Copies of the Conditions on which Advances will be made can be had on application at the H. C. Agency Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.

H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 29th August, 1836.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the papers containing "Suggestions relative to the formation of an association to be called the Morrison Education Society," are requested to meet, at No. 2 American Hong, on Wednesday the 28th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing the Society and electing officers. All other gentlemen, whether resident or visitors here, are invited to attend.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

Canton, August, 2nd 1836.

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

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OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Officers may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any masters or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSTIE.

April, 15th 1836.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Mr. Geo. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. in this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of Canton, 1st July 1836. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, one firm was dissolved on the 30th ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co. Canton, 1st July 1836. WHITEMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

Canton, 1st April, 1836.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent in Canton for the Atlas Insurance Office of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Canton, 20th May 1836.

BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

PEREIRA & Co.

Canton 16th June, 1836.

Agents in China.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.
Penang 22d July, 1836.

JOHN REVELY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 10th June, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges:

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes	100	1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.	1	50.
" Policies and folio pages.	1	5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the name, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

IN LONDON,.....Mess. PALMER & MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA,.....Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,.....Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE,.....Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA,.....Mess. RUSSELL & STURGEON.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship BUSSORAH MERCHANT, L. W. MONCRIEF Commander, burthen 531 Tons, having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, will sail the first week in November.
For Freight apply to
Canton, 31st August, 1836.

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, lately undergone a thorough Repair will positively leave Whampoa on the 1st October next. For Freight apply to

FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE

and

BURJORJEE MANACKJEE.

Canton, 25th August, 1836.

No. 2 French Factory.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Captain CLARKE to leave Whampoa in next month. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 20th August, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. Setford Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next.—For freight apply to
C-SAPOORJEE, & R BURJORJEE,
Canton, 10th August 1836. Fowshong No. 5.

FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FENNER, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to
D. JAMSEIJEE and D. MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 12th August 1836. No. 5 Fowshong Hong.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FUTTAY SALAN, Capt. GILLET, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 15th July 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship "CHARLOTTE," G. MELVILLE, Commander, to leave Whampoa on the 24th inst. for first let apply to

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

and

TANOOJEE RUSTOMJEE.

at No. 1 Fowshong.

Canton, 24th July, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship GOLCONDA Capt. W. H. BELLS, to leave with all despatch: for Freight apply to

NANAPHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 27th July, 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship HENRY WELLESLEY, 350 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to
Canton, June, 29th 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

No. 6 French Hong.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

PEREIRA & Co.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE ADAM, in our respective establishments at Bombay, Batavia and Glasgow ceased on the first of June 1835.

ADAM SEINER & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1836.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEIR & Co. Apply to
Canton 10th September, 1835.

DENT & Co.

30 OC 55

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopez, at Macao.
Macao, 15th August, 1836.

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